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Archæologia Cantiana:
BEING
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



SERIAL

VOLUME XXII.

1897

Gen R 942.23 A669 v.22

London :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

MITCHELL & HUGHES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, OXFORD STREET.

1897.

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Rules of the Kent Archæological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year, or £6 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society, but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 Willmott, Mr. J., 82 King Edward Road, South Hackney, N.E.
 Wills, W. H., Esq., 25 Hyde Park Gardens, W.
 *Wilmott, Rev. Edward W., M.A., Dunstable, Beds.
 Wilson, Archibald, Esq., Last Lane, Dover.
 *Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., The Cedars, Beckenham.
 Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, St. Albans.
 Wilson, W., Esq., Statenborough, Eastry, Dover.
 Winch, W. F., Esq., Baker's Cross, Cranbrook.
 Winchilsea and Nottingham, The Earl of, F.S.A., Haverholme Priory, Sleaford.
 Winder, G., Esq., Balmoral House, Herne Bay.
 Winham, Rev. Daniel, M.A., Western House, Brighton.
 Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, M.A., Elham Vicarage, Canterbury.
 Wolley, Rev. H. F., M.A., Shortlands Vicarage, Bromley, Kent.
 Wood, Gilbert, Esq., F.R.G.S., Shawfield, Chislehurst Road, Bickley.
 Wood, Humphrey, Esq., F.S.A., Chatham.
 Wood, Jas., Esq., Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
 Wood, John, Esq., Caring House, Leeds, Kent.
 Wood, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Tonbridge School.
 Wooder, W. W., Esq., Bank Villa, Archway Road, Upper Holloway, N.
 Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.
 *Woodhouse, Rev. R. J., M.A., Merstham Rectory, Surrey.
 *Woodruff, Rev. C. E., M.A., Otterden Rectory, Faversham.
 Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., St. David's, Lauriston Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.
 Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 Woolf, M. Yeatman, Esq., 1 Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 Woollett, Capt. W. C., 5 Charlton Park Terrace, Old Charlton.
 Worger, Miss Louisa, North Street, Ashford.
 Worsfold, C., Esq., Dover.
 *Wright, Charles E. L., Esq., Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.
 Wright, Rev. Charles H., M.A., Keston Rectory, Hayes, Kent.
 Wyndham, G., Esq., M.P.

 Youens, Mr. E. C., 17 Tower Road, Dartford.

*. * Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Secretary, GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., The Precinct, Rochester.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A., M.P.	1	10	0
Clifford, Jas., Esq.	0	11	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Hughes, W. E., Esq.	0	10	0
Mercer, Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Northbourne, Lord	0	10	0
Sands, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Wadmore, J. P., Esq.	1	0	0

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st of

1895.

£ s. d.

Jan. 1. Balance at the Bankers :—

Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£604	0	1
Hammond and Co.....	302	0	11
	—————	906	1 0

Dividends on the Society's 2½ per Cent. Stock 32 0 2

Sale of the Society's Publications..... 17 7 6

Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—

W. E. Hughes, Esq. (<i>London</i>)	£86	9	0
K. W. Wilkie, Esq. (<i>Ramsgate</i>)	11	0	0
W. J. Nichols, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>).....	12	0	0
J. E. Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	2	10	0
Miss Dudlow (<i>Malling</i>).....	6	10	6
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (<i>Sevenoaks</i>)	12	13	6
W. J. Mercer, Esq. (<i>Margate</i>)	14	5	0
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	13	14	8
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	13	10	0
W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. (<i>Walmer</i>).....	7	10	0
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tombridge</i>)	9	0	0
C. W. Powell, Esq. (<i>Speldhurst</i>)	14	3	4
G. E. Elliott, Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	10	0	0
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	12	0	0
Dr. Boyce (<i>Maidstone</i>)	21	4	0
H. Stringer, Esq. (<i>New Romney</i>).....	2	10	0
H. Neve, Esq. (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	6	0	0
G. Wilks, Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>).....	12	0	0
J. Copland, Esq. (<i>Sheerness</i>)	4	18	0
G. Payne, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	20	0	0
The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	34	2	0
Hammond and Co.	29	13	0
	—————	355	13 0

£1311 1 8

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1895.

Cr.

1895.	£	s.	d.
W. Keeley, Binder	1	7	0
Canon C. F. Routledge, Petty Cash	2	2	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
Kent Fire Office, Insurance	2	5	0
W. T. Wildish, Printing	2	19	0
Curator's Grant (one quarter)	12	10	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee	1	13	0
Mitchell and Hughes, Balance of Vol. XXI.	269	15	2
Ditto Stationery, etc.	11	8	0
Curator's Grant (three quarters)	37	10	0
J. Lower, Porter	6	12	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
C. F. Kell, Lithographer.....	65	12	0
Purchase of Consols (Life Compositions)	19	10	0
Marquee hired for Meeting at Darenth	1	10	0
Kent Fire Office, Insurance.....	2	5	0
Canon Routledge, Repairs to St. Pancras.....	5	0	0
Pipe Roll Society, Subscriptions	2	2	0
Congress of Archaeological Societies, ditto	1	0	0
Rev. J. M. Cowper, one copy of Canterbury Marriage Licences	2	2	0
Dr. C. Cotton, History of St. Lawrence	1	1	0
Deficit Cranbrook Meeting	6	5	4
Petty Cash for 1895 (including balance of £3 19s. 5d. from 1894)... ..	10	0	0
Includes Expenses at Cranbrook and Journeys	£1	11	0
Halfpenny Stamps for Darenth Circulars	1	18	8
One Penny ditto Cranbrook ditto	3	11	9
Stamps for the year, as per Stamp Account	3	7	5
Sundries	1	8	8
Viggers and Bunyard's Accounts	0	10	3
In hand	1	11	8
	£13	19	5

Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers, viz. :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£368	15	11
Hammond and Co.	437	17	3
	806	13	2
	£1311	1	8

Examined and compared with Vouchers and Bankers' Pass Books, and found to be correct.

6 July 1896.

HERBERT HORDERN, } Auditors.
CHAS. F. HOOPER, }

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st of

1896.

£ s. d.

Jan. 1. Balance at Bankers :—

Wigan, Mercer, and Co.£368 15 11
Hammond and Co. 437 17 3

806 13 2

Dividends on the Society's 2½ per Cent. Stock 32 11 2

Sale of the Society's Publications 11 12 10

Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers:—

W. E. Hughes, Esq. (*London*) £27 15 0
W. J. Mercer, Esq. (*Margate*)..... 9 10 0
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (*Tonbridge*) 8 10 0
R. Holt White, Esq. (*Dartford*) 6 10 0
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (*Sevenoaks*) 2 10 0
W. T. Neve, Esq. (*Cranbrook*) 16 10 0
W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. (*Walmer*)..... 19 10 0
J. E. Mace, Esq. (*Tenterden*) 3 0 0
K. W. Wilkie, Esq. (*Ramsgate*) 10 10 0
W. J. Nichols, Esq. (*Bromley*)..... 14 5 0
Miss Dudlow (*Malling*) 6 0 6
G. Payne, Esq. (*Rochester*) 15 0 0
W. Wightwick, Esq. (*Folkestone*) 12 0 0
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (*Gravesend*) 13 10 0
C. W. Powell, Esq. (*Speldhurst*) 9 19 6
G. E. Elliott, Esq. (*Sittingbourne*) 10 0 0
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (*Faversham*) 6 18 6
E. W. Fry, Esq. (*Dover*) 19 10 0
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (*Ashford*) 13 15 0
Dr. Boyce (*Maidstone*) 8 10 0
The Bankers :—Wigan and Co. 34 1 0
Hammond and Co. 30 12 0

298 6 6

£1149 3 8

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1896.

Cr.

1896.	£	s.	d.
Cheque drawn December 28th, 1895, Curator's Grant	12	10	0
Mitchell and Hughes, on account of Vol. XXII.	200	0	0
Ditto Printing and Stationery	10	13	0
C. F. Kell, Lithographer.....	62	10	0
C. W. English, Photozincographs	16	14	9
Purchase of Consols with Life Compositions	26	0	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
Curator's Grant.....	50	0	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee.....	6	12	0
W. T. Wildish, Printing	3	13	0
W. Keeley, Binding	2	7	3
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Special Train, Sheppey Meeting	2	2	0
Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
Rev. C. H. Wilkie's Beakshourne Registers	0	18	0
Rev. J. M. Cowper's Canterbury Marriage Licences	1	10	0
Canon Routledge, St. Martin's Explorations	15	0	0
Fire Insurance	2	5	0
Deficit Sittingbourne Meeting ...	1	5	0
Cheques Stamps	0	4	0
Petty Cash (including balance of £1 11s. 8d. from 1895).....	15	0	6
Includes Journeys and Horse-hire, Sittingbourne and Sheppey Meeting	£1	7	6
Bunyard, issue of Volumes	0	5	0
Caretaker, Minster Schools	0	5	0
Stamps for Meeting Circulars	3	10	9
Ditto year, as per account	2	12	5
Sundries	1	0	0
Balance in hand	7	11	0
	£16	11	8
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan and Co.	£361	17	4
Hammond and Co.	337	2	4
		698	19 8
		£1149	3 8

We have Examined the Accounts for the Year 1896, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them to be correct.

13 February 1897.

HERBERT HORDERN, }
CHAS. F. HOOPER, } Auditors.

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1895—1896.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society commenced at Cranbrook on Tuesday the 30th of July 1895. The Business Meeting was held in the Vestry Hall, the noble President, Earl Stanhope, in the Chair, supported by Earl Cranbrook, W. T. Neve, Esq., the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, F. F. Giraud, Esq., W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq., etc. The following Report was read by George Payne, Esq. (Hon. Sec.) :—

REPORT.

As the Society is still in a highly flourishing state the Council have much pleasure in presenting to day the Thirty-eighth Annual Report.

The Twenty-first Volume of *Archæologia Cantana*, being the first edited by Canon C. F. Rautledge is now completed, and a copy has already been forwarded to each member of the Council. The general issue of the volume will be made during the next few weeks to those who have paid their subscriptions. The Council feel confident that the new volume which contains much valuable matter will meet with unanimous approval, and be found as interesting as those which have preceded it. Upwards of two hundred pounds has been paid on account of its cost, and the balance at our Bankers at the present time is £704 11s. 5d.

In the year 1873 the Society came to Cranbrook for the first time, and the remembrance of that pleasant visit is a guarantee that we shall spend two days of equal enjoyment on the present occasion.

During the past twelve months we have lost by death and other causes many valued members and staunch supporters. Of those who have passed away we may especially mention the late Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Payne Smith, Mr. Granville Gresham Leveson-Gower of Titsey, Mr. Edward Hussey of Sentney Castle, and Mr. Ewen Christian, the well-known Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Dr. Payne Smith, the eminent Syriac scholar, became a member and Vice-President of the Society on his coming to Canterbury in 1871. From that date until his lamented death he took the warmest interest in our proceedings, and rendered the Society invaluable assistance at the meetings held at Canterbury in 1881 and 1890. On those occasions the late Dean and Mrs. Payne Smith dispensed at the Deanery kindly hospitality to the members, and also to the Council whenever they met in the Cathedral Library. The death of one of such sterling worth is a great loss to the Church, the County, and the Society.

By the deplorable death, under the saddest possible circumstances, of Mr. Leveson-Gower, archaeology has lost a learned and enthusiastic votary and this Society one of its best friends. He joined our ranks in 1861, and was elected a member of the Council in 1884.

Mr. Leveson-Gower was a Fellow and Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and continually appeared before that body with the results of his researches. The Surrey Archaeological Society reaped a rich harvest from his labours, while the English Dialect Society and others received a share of his attention.

Mr. Leveson-Gower's last contributions to archaeology were given to our Society, as no less than five papers from his able pen will be found in the forthcoming volume of our *Archæologia*. The grief felt at the death of the beloved Squire of Titsey is intensified at this meeting, as he was to have described the Churches we are to visit to-morrow.

By the death of Mr. Edward Hussey the Society loses one of its original members. We shall not readily forget his kindness to us and the hospitable way in which he entertained us in 1887, when the Society visited his beautiful house by the picturesque ruins of Beotney Castle. Mr. Hussey wrote a valuable Paper on the history of the latter for the Seventeenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Mr. Ewen Christian was for twenty-seven years a member of the Society, and by virtue of his office was well known throughout the county, especially to the clergy, many of whose churches bear evidences of his skill as an architect.

During the past few days we have also lost one of our most distinguished Vice Presidents, the Lord Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Thorold joined our Society in 1878, the year after he was nominated to the Bishopric of Rochester. The details of his noble career since his ordination in 1849 are now being perused, through the agency of the Press in every home, and all must admit that the Church of England has lost a bulwark and a faithful guardian.

Since the last Annual Meeting twenty-eight new members have been elected, while four await election at your hands to-day.

During the past eight months unusual interest has been aroused by the exploration at Darenth, near Farningham Road Station, of the largest Roman villa yet found in England, which has been accomplished by the liberality of Mrs. Rolls Hoare, aided by her son-in-law Mr. E. Arnott Clowes, of Sutton Place, Sutton-at-Hone.

On the 21st of May two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the Society's invitation to view the interesting discoveries, but in order that the dwellers in the Cranbrook district may be made acquainted with them it has been arranged that a limited display shall be given this evening of the principal features of the villa. The operations at Darenth have been suspended for a time, but it is hoped that they may be continued later on. Your Honorary Secretary is preparing an exhaustive Paper on this important discovery for the Society's Transactions.

At the Conference of Archaeological Societies, held at Burlington House on July 4th, it was resolved "That the Standing Committee be requested to take such steps as they think advisable to call the attention of the various Municipal, County, and other Authorities to the documents under their charge, pointing out their great historical value and interest, and how desirable it is that steps should be taken for their due preservation."

Attention was also called to the present state of the Ancient Monuments' Act, and it was reported that the Government refused to accept charge of any more monuments under the Act.

There was a general feeling expressed that such care as the Government did exercise was insufficient, and that the Act should be extended, and it was resolved "That the County Societies be requested to urge upon the representatives of their Counties in the House of Commons the necessity of the Government more thoroughly carrying out the Ancient Monuments' Act, and the advisability of extending its provisions to monuments of Romano-British and early Christian periods."

Both these subjects were introduced by your Honorary Secretary, who is a member of the Standing Committee. It is hoped that beneficial results will accrue from these important resolutions.

F. F. Giraud, Esq., moved the adoption of the Report; this was seconded by Earl Cranbrook, and carried unanimously.

It was moved and carried. "That the retiring members of Council and the Auditors be re-elected."

Eleven candidates were duly elected members of the Society.

After the business was concluded the company proceeded to the Parish Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. A. H. Harrison, M.A., said a few words of welcome. The Rev. J. Cave-Browne, Vicar of Detling, read a Paper on the History of the Church.

At 1 p.m. W. T. Neve, Esq. (Honorary Local Secretary), hospitably entertained the party at light luncheon in the Vestry Hall. After luncheon the noble President called for thanks to Mr. Neve for his kindness, which was cordially responded to by all.

Mr. Neve acknowledged the vote of thanks in kindly terms.

Progress was next made in carriages to Glassenbury House, which was thrown open for the Society's inspection by its owner, Major Atkin-Roberts, who, together with Mrs. Atkin-Roberts, courteously conducted the members over the greater portion of their interesting domain. The Honorary Secretary read a few notes on the "History of Glassenbury," concluding by offering the warmest thanks of the company to Major and Mrs. Atkin-Roberts for their kindness and consideration.

Goudhurst Church was next visited, under the guidance of W. P. Haskett-Smith, Esq., the Rev. J. S. Clarke, M.A., the Vicar, receiving the members.

On returning to Cranbrook upwards of sixty remained for the Annual Dinner, which took place at the "George Hotel." The Earl Stanhope presided, being supported by the Honourable Ivo Bligh, the Rev. A. H. Harrison, W. T. Neve, Esq., and Miss Neve, Mr. and Mrs. Burch-Rosher, the Honorary Secretary and Mrs. George Payne.

The various loyal and other toasts were proposed and responded to by the noble Chairman, Mr. Neve, Mr. Burch-Rosher, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, and the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman.

The Evening Meeting took place in the Vestry Hall at 7 p.m., Earl Stanhope in the Chair. Papers were contributed by J. Lewis André, Esq., F.S.A., on "Fire-backs made in the Weald," by S. Wayland Kershaw, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on the "Weald and its Refugee Annals." The Honorary Secretary also exhibited a series of views by lime-light of the Roman Villa recently uncovered at Darenth.

The Meeting terminated with hearty votes of thanks to those who had so kindly contributed towards the evening's proceedings.

On Wednesday the 31st of July a large company assembled at Cranbrook Railway Station, where brakes were in readiness to convey them to Benenden Church, where they were received by the Vicar, Canon Joy, M.A. The Earl of Cranbrook, Lord and Lady Medway, Lady Emily Gathorne Hardy, and Lady Katherine Gathorne Hardy also came over from Heinstead to welcome the Society to Benenden.

The Church was described by John Oldrid Scott, Esq., F.S.A., and the Vicar afterwards read some notes on the History of the Church, which had been prepared by the late Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.

Hawkhurst was the next place visited. On arriving there the company at once proceeded to the "Queen's Hotel," where luncheon was served in a large marquee in the garden. A few of the members were, however, hospitably entertained at the Rectory by Canon Jeffreys.

After luncheon, progress was made to the Church, where the aged Rector said a few kindly words of welcome. Mr. Oldrid Scott again acted as guide, and before leaving the Honorary Secretary said that he felt the members would like him to say how pleased they were to meet the Rector again, who described the Church to the Society twenty-two years ago. Mr. Payne also referred to Canon Jeffreys having been Rector of Hawkhurst for nearly sixty years, and to his great munificence in erecting at his sole cost the Church at Highgate, near by, and to his liberality everywhere present in the parish.

Bodiam Castle, on the border of Sussex, was then inspected, under the guidance of W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Two hours were most profitably spent there in listening to Mr. Hope's able discourse, and making a thorough examination of the interesting ruins. By the kindness of Lord Ashcombe the members were admitted to the Castle free of charge.

During the afternoon many paid a visit to Bodiam Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. Theodore Johnson, kindly pointed out its architectural features.

Thus ended, under the pleasantest possible circumstances, the Society's second visit to the Cranbrook district.

On September the 27th, 1895, the Council met at Rochester in the Bridge Chambers, by permission of the Bridge Wardens. There were eleven members present, presided over by Canon Scott Robertson.

After due discussion it was resolved to hold the next Annual Meeting at Sittingbourne, and that the Isle of Sheppey be visited on the second day.

The Honorary Secretary again brought forward the subject of a complete exploration of the mass of masonry within the walls of the Roman *castrum* at Richborough, and laid upon the table a wooden model of the subterranean structure. Mr. Payne explained that as the operations would necessarily be costly, he suggested that the Society should initiate the work and appeal to archæologists generally for contributions; he further suggested that a Committee of experts in field-work should be formed to consider the whole question. After lengthy discussion it was resolved that a Committee be formed, consisting of Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A.,

Mr. George Dowker, F.G.S., and Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., and that Sir John Evans, K.C.B., and Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., be invited to act with them; the said Committee to draw up a scheme for the approval of the Council at an early date.

The Chairman reported that the Dean of Canterbury offered to obtain permission to reproduce drawings of mural paintings that have now become obliterated in the Cathedral if the Council would vote £15 for the illustrations. It was resolved accordingly.

Thanks were voted to the following in connection with the Annual Meeting held at Cranbrook:—

To Lord Ashcombe for kindly allowing the Society to view Bodiam Castle free of charge.

To Major Atkin-Roberts for permission to inspect Glasenbury House.

To W. T. Nere, Esq., for hospitality and valuable assistance.

To the Rev. Cave-Browne, W. P. Haskett-Smith, Esq., W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., and J. Oldrid Scott, Esq., F.S.A., for kindly acting as guides.

To Lewis André, Esq., and S. Wayland Kershaw, Esq., F.S.A., for kindly contributing papers at the Evening Meeting.

To the Rev. A. H. Harrison, the Rev. J. S. Clarke, Canon Joy, Canon Jeffreys, and the Rev. Theodore Johnson for much valuable help.

To Captain Villiers Stuart for kindly issuing the tickets.

To the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman for his kindness in acting as carriage director on both days of the Meeting.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Canon Bailey, D.D., for his gift to the Library of the Society of the following books: *Memorials of Attleborough Church*; *Records of St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford*; *History of the Municipal Church of St. Law, Rending*; *Todd's Deans of Canterbury*; *Manuscript of the Statutes for the Church of Canterbury, 1636*; *Hierurgia Anglicana, Ecclesiologist*, vol. i.; *Fenn's Original Letters*, vol. v. Also to John Wood, Esq., for three volumes of the *Illustrated Archæologist* and nineteen volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*.

The Honorary Secretary reported that the Corporation of Rochester had commenced the much needed reparation of the Castle Keep, under the supervision of the City Surveyor (Mr. Banks) and himself. Mr. Payne explained the manner in which the work was being done, which met with the warm approval of the Council, some of whom subsequently visited the Keep with him and ascended the scaffolding surrounding the north-west turret, to enable them to inspect the work of repair more closely.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Crow, bookseller at Canterbury, had offered the sum of ten pounds for the sixteen remaining copies of the *History of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral*. This offer having been approved of by the Honorary Secretary and the Printers, was duly acted upon. The Council unanimously approved of the sale.

With a vote of thanks to the Bridge Wardens for the use of their Chambers the Meeting ended.

Ten new members were elected.

The Council met on the 28th of December, 1895, in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury, by permission of the Dean and Chapter. Nine members were present, presided over by the Bishop of Dover. It was resolved to visit Tunstall, Bredgar, and Stockbury on the first day of the Annual Meeting at Sittingbourne, and the Isle of Sheppey on the second day.

A sum of five pounds was granted to Canon Routledge to enable him to prosecute further researches at St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.

A circular letter was read, referring to a resolution passed at the last Conference of Archæological Societies, as follows:—"That the County Societies be requested to urge upon the representatives of their Counties in the House of Commons the necessity of the Government more thoroughly carrying out the Ancient Monuments' Act, and the advisability of extending its provisions to monuments of Romano-British and early Christian periods." After discussion, it was resolved that the noble President be asked to urge upon the Government such necessity in accordance with the terms of the above resolution.

Twelve new members were elected.

The Council met on the 31st of March, 1896, in the Society's Rooms at the Maidstone Museum. There were eleven members present, presided over by Canon Scott Robertson.

It was decided to hold the next Annual Meeting on the 28th and 29th of July.

The Honorary Secretary reported that Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., and Mr. St. John Hope had expressed their willingness to join the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the more complete exploration of Richborough.

Instructions were given for the investment of four Life Compositions.

The Honorary Secretary asked if the Council would feel disposed to continue excavations at the Roman Villa at Darent. After due discussion, a sum of twenty-five pounds was guaranteed on the understanding that Mr. E. Arnott Clowes would give twenty pounds to meet eighty pounds raised by Mr. Payne.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A., Rector of Otterden, was elected a member of the Council, *vice* the Rev. Canon Jenkins, deceased; also John Oldrid Scott, Esq., F.S.A., *vice* the late Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq.

Permission was granted to Mr. Albert Hartshorne to copy the lithographs of Anglo-Saxon glass vessels in *Archæologia Cantiana*, and to Mr. H. Littlehales the Pilgrims' Signs engraved in the same work, for their respective books in course of preparation.

It was also agreed that Canon Murray be allowed the use of the Society's blocks of Stone Church, near Dartford, for his forthcoming
 'on that church'

A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Canon Jenkins on the sad death of one who was a valued member of the Society.

Nine new members were elected.

The Council met on the 24th of June, 1896, at the house of the noble President in Grosvenor Place.

The Earl Stanhope presided, and there were eleven members present.

The Programme in proof of the Annual Meeting to be held at Sittingbourne was read and approved.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. C. Streatfeild, Rector of Frant, asking if the Council would take any steps towards publishing engravings from the blocks prepared for the late Rev. Thomas Streatfeild's projected History of Kent, which had been presented to the Society of Antiquaries. It was resolved that the matter be recommended to the Editor of *Archæologia Cantiana*, with a view to some of the engravings being included in some early future volumes.

Eleven new members were elected.

The Annual Meeting of the Society commenced at Sittingbourne on Tuesday, July the 28th, 1896. The Business Meeting was held in the Town Hall, the noble President, Earl Stanhope, in the Chair, supported by Canon Scott Robertson, the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, the Rev. A. J. Pearman, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, F. R. Giraud, Esq., and W. H. Burch-Rosher, Esq., etc. The following Report was read by George Payne, Esq. (Hon. Sec.):

REPORT

The Council has much pleasure in presenting to-day the Thirty-ninth Annual Report, as the Society is still in a flourishing state, and the activity of its numbers is increasing.

The Society paid its first visit to Sittingbourne and the Isle of Sheppey in 1870, and the pleasure of re-visiting the locality after a lapse of twenty six years is greatly enhanced by the fact that during that time its fields have yielded a vast quantity of British, Roman, and Saxon remains of the highest archaeological interest. These important discoveries have all been recorded in the last twelve volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Let them will form the subject of a lecture on the present occasion at the Evening Meeting.

The last volume of our *Archæologia* has everywhere met with warm approval, and the Council is pleased to announce that another volume is well advanced and may shortly be expected.

Since the last Annual Meeting many valued members have been removed from our ranks by death and other causes. The vacancies thus made have, however, been filled up and overlapped by the election during the year of forty-two new members, while several await election at your hands to-day.

We all have to deplore especially the death of the Rev. Canon Robert Jenkins, M.A., and Edgar Philip Loftus Brock, F.S.A. The worthy Rector of Lymington was an original member of the Society, and served on the Council for thirty-six years. We lay on many occasions sore that the late Canon Jenkins was a true adherent of the Society, and at all times we have been favoured with the masterly products of his scholarly pen.

The sad and early death of Mr. Loftus Brock has deprived this and many other societies of a loyal and able colleague. To us his loss is irreparable, as for a long series of years we have had the benefit of his learned addresses on many of the churches and houses visited during the Annual Meetings.

Sir Joseph Prestwich, Bart., the eminent Geologist, had only recently joined the Society, but we nevertheless deeply regret that so distinguished a man should have been taken from us.

The Finances of the Society are in a satisfactory state, the Balance at the Bankers being at the present moment £763 Os. 3d.

The Council is confident that all will be glad to hear that the Richborough Trustees have fenced in the Roman *castrum* of *Rutupiæ*, near Sandwich, thus protecting it from further human destruction.

The fine Cromlech on Coldrum Lodge Farm, which the Society visited in 1891, is at last likely to be protected, as the property has been purchased by the Hon. Ralph Nevill of Birling Manor, who has kindly requested your Honorary Secretary to meet him at Coldrum in the autumn to discuss the question of preserving this archaic Kentish monument.

The Rev. J. Cave-Browne moved the adoption of the Report; this was seconded by the Rev. V. S. Vickers, and carried unanimously.

It was moved and carried:—"That the retiring members of Council and the Auditors be re-elected."

Eight candidates were then duly elected members of the Society.

The business being concluded, progress was made to the Parish Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. W. Bell, M.A., welcomed the Society. Dr. Francis Grayling described the fabric.

At 12.45 p.m. the company returned to the Town Hall for luncheon. After luncheon all proceeded in carriages to Tunstall Church, where they were cordially received by the Rector, the Rev. H. E. T. Cruso.

In consequence of the sudden illness of George Webb, Esq., Tunstall House was not visited, as was intended; a few were, however, conducted through a portion of it by G. E. Elliott, Esq.

Bredgar Church was next visited, and afterwards Stockbury Church, the respective Vicars, the Rev. R. Douglas, M.A., and the Rev. T. Cobb, M.A., receiving the party. Canon W. A. Scott Robertson, M.A., kindly described the above three Churches.

The ancient Earthwork by Stockbury Church was then inspected under the guidance of the Honorary Secretary.

The return journey was made *via* Newington and Key Street.

At 5.30 p.m. the Annual Dinner took place at the Bull Hotel, Sittingbourne, the noble President in the Chair, supported by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, the Rev. A. J. Pearman, Lieut.-Col. Hartley, Mr. W. H. Burch-Rosher and Mrs. Burch-Rosher, the Honorary Secretary and Mrs. George Payne, and about fifty others.

The customary loyal and other toasts were proposed and responded to by the Earl Stanhope, Canon Scott Robertson, Mr. Burch-Rosher, Captain Honeyball, and the Honorary Secretary.

The Evening Meeting commenced in the Town Hall at 7 p.m., the Earl Stanhope presiding. George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., delivered a lecture on the Antiquities of the Sittingbourne District,

illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides of the principal Celtic, Roman and Anglo-Saxon objects which he had collected from the neighbourhood during a period of twenty years. Mr. Payne also exhibited a large collection of photographs of interesting old houses around Sittingbourne. The Meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Lecturer.

On Wednesday, July 29th, a visit was made to the Isle of Sheppey, when a numerous company arrived by train at Queenborough, and proceeded at once to the Guildhall, where the Mayor (A. W. Howe, Esq.) kindly welcomed the Society to the Island. The Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A., then read a few notes on the History of the ancient Borough, and also referred to the fine Municipal Insignia and Archives which had been laid upon the table for inspection. Before leaving several members availed themselves of the kindly invitation of the Mayor to partake of light refreshment which he had hospitably provided.

Shortly after the Church was visited, the Vicar, the Rev. E. W. Bartlett, M.A., receiving the party, while the Rev. C. E. Woodruff acted as guide.

At 1 p.m. all sat down to luncheon in the Minster Board Schools, which the Committee had generously lent for the occasion.

After luncheon the Vicar, the Rev. W. Bramston, M.A., welcomed the Society to his beautiful Church, upon which the Rev. J. Cave-Browle read an exhaustive paper. Subsequently an inspection was made of the exterior of the Church, also the remains of the Gate-house of the Nunnery of St. Sexburga adjoining.

Progress was next made to Eastchurch Church, which was described by the Rector, the Rev. R. Dickson, M.A. Afterwards the Rector and Mrs. Dickson hospitably entertained the company with afternoon tea in the Rectory garden. On leaving cordial thanks were given to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson for their kindness.

Shurland Castle was next visited under the guidance of the Rev. J. Cave-Browne. Mr. Horsepool, steward to Capt. Halford, the owner of Shurland, was also present, and rendered valuable assistance.

The party then proceeded to Warden Point, and greatly enjoyed the sea-view and wide stretch of landscape to be seen from the cliffs at this altitude. The Honorary Secretary took his stand upon the verge of the cliff, and gave a brief address descriptive of the great landslips which periodically occur along the northern and eastern sides of Sheppey. Mr. Payne also pointed out the spot where Warden Church formerly stood, and which, together with the graveyard, had totally disappeared since the Society last visited the Island. It was explained that after the Church became a ruin, in consequence of the cracking of the land on which it stood, the entire site slipped down towards the shore, and was gradually being carried away by the sea.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Burch-Rosher called for a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary for his admirable arrange-

ments during the Meeting, and to the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, M.A., for his valuable services in directing the carriages.

The vote was heartily responded to by all present, and acknowledged by Mr. Payne.

The return journey was made along the southern road to Queenborough, thus affording an opportunity of both sides of this outlying but interesting Island being seen. Queenborough Station was reached at 6.40 p.m., where a special train was in readiness to convey the party to Sittingbourne in time for the main-line trains. Thus ended a day of intense enjoyment, which closed the Annual Meeting of 1896 most successfully.

The Council met on the 29th of September, 1896, in the Bridge Chambers at Rochester, by permission of the Bridge Wardens. There were six members present, presided over by the Dean of Rochester.

After some discussion it was decided that the next Annual Meeting be held at Sevenoaks.

Votes of thanks in connection with the Sittingbourne Meeting were passed :

To the Sittingbourne Urban District Council for the use of the Town Hall, free of charge, to the Reverends W. Bell, H. E. T. Cruso, R. Douglas, T. Cobb, E. W. Bartlett, and W. Bramston for kindly co-operation.

To the Rev. R. and Mrs. Dickson for their kindness and hospitality.

To Canon Scott Robertson, the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Dr. Francis Grayling, and the Honorary Secretary, for papers and addresses.

To A. W. Howe, Esq., Mayor of Queenborough, for kindly help and hospitality,

To the Minster School Board for the use of the Schools for luncheon purposes.

To Mr. Horsepool for assistance at Shurland.

To the Rev. Gardner-Waterman for kindly superintending the carriage arrangements on both days of the Meeting, and to Henry Payne, Esq., for kindly issuing the tickets.

A letter was read from F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq., F.G.S., wherein he expressed regret at having to withdraw from the Council in consequence of his having left the county.

The Secretary was requested to convey to Mr. Spurrell the thanks of the Council for the valuable services he had for many years rendered the Society in various ways.

The Rev. G. M. Livett, B.A., Vicar of Watlington, was unanimously elected a member of Council *vice* Mr. Spurrell resigned.

One new member was elected.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1895—96.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

FORT "BORSTAL," ROCHESTER.—On December 3rd, 1895, Colonel Sir John C. Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B., Commandant of the S.M.E., Chatham, kindly informed me of the discovery of three Roman interments during the progress of the works connected with the Fort at Borstal. A gang of convicts were engaged in digging post-holes for a fence between the south wall of Borstal Prison and the Fort railway, when they cut through three cists which had been excavated in the chalk to a depth of 4 feet 8 inches, 3 feet, and 2 feet 10 inches respectively. These were cleared out, before my arrival, of everything but what remained of the skeletons. No. 1 grave was 7 feet 3 inches long by 3 feet 2 inches wide, the skeleton lay east and west, head to the west. By the skull was a small brown vase and a black patera. No. 2 grave, 8 feet from No. 1, was 7 feet long by 3 feet 2 inches wide; the skeleton lay south-west by north-east, head to the latter, without relics. No. 3 grave, 7 feet 4 inches long by 3 feet 2 inches wide; the skeleton lay as before, but with the head to the south-west. In this case the bones were not disturbed. The skeleton was lying extended, the bones of the hands being found upon the *pelvis*. The skull was discovered some years ago when laying down a water-main which passes by the head of the cist. At the left shoulder a small brown vase with narrow neck was met with. By the feet were two iron nails which had evidently been used for fastening boards together in which the body had been encased at the time of burial. Probably all three bodies were enveloped in rude coffins, as much decayed wood could be seen around the edge of No. 2. These three interments, doubtless, belong to a cemetery which yet remains to be explored.

FORT "DARLAND," CHATHAM HILL.—When making the *glacis* outside this Fort five deneholes or draw-wells were discovered, two being on the north side of the road leading from Star Mill to Darland Hill, and the others on the opposite side. That which the writer

1 RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT.

descended was bell-shaped, 40 feet in depth and 42 feet in diameter. Two chambers had been cut to a depth of 15 feet on the north and east sides of the pit. Nothing was at the bottom but tons of flints, which had been cast aside during the removal of the chalk. November, 1895.

IGHTHAM (TOWN HOUSE).—Mr. J. Hill, the owner of this interesting house, discovered in his nut plantation, about mid-way between the house and the church, a chamber 3 feet 9 inches deep, 7 feet 4 inches in width from east to west, and 8 feet 10 inches from north to south. The walls were 2 feet 7 inches thick, faced inside with thin roof-tiles, laid in courses, of, perhaps, sixteenth century date, while the exterior was composed of ironstone obtained from the immediate locality. Upon the floor were five low walls of tiles, 1 foot wide, 1 foot 6 inches high, and 6 inches apart. In each wall were two small arches to enable heat to penetrate the area of the chamber, after the manner of a hypocaust; these draught holes were in line with two stoke-hole arches in the form of the letter **V** inverted (**Λ**). These openings were in the south wall, 2 feet 2 inches apart, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 2 inches wide at the floor-line. The western wall of the chamber extended beyond it, forming the eastern wall of a second and similar hypocaust, which measured 4 feet 5 inches from north to south, and 7 feet 10 inches from east to west. There were four low walls upon the floor 7 inches apart, 11 inches thick, and 18 inches high, placed in the opposite direction to those in the first chamber, the stoke-hole being in the west wall. This arch differed from the others described, as it was round-headed, and very roughly built with 6-inch square tiles. The interior of both chambers had been subjected to great heat, especially the lower walls. During the excavations a few pieces of pottery of sixteenth or seventeenth century date were found. These curious chambers were probably kilns for burning bricks or tiles. If so, something like the following method was adopted. Firstly, the channels between the low walls were filled with wood or charcoal, then across the walls came a layer of bricks with sufficient space left between them for draught and admission of hot air. The successive layers were then stacked in cross-courses, so that all the openings acted as flues. When the kiln was filled the top was covered in and fires lighted in the stoke or fire-holes. After the moisture in the tiles had evaporated the heat was raised and the fire-holes blocked up. On the completion of the firing process the kiln was allowed to cool. This is a rough description of the method

adopted at the present day, which could have been conveniently carried out in the kilns at Ightham. They may have been pottery kilns for the baking of ware similar to that manufactured in the adjoining parish of Wrotham in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. If such were the case there was probably a false floor of tiles, perforated with holes, laid upon the low walls, or something answering the same purpose, on which the pots were placed, but no trace of such an arrangement existed. I am indebted to Mr. B. Harrison for promptly communicating this discovery, and it gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Hill caused the excavations to be made at his own expense. December, 1895

OLDBURY CAMP, IGHTHAM.—Mr. Harrison also reports that he has secured an uninscribed British gold coin from within the camp, it being the third found there. December, 1895

MEOPHAM.—The Rev. L. W. Lewis reports the discovery of pot-holes in the glebe meadow in rear of the vicarage. When digging for gravel from time to time Mr. Lewis's gardener finds holes about 2 feet wide and 4 feet deep; at the bottom of them he has found burnt matter, potsherds of distinctly pre-Roman date, and in one instance several small pieces of Sarsen-stone and lumps of clay. Poor as these remains are, they are of the highest importance as coming from a district which has hitherto yielded nothing that would enable us to understand its condition or to what extent it was populated in pre-Norman times.

The Meopham road which passes by the site of these discoveries runs into the British Way (Pilgrim Road) about four miles beyond, below Vigo Hill. (See *Collectanea Cantiana*, p. 152.)

THANET. Mr. W. H. Hills kindly furnishes particulars of the discovery at Hollicondane, midway between that hamlet and Dump-ton, south-east from Ramsgate, of a skeleton accompanied by four bronze armlets, three are very massive and ornamented with alternate incised spiral and oval-shaped markings, the other is a coil armlet of ten coils.

Mr. Hills also reports the discovery of several skeletons, with pottery and a silver coin of Gordianus, at Broadstairs, on the site of the New Home, opposite the Lantern House. January, 1896

DARTFORD.—Mr. E. C. Youens reports the finding of an ancient well during excavations for sand and gravel adjoining Dartford th, a few feet from a presumed British Way. The well was 4 ft in diameter, lined with masonry 1 foot thick, composed of set in a mixture of clay and chalk. Mr. Youens has ascer-

tained that during additions to the Telegraph Mills on the western side of Dartford Creek the foundations of several walls were met with, which are described as similar to those of Roman date. February, 1896.

Mr. Herbert Prall favours me with valuable information concerning discoveries made at Joyce Green on the eastern side of Dartford Creek. When the gravel pits were first opened there the workmen found several Roman urn-burials of the ordinary kind, consisting of small groups of urns here and there. These occurred near the road leading from Dartford to the marshes, and therefore help to establish the antiquity of the road.

HAM GREEN, UPCHURCH.—The Rev. C. E. Woodruff reports that he has obtained from a field called "Woodloaks," near Ham Green, the following objects from a Roman interment:—Two cups and three pateræ of Samian ware, a small square glass bottle with handle, height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and a fine goblet of Durobrivian ware with long neck and flanged rim, height $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, diameter of its pear-shaped body $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The vessel is ornamented with five rows of rings formed of white paste upon a groundwork which shews traces of a green glaze. It may be compared with a goblet found in "Thompson's" field, Plaxtol. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 6.) March, 1896.

FOLKESTONE.—Mr. John Ashtell, Curator of the Museum, reports the discovery in the grounds belonging to the Folkestone Water Works Company at the Cherry Garden, at the foot of Castle Hill, of a very fine and highly finished flint celt of the Neolithic period, measuring $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I am indebted to the Museum Committee for kindly giving instructions that a photograph should be sent to me of the specimen. April, 1896.

MEDWAY MARSHES.—In June 1895 the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, his brothers H. C. and John Woodruff, and myself, prosecuted further researches on the site of the famous Roman potteries below Upchurch, under the most favourable circumstances, thanks to the kindness of Messrs. Belsey and Woodhams, who generously placed their yacht the "Gem" at our disposal for three days. We anchored in Shaffleet Creek, slept on board, and spent the whole of each day exploring the "Saltings." Much time was devoted to excavating at the base of the great mound on the left of the "Strayway" leading from Ham Green to the Slay Hills. No whole
quantity of broken pottery, including
 thrown out, and portions of kiln

bricks. At various places along the Saltings similar mounds may be seen; these we determined conclusively were the sites of kilns. Around one of them we found numerous potsherds that had been washed out by the tide, and several pieces were obtained with grains of flint mixed with the clay, similar in every respect to the class of pottery usually assigned to a pre-Roman period. Along the western side of Milford Hope many circular patches of burnt earth were detected upon the mud-flats which undoubtedly formed the bases of kilns. Mr. Cumberland Woodruff, some two or three years before, found at the base of the Stray-way mound what appeared to be the remains of the wall of a circular kiln; the section left shewed that the interior was originally about 3 feet in diameter; the broken-down wall was 1 foot high and 6 inches thick, being composed of a hard coarse concrete. Owing to the enormous difficulties attending any researches on the site of the Upchurch Potteries very little can be added to what is already known; all we can hope to do is to record periodically that which may be revealed by the action of the tide.

COBHAM.—During the summer of 1895 the Earl of Darnley kindly caused an examination to be made of two mounds on the Cobham estate. The first opened was that called "The Mount," which is situate by the gamekeeper's house, a short distance to the south from the Watling Street. Unfortunately there is a large tree growing upon the summit of the mound, so that the trenches had to be cut by the side of it, leaving the centre unexplored. During the operations nothing was revealed beyond two fragments of coarse pre-Roman pottery and a few scraps of charcoal; these were found upon the natural soil at the base of the mound near the centre.

The second mound is on high ground in Randall Wood, on the north side of the Watling Street. As soon as we commenced digging, the foundations of brick walls were met with, which evidently belonged to "Randalls," the destroyed mansion of the De Cobham family, the ruins of which may be detected close by, extending over a considerable area.

I am much indebted to Lord and Lady Darnley for their kindness and hospitality to me on this and other occasions when I visited Cobham, and to the Hon. Ivo and Mr. Arthur Bligh for their valuable assistance in piloting me over the estate. Although the result of the excavations was disappointing, by recording what was done future antiquaries will be saved the trouble of reopening the mounds.

ROCHESTER (WATTS'S AVENUE).—When excavating the cellar for Dr. Dartnall's new house, opposite St. Margaret's Churchyard, the workmen accidentally cut through an Anglo-Saxon interment, destroying everything but an iron spear-head which accompanied the skeleton. After the cellar space was cleared out my attention was directed to the spot by Mr. Hubert Homan. On the north and west face of the newly exposed chalk the outlines of two other cists were visible, both of which the foreman of the works, and Dr. Dartnall, kindly allowed me to explore. In the western cist, which was 5 feet below the surface, and 2 feet 10 inches wide, a skeleton was found at full length upon its back, the bones of the hand resting upon the pelvis. By the left arm, near the shoulder, was a spear-head, and at the waist, on the left side, an iron knife, on the right an iron girdle-buckle, and in the centre a very small buckle of bronze.

As the workmen proceeded with the trenches for the foundations of the house other graves were met with daily, which I was also permitted to clear of their contents. These will now be described in the order in which they were excavated. All the skeletons lay east and west, head to the west.

Grave 4. Skeleton, 5 feet long, with arms and legs straight, upper part curved towards south. An iron dagger-shaped knife lay upon the *pelvis*.

Grave 5. Skeleton of a young female, under 5 feet long, in an extended position. By the neck were three opaque glass beads, two red and one green; two red beads were also found by the left hand. It was interesting to note that the uncut wisdom teeth were visible through a fracture in the lower jaw.

Grave 6. Skeleton almost entirely decayed. On the left side of the skull an iron spear-head, by the left arm a long and short iron knife, the remains of a sword, and a pair of bronze tweezers. At the right hip was the umbo of a shield and the heads of four iron rivets by which it had been attached. When the interment took place the shield must have been laid upon the centre of the body. As the latter collapsed from decay the umbo fell half over towards the outside of the right arm, and was found on its edge, point outwards, with the rivet-heads and hand-bar beside it. Where the shield lay fragments of wood were met with, a portion being obtained with a silver-headed stud still remaining in it. By the right side a girdle-buckle, 2½ inches in length, occurred of elegant design; the oval head is decorated with a row of concentric rings,

and the base of the buckle tongue was originally set with four garnets and two blue stones—two of the garnets, however, are missing; those remaining have underneath them reticulated gold-foil to give greater lustre to the garnets. The buckle is attached by a hinge, which is still in working order, to a triangular-shaped framework with a boss at each angle. These bosses were set with ivory, having a garnet in the centre, but one only is complete. The front of the framework is overlaid with a narrow band of gold on each side; one is adorned with a double row of chevrons, the other has a single row between two twisted rope-mouldings. At the back of the frame is a thin plate of gold, ornamented on the front with a braided strip-pattern in relief, the strip itself being embellished with a triple row of bead-moulding. The entire framework of this girdle-buckle is of speculum metal, richly gilt.

Grave 7. Skeleton 5 feet 6 inches long, at full length, the feet together. On the left side of the skull was a spear-head, and a small knife by the left arm.

Grave 8. This was cut through obliquely by the workmen without their observing it. At the head of it I found a fragment of the skull and an amber bead about the size and shape of an olive.

Grave 9. Shared the same fate, but a portion of the skull was found. The skeletons in both these graves must have been almost entirely decayed, otherwise the men would have noticed the bones.

Grave 10. Half this cist was accidentally destroyed—in the remaining portion the upper part of a skeleton was found without relics.

Grave 11. This contained a skeleton lying at full length, the bones of the hands lay upon the pelvis, the feet were together. By the right hip was a bronze girdle-buckle, slightly ornamented, and a small iron knife near it. The skull had become reduced to splinters; by the left side of it was a leaf-shaped spear-head. Without the skull the skeleton measured 4 feet 10 inches in length.

Grave 12. Skeleton at length, the right hand lay upon the right leg, the left upon the pelvis; by the vertebral column a small iron knife was met with.

During the widening of the road in front of Dr. Dartnall's house it was discovered that prior to the building of the wall which kept up the bank the latter had at some period given way, carrying with it portions of other graves. I cleared out the eastern ends of these which could easily be seen in the newly exposed bank.

Grave 13. The *tibiae* only remained.

Grave 14. The same.

Grave 15. Skull and shoulder bones gone. The remainder of the skeleton lay at length. By the left hip was a knife of iron, a thick bronze girdle-ring, and the remains of a *châtelaine*, consisting of a key and two or three hook-shaped instruments, all of iron, corroded together into a confused mass. They appeared to have been suspended from two rings, one of bronze, the other of iron. By the right hand was a bead of red opaque glass.

Grave 16. Skeleton entirely decayed; the cist was larger than any of those previously discovered, being about 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, and the floor 5 feet from the surface. In the centre was found an iron umbo of a shield. When I took it up for the first time, after a lapse of some thirteen hundred years, a ring of the wood of the shield with the hand-bar of the umbo in the centre was disclosed to view.

Grave 17. This was met with within the foundations of the house, in digging a scaffold-pole hole. The skeleton lay at length, but was much decayed, and measured, without the feet, 4 feet 9 inches in length. By the left side was an iron knife.

Grave 18. Skeleton about 5 feet 6 inches long, lying at length, heels together. By the left side a small iron knife, and a fragment of thick pottery by the left *femur*.

Grave 19. Skeleton lying at length, heels together, the skull almost gone. By the left side of it a fine spear-head, and between the left ribs and the *humerus* a good knife. At the waist, by the centre, was a small iron girdle-buckle.

The skeletons all lay east and west, head to the west, in cists from 6 to 7 feet in length and about 3 feet in width.

These discoveries are a continuation of those made by the writer in 1892, when eleven interments of a similar nature were met with. (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., p. lv.)

The chief point of interest connected with this Pagan cemetery is that it seems to have formed a portion of the land which was given by Ethelbert to the Priory at Rochester. The gift is thus referred to in the *Registrum Roffense*, p. 1, as translated by the Rev. A. J. Pearman:—

“ King Ethelbert gave a piece of ground, which he called Priest-field, that the priests serving God might possess it by a perpetual right.
 wh with Duddyngherne and with
 of the city of Rochester, on
 its wall, to the north.”

Some little distance south of that portion of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery already explored, immediately beyond Fort Clarence, is Priestfield, which extends as far south as Cookham Hill. Doddyngherne is not defined, but we can hardly doubt that it lay between the Roman south wall of the city and Priestfield.

The lane which led to the land called in Ethelbert's time "Doddyngherne" was the way which ran from the great Roman road through the Southgate of Rochester, and hence received the name of Doddyngherne Lane, which is said to mean "Deadman's" Lane. This cannot be accepted as the correct interpretation, although it is now proved that soon after leaving the Southgate it passed by a field which in the days of Ethelbert was dotted over with the grave-mounds of Pagan Saxons up to the very edge of the ancient way. There were, moreover, Roman interments on Boley Hill, on the opposite side of the way, just outside the city; the *tumuli* that once covered these were probably also visible from the road. The land of Doddyngherne may, however, have derived its name from the family of Doddings, whose chief settlement in Kent was at Doddington, near Faversham. An offshoot of that clan possibly migrated to Durobrivæ (Rochester), appropriating some portion of territory outside the walls of the defunct Roman city, as did the Æslings, who settled on the opposite side of the river Medway, at Æslingham in Frindsbury. It is significant to note that the headquarters of the Æslings in Kent was at Eastling, which is the adjoining parish to Doddington; hence it is not improbable that the action of one tribe influenced that of the other. The writer submitted his views to the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt. D. (Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge), and received the following letter in reply, which he has been kindly allowed to print:

2 SALISBURY VILLAS, CAMBRIDGE,
September 26, 1896.

DEAR SIR,

I regret that I could not reply sooner. I can say nothing as to your concluding theory. But it is clearly that *Dodding* is a tribal name, and short for *Doddinga*, genitive plural; meaning "of the Doddings." And *Dodding*, as a patronymic, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Dodda*, of which several instances occur. *Dodding-ton* signifies town of the Doddings.

Doddinghyrne is correct. It occurs, in the dative case, *Doddinc-hyrnan* (*sic*), in a Rochester charter, printed at p. 332 of Earle's *Land Charters*, dated 761, in the reign of King Ethelberht II.

Hyrne, sb. fem., represents a Germanic theme, of which the theoretical form *-jā*, a derivative of *horn*, which is cognate with Latin *cornu*; and just as a *corner* is derived from Latin *cornu*, so the Anglo-Saxon *hyrne* is derived

from Anglo-Saxon *horn*. And the two words are equivalent *in sense*. Anglo-Saxon *hyrne* means "a corner," a nook, angle; see Toller's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, p. 583. So *Dodding-hyrne* means "nook of the Doddings," a corner of land in their occupation. So we really know all about it.

The Middle-English *herne*, a corner, occurs in Chaucer in the same sense.

Yours sincerely,

W. W. SKEAT.

ASHFORD.—Mr. J. Broad kindly informs me that during excavations for the foundations of a house about to be erected for Mr. Challis in Albert Road, the workmen discovered a Roman interment consisting of a large cinerary urn containing calcined bones, accompanied by a small fragile cup of red ware pressed with five indentations, which gave to the vessel a fluted rim; a goblet of red ware with handle, 9 inches in height and 1 foot 5 inches in diameter; a cup of red ware, 4 inches in diameter at the rim; a patera of Samian ware, 7½ inches in diameter, and one of Upchurch ware, 6½ inches in diameter. Three other vessels were in fragments. I am indebted to my friend and colleague Mr. H. F. Abell of Kennington Hall for the description of the above. July, 1896.

HADLOW.—Mr. F. W. E. Shrivell reports the discovery, in the Hadlow Cemetery, of two urns containing charcoal and bones; also that a fine Roman vase with two handles was dredged from the Medway between East Wickham and Golden Green. August, 1896.

CHABING.—Mr. George Langley reports that, during alterations to a house which was formerly an old tannery, a beam was discovered with the following inscription in black-letter painted upon canvas, which had been stuck on to the upper moulding:—

"As God hath lent His earthly foode
Our bodies to preserve,
So Heavenly foode He hath in store
for us if we Him serve. 1616."

Mr. Langley states that the beam came from some other building, and is moulded in a similar manner to the beams in the chancel of the church.

ROCHESTER.—Since the researches into the history of the ancient walls of Rochester, prosecuted by the Rev. G. M. Livett and myself, the results of which were recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., I have fortunately made the acquaintance of Mr. John Hughes of the Analytical Laboratory, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. He being much interested, and having had great experience in the analysis of ancient mortar, very kindly offered to analyze the various samples of mortar which I had obtained from the walls of known

date now existing in Rochester. Mr. Hughes has also further favoured me by consenting to the analytical Report, together with his accompanying letter, being printed in the present volume. The value of this interesting appendix to what has already been written cannot be over-estimated, and we all owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hughes for his patient labour and hearty co-operation: -

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
79 MARK LANE,
LONDON, E C, September 7th, 1896.

DEAR SIR,

I send you the results of my analysis of the seven specimens of Ancient Mortar which you forwarded me in July

The analyses have been tabulated according to their richness in lime, No. 1 containing 40.26 of Anhydrous Lime (CaO) and No. 7 containing only 17.58 per cent.

The description attached to the specimens by yourself has been placed over the respective analyses, and I append certain notes of my own which may be useful in considering the quality of the mortar.

- No. 1. Though specially rich in lime, is a soft mortar and of inferior quality.
- No. 2. The quantity sent was small, but as far as it is possible to judge from the appearance, the mortar appears to be hard and of good quality.
- No. 3. Very small quantity sent; appears to be of poor quality, though harder than No. 1.
- No. 4. Consists largely of fragments of small Bivalve shells firmly incorporated with the mortar, producing a very hard surface *where exposed* to the weather, but softer inside.
- No. 5. This specimen, taken from the interior of the Keep, also contains some fragments of shells, but the mortar is exceptionally soft and poor in quality, for it contains the least soluble silica.
- No. 6. Evidently a piece of concrete consisting of mortar mixed with broken tiles and coarse gravel, exceedingly hard and very durable, the soluble or gelatinous silica being remarkably high, in fact as much as exists in the best Portland cement, compares very favourably with No. 5, which contains only 1.55 per cent soluble silica.
- No. 7. This is also a piece of hard concrete like mortar, containing however less lime and more coarse gravel, but no broken tiles or bricks, of excellent quality and very durable.

These remarks, taken in consideration with the analytical results, suggest the conclusion that a high percentage of lime in a mortar is by no means a reliable indication of its superior quality, and we should rather regard the quantity of soluble or gelatinous silica as a criterion of the quality and durability of a mortar.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HUGHES.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq

ANALYSES OF SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT MORTAR FROM ROCHESTER.

Sent by GEORGE PAYNE, Esq.

DESCRIPTION ATTACHED TO SPECIMENS BY SENDER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Gundulf's Tower.	From Mathematical School Wall, just below Merlons. Edward III.	From Henry III.'s Tower, Eastgate.	From South Curtain Wall. Reconstruction by Henry III. Castle Mortar.	Interior of Keep. Soldiers' sleeping quarters E side- Castle Mortar.	Example of Roman Mortar mixed with pounded tile. From a lump built into wall in rear of Chapter Clerk's Office.	Roman, South of Eastgate.
Water. (lost at 212°F)	2.21	.42	1.70	.30	.80	3.74	2.06
Combined Water and loss on ignition	4.05	2.12	2.65	.54	1.30	5.05	2.90
*Total Lime	40.26	35.75	31.89	28.58	24.19	20.60	17.58
Magnesia52	.09	.16	.30	.12	1.92	1.08
Oxide of Iron and Alumina	1.35	1.35	3.20	.95	1.00	14.30	9.05
Sulphuric Anhydride	4.27	.69	.22	.13	.24	.43	.15
Carbonic Anhydride	27.87	27.74	23.54	21.68	17.99	11.46	12.00
Chlorine17	.07	.63	.05	.24	.12	.03
Potash and Soda	1.15	.47	.60	.32	.47	1.32	.55
Silica soluble in 10 per cent. solution							
Caustic Soda	1.75	5.50	2.01	1.80	1.55	22.05	10.05
Insoluble Silicates, etc., etc.	16.40	25.80	33.40	45.35	52.10	19.01	44.55
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	.08	.17	.17	.11	.08	.08	.17

* Containing Caustic Lime (CaO).

79 Mark Lane, London, E.C.
September 7th, 1896.

JOHN HUGHES, F.I.C.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts, Consulting Chemist to the Ceylon
Coffee Planters' Association, District Agricultural Analyst for Herefordshire.

ROCHESTER. While these pages are passing through the press a portion of the foundations of a Roman building was discovered during excavations on the southern edge of the yard of the Police Station, in rear of the Guildhall. At a depth of 14 feet from the level of High Street the workmen threw out a few horn-cores of *bos longifrons* and other bones, together with fragments of Roman pottery, and the half of a bone-piercer with a hole drilled through its flat head. Immediately after massive foundations were struck which required repeated blows of the pick-axe before any of the masonry could be removed. Unfortunately the work of demolition proceeded until 2 feet of it had been destroyed. The City Surveyor (Mr. W. Banks) then arrived, and at once kindly communicated with the writer, who was permitted to disclose all that was possible in a cavity 7 feet by 6 feet.

A wall was met with running north and south, 5 feet of its length being composed of flints set in a brownish-coloured mortar of the finest quality, the remaining 2 feet of the wall was constructed with layers of broken tiles bedded in mortar mixed with pounded tile, the joints being as wide as the tiles. The whole mass of masonry visible was from 3 feet 4 inches to 3 feet 10 inches in width, but how much wider could not be ascertained. On its western side was a wall 22 inches in width, running in a westerly direction, half its width being built with flints, the other half with tiles laid in courses. This wall turned to the north, thus forming the angle of a compartment, the east side of which was also faced with tiles to a depth of twelve courses, the work being of the best description. Upon this eastern bit of wall rested the super-structure of broken tiles set in pink mortar already mentioned. The latter was evidently a later work of Roman date. On sinking down in the angle in hope of finding a floor, portions of buff-coloured tiles were found. On the southern side of the 22-inch wall, which was probably the exterior face, the earth was so soft that the crowbar almost sank in with its own weight. Small as this discovery is, it is of the highest importance in connection with the history of Rochester, as no record has hitherto been made of the finding of Roman foundations within the boundary of the city walls. It is therefore most unfortunate that those which have just come to light are in such a position that nothing further can be exposed. A plan of what has been discovered will be inserted upon the Rochester Museum for future guidance.

BIRCHINGTON.—A house has recently been erected for Mr. W. W. Neame at Birchington between the high road from Margate and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on the edge of a new thoroughfare to be called the “Beaconsfield Road.” During excavations for the foundations of the house the workmen state that they found two skeletons at a depth of 10 feet, lying head to head; both skeletons lay east and west, one being head to the east, the other to the west. No relics were observed, but animal bones, charred matter, and oyster shells were met with. A few yards to the north-east of the house, when laying a drain, a third skeleton was discovered with a small Roman vase by the skull. It lay east and west, head to the west, at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. Within a yard of the skull I detected in the drain-trench the outline of another grave, cut north and south. The information we have hitherto received concerning discoveries on the border of the county in this locality has been meagre and imperfect. I have therefore taken steps to ensure systematic watchfulness when land is again disturbed for building purposes at Birchington. October, 1896.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

We have been requested by the Dean of Canterbury to publish the following Appeal.

A THIRTEENTH CENTENARY.

THE year 1897 will conclude a very memorable epoch in the History of the Church of England, for June 2, 1897, will be the THIRTEEN HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the baptism of King Ethelbert, the first Christian English King, by St. Augustine of Canterbury.

Since that day a Christian Church has always stood on the present site of Canterbury Cathedral, and through that Cathedral and its precincts have flowed those thirteen centuries of English Christianity.

1. In its close connection with the great secular events of our national history, Canterbury Cathedral stands almost unrivalled. It contains the royal tombs of Henry IV., and Queen Joan of Navarre, of Edward the Black Prince, and others of Royal lineage. It has been visited in State, and on great occasions, by nearly all our sovereigns.

In 1023 King Knut presented to the Cathedral his golden crown. On May 1, 1130, Henry I. came here with King David of Scotland and all the English Bishops. Here on July 12, 1174, Henry II. performed his memorable penance before the tomb of Becket. On Aug. 23, 1179, the Cathedral was visited by Louis VII. of France, the first French King who ever set foot on English shores. In Dec. 1189 Richard Cœur de Lion came here with William, King of Scotland, and again in 1194 on his return from the Crusades. Here King John and Isabella were crowned by Archbishop Hubert Walter at Easter, 1201. Henry III. was present, as a boy, with Archbishop Langton and Pandolph, the Papal Legate, on July 7, 1220, at the translation of Becket's remains; and he was here re-crowned by St. Edmund in 1236. Here on Sept. 10, 1200, Edward I. was married to Margaret of France, and he presented the golden crown of Scotland to the Cathedral in the same year. In 1357 it was visited by the Black Prince with his prisoner the King of France, after the battle of Poitiers, and in 1363 he built his Chantry after his marriage with the Fair Maid of Kent.

Henry V. visited the Cathedral on his way home after the battle of Agincourt. In 1400 it was visited by Emmanuel, Emperor of the East; and in 1417 by Sigismund, Emperor of the West. In 1465 Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth Woodville visited it and presented the grand north window of the Martyrdom. Henry VII. came almost every year of his reign. In 1520 Henry VIII. worshipped here in great state with the Emperor Charles V.* The late Prince Consort stopped at Canterbury, and attended the Cathedral Service, in 1840, just before his marriage with Queen Victoria. The Queen had gone over the Cathedral with the Duchess of Kent on Sept. 28, 1835, previous to Her Majesty's accession, and visited Canterbury again in 1842.

2. --The Cathedral is still more closely connected with the entire stream of events in the history of our Church. Here the great Archbishop Theodore († 690) founded the first great English School, and here he placed the first Organ that was ever heard in England. All the Old English Archbishops, with only one exception, from Cuthbert († 759) to Robert († 1052), including St. Dunstan, St. Odo, and St. Alphege, lie buried under its roof; as also do the great majority of the later Archbishops, from Lanfranc († 1089) to Cardinal Pole († 1558), including St. Anselm, St. Thomas Becket, Hubert Walter, Stephen Langton, Archbishops Peckham, Winchelsey, Bradwardine, Islip, Simon de Sudbury, Courtenay, Arundel, Chicheley, Bouchier, Morton, Warham, and other Saints and Statesmen famous in history for their high services to Church and Commonwealth.

3. --The Cathedral itself is one of the most uniquely beautiful in England. It exhibits the first traces of Early English style, and besides the ancient Roman work recognised by archaeologists in the Crypt, it contains specimens of the Præ-Norman, Norman, Transition, Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Modern styles. Its Cloisters are described by Prof. Willis as "a perfect museum of Mediæval architecture."

4.--The stateliness and beauty of Canterbury Cathedral is a matter of more than national concern. It is yearly visited by hundreds of Americans, and, with Westminster Abbey, is one of their chief points of attraction in the old Country. They, no less than we, have a profound interest in a structure so intimately connected with the history of our Church. It is also visited by multitudes of Colonial and foreign visitors, as well as by thousands of our own countrymen, sometimes as many as a thousand in one

* It has also been visited, among other sovereigns, by King Stephen; Philip, Earl of Flanders (1184); King Philip of Spain (1555); Queen Mary (1558); Queen Elizabeth (1573); Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, immediately after their marriage (1625); Charles II. (1660); William and Mary (1689); George I. (1720); George II. (1728); George Prince Regent (1798). Richard II. presented the Cathedral with £1000. Queen Mary gave some magnificent hangings.

day; and it cannot but involve something of a stigma on our national generosity that means should be so grievously lacking to maintain its fabric and its institutions on a level worthy of its dignity as the Premier Cathedral of England.

It is our earnest desire to render memorable this thirteenth centenary of its history, by raising such funds as will enable us to make the fabric more secure and more beautiful for many years to come.

In accordance with careful reports by the late and present architects—Mr. Christian and Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A.—the most immediately necessary work is

- i. The clearance and restoration of the long-neglected CRYPT, which would then be once more available for religious services;
- ii. The repair of the CLOISTERS;
- iii. The repair, sustentation, and restoration of the CHAPTER-HOUSE;
- iv. The restoration of the ancient CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREW, which is now unsightly from neglect and disfigurement.

i.—The Crypt is the largest in England, and, with the "Lady-Chapel in the Undercroft" and the other Chapels, is not only replete with the highest historic and architectural interest, but might be fully restored to the striking impressiveness of its early condition.

ii.—The Cloisters are also a work of unusual beauty and interest. Mr. Christian's report of 1890 says, "They are now *progressing towards destruction* by decay of the stone-work;" and Sir A. Blomfield adds that "their state is now (in 1896) considerably worse than it was in 1890." Unless they are speedily and thoroughly taken in hand, without any attempt at doing more than "to save what still remains from the further ravages of wind and weather," they will soon perish irreparably to the grievous loss of the nation.

iii.—The Chapter-house, once surpassingly magnificent, now (to quote the words of Sir A. Blomfield) "wears a depressing aspect of neglect and dilapidation," and is becoming in many parts very insecure. It might be made a source of pleasure to many coming generations, if restored to anything approaching the splendour which it once derived from its sumptuous decorations; but, in any case, it would be discreditable to this generation to allow it to perish from irremediable decay.

There is much else which it would be most desirable to do if we had the funds, but these unhappily are grievously lacking. Among other works, one or more stained-glass windows, the best that this generation can produce, should certainly be erected to commemorate so remarkable a centenary, in honour of which the Cathedral will be visited by the great majority of the Archbishops, Metropolitans, and Bishops of the English, Irish, Scotch, and American Dioceses, with the Bishops of India, Canada, Africa, Australia, and our whole Colonial Empire.

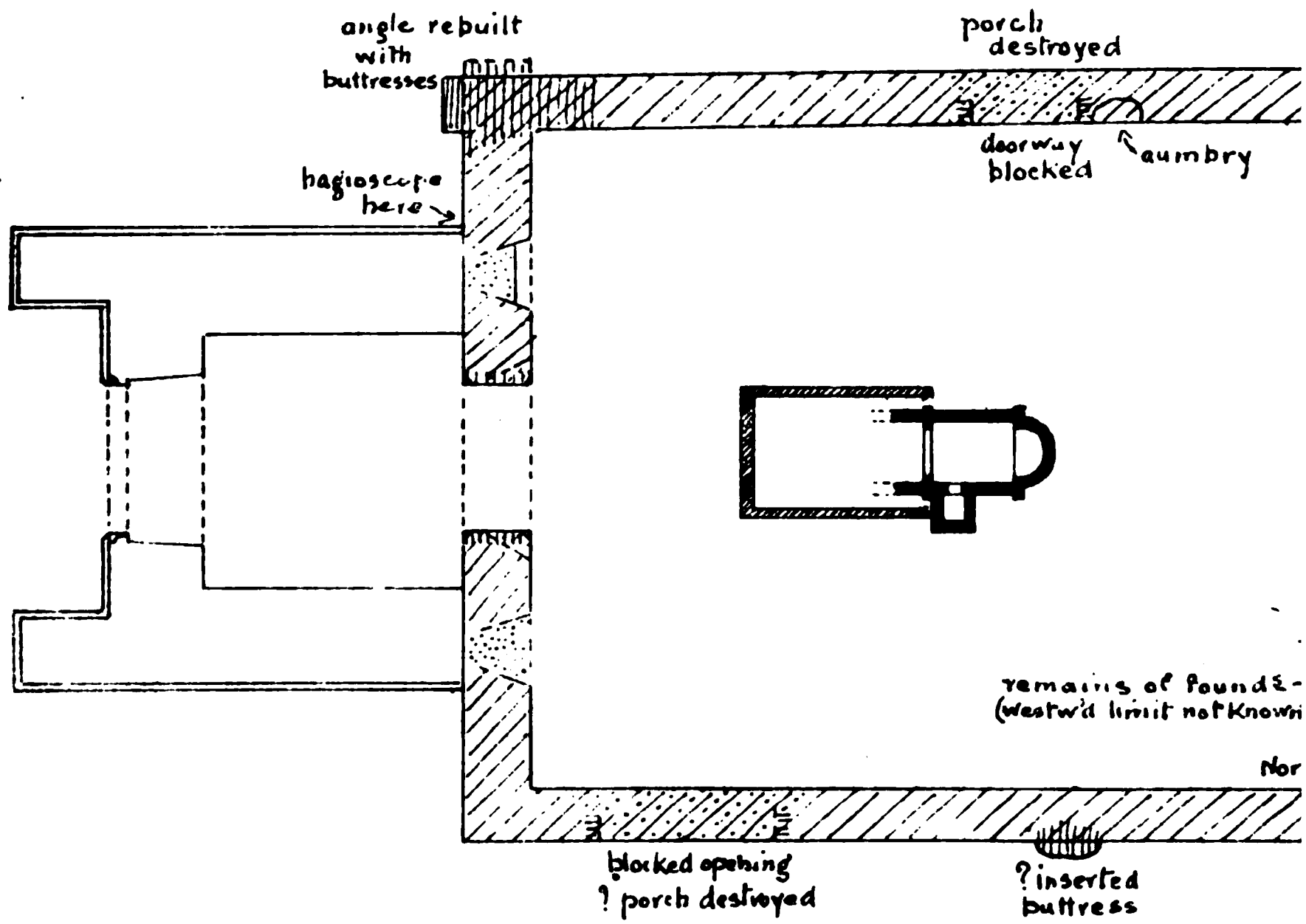
The completion of these works would cost more than £20,000; and for this great undertaking the Dean and Chapter have no adequate funds. They are compelled, by lack of means, to be content with many temporary and makeshift arrangements which they deplore but are unable to remedy. A poor and thinly-populated England, before the existence of Greater Britain, built and provided for the great Cathedrals, which are the pride and ornament of our country, and which the Deans and Chapters were never more desirous than now to elevate to their highest ideal of sacred usefulness. The sum needed could be supplied without the smallest effort by the unparalleled wealth and power of the England of to-day. The memory of so long an epoch of English Christianity should evoke and stimulate a glad munificence, and thus, we, of this generation, may confer a lasting boon on the generations to come. We therefore issue this urgent appeal to the people of England, to Americans, and to the English-speaking race in general.

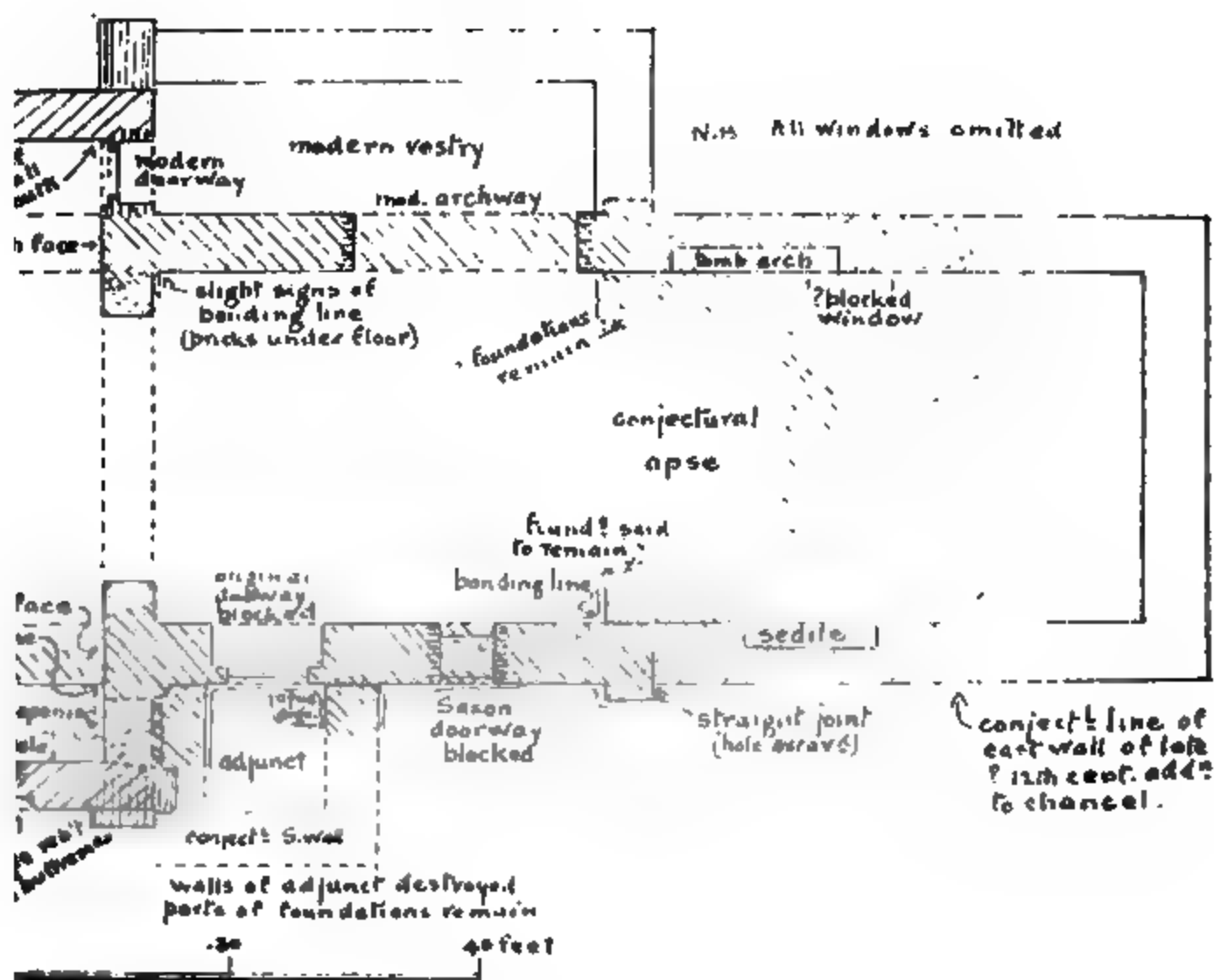
We earnestly trust that the response to our appeal may prove that the spirit of faith, self-sacrifice, and splendid generosity, which actuated our fathers, continues to glow no less brightly in the heart of their sons, for the glory of God and the honour of His Temple.

All Donations sent to the Dean, or to Canon Holland, the Treasurer of the Cathedral, will be gratefully acknowledged, published, and accounted for.

Subscriptions may be spread over three years; but it would save much trouble and anxiety if all donors, who can do so without inconvenience, would send their gifts at once.

Archæologia Cantiana.





St. Martin's, Canterbury.
Q. M. L. Mans et al., 1896

Archæologia Cantiana.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

BY THE REV. CHARLES F. ROUTLEDGE, F.S.A.

RECENT explorations have once more directed our attention to the history and structure of this remarkable Church. If only a little more care and thought had been bestowed upon it during preceding centuries, not only would the present generation have been saved a vast amount of difficult and perplexing controversy, but the building itself would not have suffered from unsuitable restoration, or been exposed to partial decay and the destruction of countless interesting features.

As it is, no systematic record of the Church's annals has come down to us, no description of its internal arrangements save what can be inferred from the casual wills of parishioners before the Reformation, no entries respecting its history in the Registers or Churchwardens' Accounts—I might almost add, no trustworthy picture, for the old prints, from the seventeenth century downwards, are extremely fanciful and inaccurate. So far has this process of silence been carried out that even the extensive restorations made fifty years ago under the guidance of Mr. Daniel Finch and Canon Chesshyre have not been recorded. They were apparently executed without any faculty from the Archbishop, and no papers are extant shew-

ing their nature or details. We owe indeed to these benefactors a debt of gratitude, for without them the Church would perhaps have become, within a reasonable distance of time, what Mr. Ruskin calls an "interesting ruin."

Though we may naturally express our indignation and surprise at such neglect of the cradle of English Christianity, we may (as archæologists) derive some consolation from the fact that there is thus left to us so much new material to discover, so much scope for individual opinion and ingenuity, so many points of controversy upon which we may enter untrammelled by the crushing weight of positive authorities in the past, speaking of what they knew, and testifying of what they had seen.

The present writer endeavoured a few years ago to collect the scattered fragments of allusions to the Church that occur here and there in various documents, and to describe some of its architectural and antiquarian details so far as they then appeared. But much of his History was written in the dark, because many circumstances at that time prevented exhaustive investigation.

Happily, with the kind consent and cordial assistance of the Rev. L. J. White-Thomson, the present Rector, a series of explorations has lately been carried out; and, without recapitulating various features of interest in the Church that have been for some years familiar, I propose in this Article to give a brief account of the results of these recent discoveries, premising that I do so with the conviction that fresh light may any day be cast upon them. A more complete examination has been rendered possible by the removal of the plaster from the walls of the Nave, and

also from the lower portion of the Chancel walls to a height of nearly 8 feet.

And first with regard to the *West Wall* of the *Nave*.^{*} Rugged and uneven as it now looks, there is still method in its building. Its general character is that of roughly hewn Kentish ragstones (with occasional blocks of chalk) bonded together by Roman tiles, arranged in sometimes a single, sometimes a double or even a triple course. Here and there a single course of stones lies between the courses of tiles, which are then 9 ins. apart. In other portions of the wall five or six courses of stones intervene between the courses of tiles—so that the courses of stones and tiles do not alternate regularly. The original face of the wall is much obscured by sundry patchings and repairs, and by the erection of a monumental tablet on the N. side. In the centre over the present doorway is an *Arch* or opening—now filled up with courses of Roman tiles and rubble of chalk and flint. The Arch reaches to a height of 17 ft. or 18 ft. above the floor level, a few inches of the crown having been cut away, and is on an average 7 ft. 2 in. wide. Whether it reached originally down to the ground, or was merely an opening of the nature of a window, cannot be positively stated, as the fillings-up have not yet been removed. On either side of the Arch, at a distance of 2 ft., are two *Windows* (the upper 18 ins. of which, as they now appear, are an extension made in Saxon or Norman times). The original windows (below this extension) have their jambs of chalk-blocks filled in with *white* mortar, while the arches are turned in

* The accompanying Photograph is reproduced by the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Roman tiles and rough voussoirs of Kentish ragstone with interstices of bright *pink* mortar.

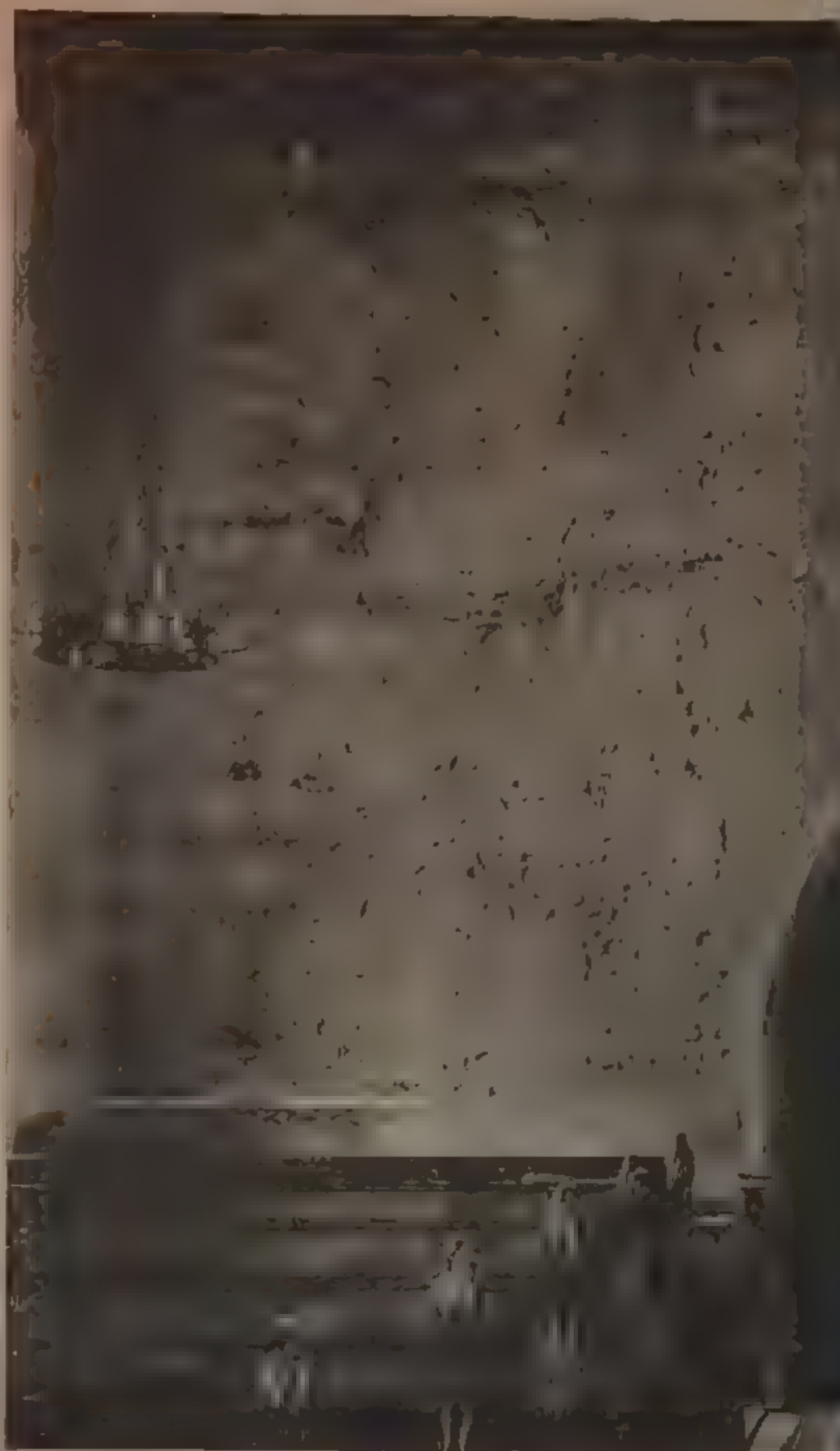
These windows are certainly built *more Romano*, and no sufficient evidence has yet been brought forward to upset the opinion strongly held by many antiquarians—that they are *Roman*. They are 2 ft. 8 in. wide, and would have measured 4 ft. from sill to crown. Their jambs are splayed at an angle that would allow about 12 ins. for the actual opening on the outer face of the wall. Their sills are respectively 9 ft. 9 in. and 10 ft. above the ground level; and the lower portion of the South Window is filled up with thin mediæval tiles.*

The *extended* windows were undoubtedly blocked up when the tower was built in the fourteenth century. Their heads have no voussoirs, but were cut out of the original walling, and simply plastered. Near them are portions of pink plaster still adhering to the wall.

Excavations were made below the northern portion of this Western Wall in hopes of finding some of the original flooring of the Church, but could not be further prosecuted because vaults and even detached skeletons were met with at a distance of no more than 1 ft. below the existing pews.

In the same corner, partially covered by the N. Wall of the tower, there has been exposed by the removal of the woodwork the Norman squint or *lychnoscope*, the sides of which are formed of worked chalk and Kentish rag, with traces of a hinge and receptacle for a bolt, while the lintel is composed of a piece of oak greatly decayed by age. This lychnoscope is partially splayed on both sides, rather more to the S. than the N. side, the actual opening mea-

* Cf. Sketch.





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suring 12 ins. by 8 ins., lined with plaster—and it commanded apparently a view of the High Altar, which was dedicated to St. Martin.

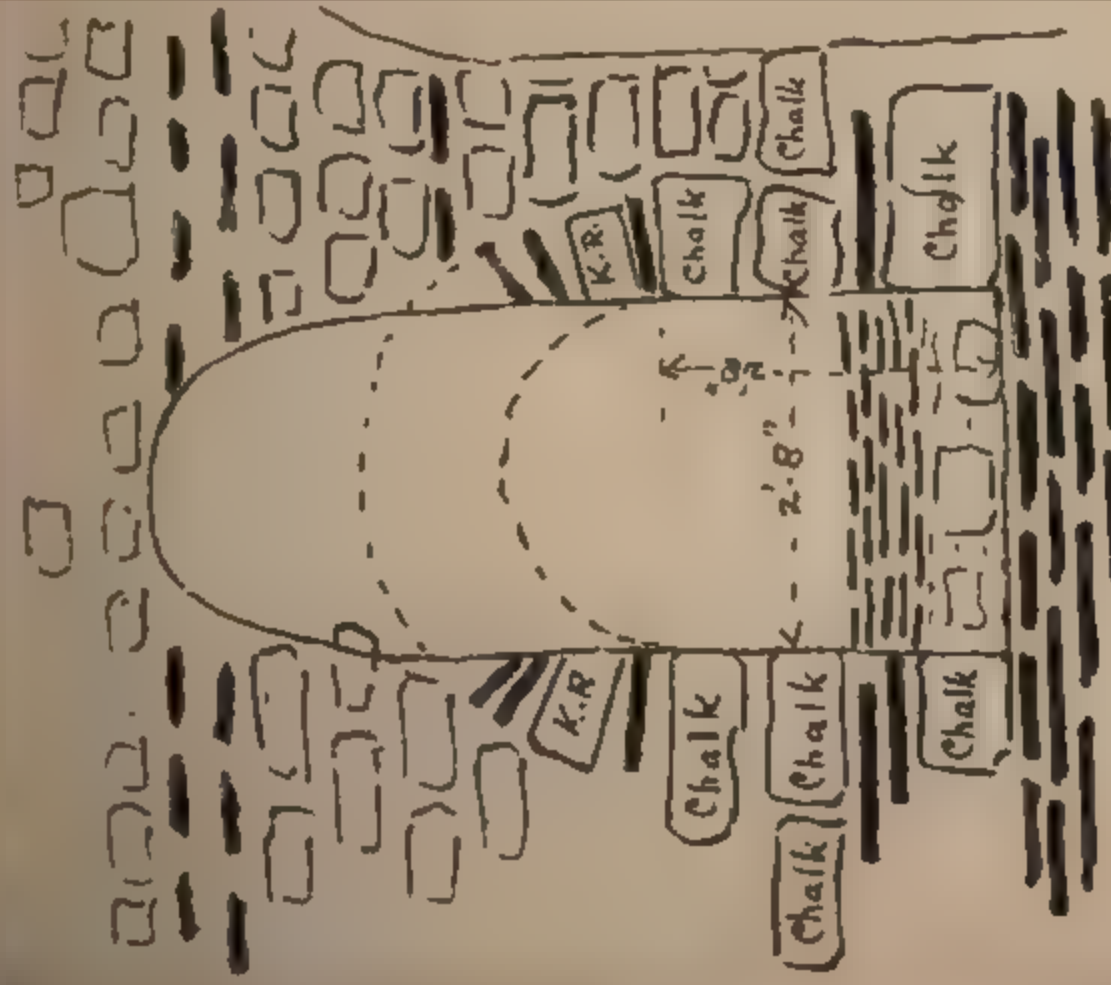
The style of the N. and S. Walls of the Nave is much the same as that of the Western Wall, and behind the woodwork are considerable pieces of pink plaster, remarkable both for its hardness and texture. It is composed of carbonate of lime imperfectly burned, of silicious sand, and pounded Roman tile, in almost equal proportions. The subsequent imitations of this plaster, occasionally found in Saxon, Norman, and even Early English buildings, are distinguishable from it by the greater preponderance of sand. About the middle of the N. Wall is a *doorway*, 4 ft. 2 in. wide, with jambs of Caen stones of irregular size, some of them shewing axe-tooling. The date of this doorway is a matter of controversy. The head is destroyed and the rubble filling-in irregular, but the general appearance seems to me to favour the theory that it is *Norman*—and it is probable that in the restoration of the Church at the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century there was added the Early English porch, which was only removed some sixty or seventy years ago. On the E. side of the doorway is a *stoup* for Holy Water, conjectured by some to be coeval with the existing wall, and certainly of great antiquity. The shape is irregular, but it may be described roughly as measuring 20 ins. by 17 ins.

On the removal of the flooring at the S.E. corner of the Nave, near the Norman piscina, *the foundations of a wall* were discovered running parallel to the S. Wall of the Nave, from which it is little more than 3 ft. distant. These foundations, chiefly consisting of

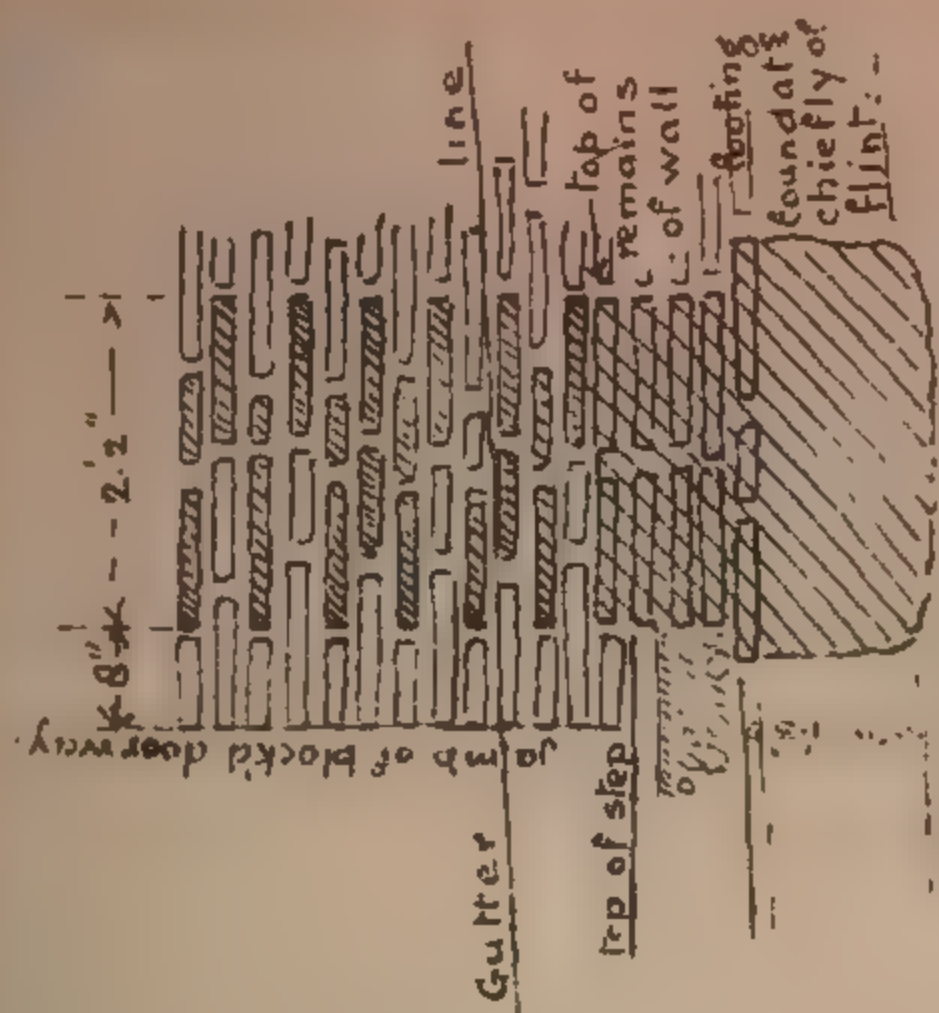
flint, are about 18 ins. wide and 15 ins. deep, but they are in parts extremely fragmentary, and they *may be* connected with the parclose of the Altar of St. Nicholas, which formerly stood in this portion of the Church.

The Rev. G. M. Livett, however (who has paid very great and careful attention to the Architecture of the Church, and to whom I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and corrections in this Paper), has opened out another possibility. He writes to me as follows:—

“The portion of the east wall of the nave, into which the south respond of the chancel arch is bonded, is similar in character and material to the brick walling of the western part of the *chancel*, with which, therefore, rather than with the *nave*, it must be identified in date and construction. The same may be said of the corresponding bit of wall on the north side, which, however, has been more interfered with by the bondings of later work. In the face of the bit of wall on the south side, though rough and plastered with hard cement, may be detected the broken bonders of a wall that formerly ran westwards from it, and exactly in a line with the south wall of the chancel. The vertical line of the junction of the southern face of the destroyed wall with the bit of wall under examination can be traced quite clearly. It has all the proper signs of bonding, precisely similar in treatment to the signs of bonding seen on the face of the south wall of the chancel immediately above the foundations of the Adjunct which you fortunately discovered by excavation. [To be described hereafter.] The foundations which you found under the flooring of the nave are in a position to have carried ~~this~~ destroyed wall. According to your description,



Window opening
in West wall of St Martin's,
April 1896



St Martin's. - Adjunct.
Section of Foundations + portion of
wall, with face of chancel wall above
showing signs of the bonding April 1896

though they are fragmentary, their material and depth correspond exactly with the foundations of the chancel wall below the brick footings thereof. I drew Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's attention to the signs of bonding which I have described, and from recent correspondence with him I infer that he accepts the evidence as sufficient to prove the former existence of a destroyed wall. The recovery of this wall, running in the direction described, and contemporaneous in date with the western part of the chancel, is an important factor in the consideration of the relative dates of the existing chancel and nave—a consideration which so far has not yielded a unanimous opinion among archæologists, and which, therefore, I will not now discuss."

At the same level as these foundations, and immediately beneath the *piscina*, is a hole measuring 2 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in., and 5 ins. deep, with a flooring of rough concrete—the object of which is at present uncertain.

In the N. and S. corners of the Nave, about 6 ft. distant from the jambs of the Chancel Arch, and 10 ft. above the ground, are the holes made for the insertion of the *Rood-beam*, on which burned "the Light of the Holy Cross," to which frequent allusion is made in the wills of parishioners before the Reformation.

Let us now proceed to the *Chancel*. The whole of the modern stalls were temporarily removed with a view to facilitating further investigations underground; but here, as in the Nave, the excavations were almost entirely put a stop to by the existence of vaults and graves extending right up to the walls on either side.

Owing to various circumstances it has not been considered advisable for the present to strip the

plaster from the Chancel Walls above the height of 7 or 8 ft., or east of the Altar Rails. Enough, however, has been done to shew clearly that the present Chancel may be assigned to certainly two, and probably to three, distinct periods.

For a distance of 20 ft. from the Chancel Arch the walls are built of Roman tiles laid evenly upon one another, *four tiles* with their interstices of mortar occupying *one foot*. This portion of the Church shews very careful workmanship, and may with the greatest probability be assigned to Roman building, although by some antiquarians it has been attributed to the time, and even the personal supervision, of St. Augustine. In the S. Wall there have been exposed two doorways, one *square-headed*, and the other with a *semicircular arch*. The square-headed doorway (as it now appears *externally*) has jambs of Roman tiles, with a lintel and sill formed of massive blocks of green sandstone. It is there 6 ft. high and 3 ft. 4 in. in width. *Internally* it seems 4 ft. 7 in. wide at the top, but this may be accounted for by the fact that in later times it was partially blocked up by a stone sarcophagus and other material; and on one side of the upper portion of the doorway, and extending beyond it towards the west, there was opened a low side-window, the western splayed jamb of which is still existing. This may perhaps have been a "Leper's Window," commanding a view of the Altar of St. Mary, occupying the site of the present pulpit. This square-headed doorway is certainly contemporaneous with the surrounding wall.

At a distance of 4 ft. 2 in. towards the east is the *semicircular-headed doorway* (that can be seen in the annexed Engraving). It is 6 ft. high and 2 ft. 1 in.

wide. The arch is mostly formed of converging blocks of Kentish rag, generally about 1 in. apart, though somewhat closer at the crown. The span at the springing is an inch or two wider than the span of the jambs. The imposts are formed of two Roman tiles, the upper one overhanging the lower, and the lower overhanging the jamb. The doorway is lined throughout with plaster, on which at its first opening-out were seen what looked like rough mathematical figures. The jambs *internally* are of Roman tiles, with occasional pieces of Kentish rag. *Externally* they are almost entirely of Roman tiles, though under the west impost, 3 ft. 10 in. above the sill, there has been inserted a fragment of freestone about 2½ in. high, brought from elsewhere. On it are parts of an inscription, which has been supposed to date from the ninth or tenth century. The letters HONORE . . STÆ . . ET OMNIV SCORV are still decipherable; and the whole may perhaps be read as, "To the honour of Saint (Mary?) and all Saints." This may have been the dedication-stone of a Church, or it may not impossibly have been the dedication-stone of an Altar, as an order was issued in the ninth century by a Saxon Archbishop that a stone should be placed at the corner of each Altar specifying the name of the Saint or Saints to whom it was dedicated. A parallel to this has been found in the discovery of a stone from the Saxon Church of Deerhurst, the fragmentary inscription of which has been conjecturally read as, "In honore Sanctæ Trinitatis hoc altare dedicatum est."

This round-headed doorway has been hitherto supposed to be of the same date as the wall, but closer investigation has clearly proved that it is a later insertion, probably made in the Saxon period.

While in the surrounding wall there are (as I have before stated) only *four* Roman tiles to the foot, there are in the jambs of the doorway *six* tiles to the foot; and at the time of the insertion nearly 1 ft. of the surrounding wall was broken away, as will be noticed by any observer outside the Church.

The early brick wall extends eastward for 6 ft. 9 in. beyond the round-headed doorway till we reach a break in it, which was clearly the termination of the original Chancel. For the last 2 ft. the work is somewhat irregular, and from this circumstance (and from some evidence that has been discovered at this spot on the outside) a conjecture has been hazarded that here we have the beginning of a Roman apse. Eastwards of this break the walling is of different workmanship, shewing with the mortar-joints six tiles to a foot; and after 3 ft. 5 in. we come to a *Sedile*, which was discovered a short time ago blocked up with mediæval brickwork (see Illustration). It had apparently a pointed arch of which about 5 ins. have been cut away. The springing line is about 2 ft. 9½ in. above the seat; the radii are about 3 ft. 9 in., their centres being on the springing line. This would fix its measurements as follows—span 5 ft., depth about 1 ft. 3 in., height from seat to springing line 2 ft. 9½ in., and from seat to apex about 6 ft. 4 in. A difficulty has arisen as to the date of the Sedile from the fact that the top of it has been cut away by the insertion of a lancet window, appearing at first sight to belong to the Early English period, so that the Sedile would seem as if it must be of an earlier date than the window. But Mr. Livett, though believing it not impossible that the Sedile and lancet window were built at the same time, and the sill of the window



altered afterwards, thinks it more probable that the Sedile and the brickwork in which it is placed were built late in the twelfth century, and the lancet window inserted subsequently, perhaps in the fourteenth century. The position of the Sedile would seem to point out that the Altar stood, in Early English times, immediately east of the step whereon the present Altar-rails are placed.

Little or nothing fresh has been discovered on the N. side of the Chancel. The so-called "Queen Bertha's tomb," which is now surmounted by a pseudo-Norman arch, is probably the tomb of the Restorer of the Church at the end of the twelfth century, and is coeval with the later brick wall. Below ground, in the North-West angle of the Chancel, were found two or three projecting Roman tiles, apparently the beginning of a cross wall which was destroyed when the present Chancel Arch was erected. Some slight signs of the cross wall have also been detected above the stalls in this angle.

It now only remains to mention the discoveries that have been made *outside* the S. Wall of the Chancel. Near the square-headed doorway described above there have been found underground the remains of two walls, running at right angles to the Chancel, and forming two sides of an *Adjunct* or side-chapel, the southern side of which has been destroyed in the process of digging graves. These walls are 4 ft. 9 in. apart, and are each of them 26 ins. wide, built entirely of Roman tiles. The Western Wall runs 8 ins. beneath the Eastern angle-wall of the Nave. Between the walls there is still existing part of a flooring of *opus signinum*. There can be no doubt that this *adjunct* is of the same workmanship, and the same

date, as the early brick wall of the Chancel. The foundations of both are precisely similar, and are constructively bonded together. The walls rest upon a footing-course of one brick, which forms the top of a shallow foundation of flints and stones. The brick-footing is continued along the Chancel Wall under the sill of the square-headed doorway, and is irregular in its projection.*

A careful examination of the existing face of the Chancel Wall above the remains, which was made by Mr. Livett, shews that the Eastern Wall of the adjunct above ground, now destroyed, was originally bonded into the Chancel Wall. Every alternate course shews a broken brick, and every other course the clean edge of a brick (see Sketch opposite p. 4).

This bonding cannot be traced above a line on a level with the lower edge of the lintel of the square-headed doorway.

What was the purpose of this *adjunct* we cannot positively say. It was suggested by the late Archbishop of Canterbury (who took the warmest interest in the Church, and also keenly watched the progress of the excavations) that it was used for baking the Holy Bread employed at the Celebration of the Mass. But it may have been only a small side-chapel, with its Altar.

Supposing there to have been an *Eastern Apse* to the original Church, it must have started inwards a little beyond the pilaster buttress still to be seen in the middle of the S. Chancel Wall. But this point opens out a wide field for discussion, and fuller

* *Of*. Photograph, reproduced by the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries.



investigation may be necessary before it is finally determined.

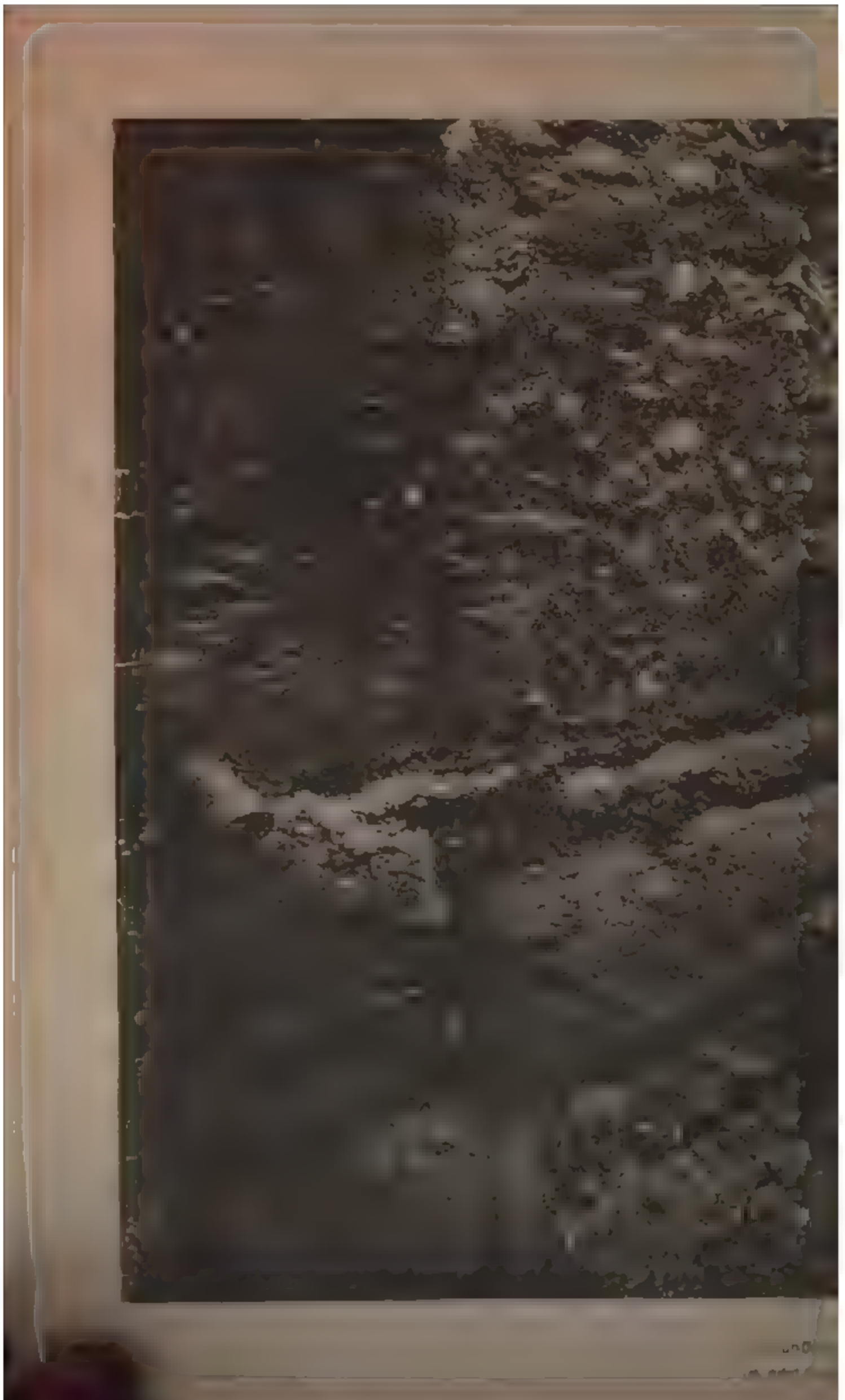
Very little more need be said about the facts ascertained in the excavations. It is now generally conceded that the blocked *doorway at the S.E. corner of the Nave*, which is 6 ft. high and splayed externally (being 2 ft. 8 in. wide inside and 3 ft. wide outside the Church), is a later opening cut in the wall, and was not in the original building. When at the beginning of the explorations it was believed by some antiquarians that there was a *Western Apse* similar to that in the Christian Church at Silchester, and that the Arch (described in the account of the Western Wall of the Nave) opened into this Apse, the North-Eastern doorway was supposed to have been one of the entrances either to the Church or the *Narthex*. This theory seems to be now generally abandoned, but it is quite possible that further excavations beneath the Tower may give it a fresh lease of life.

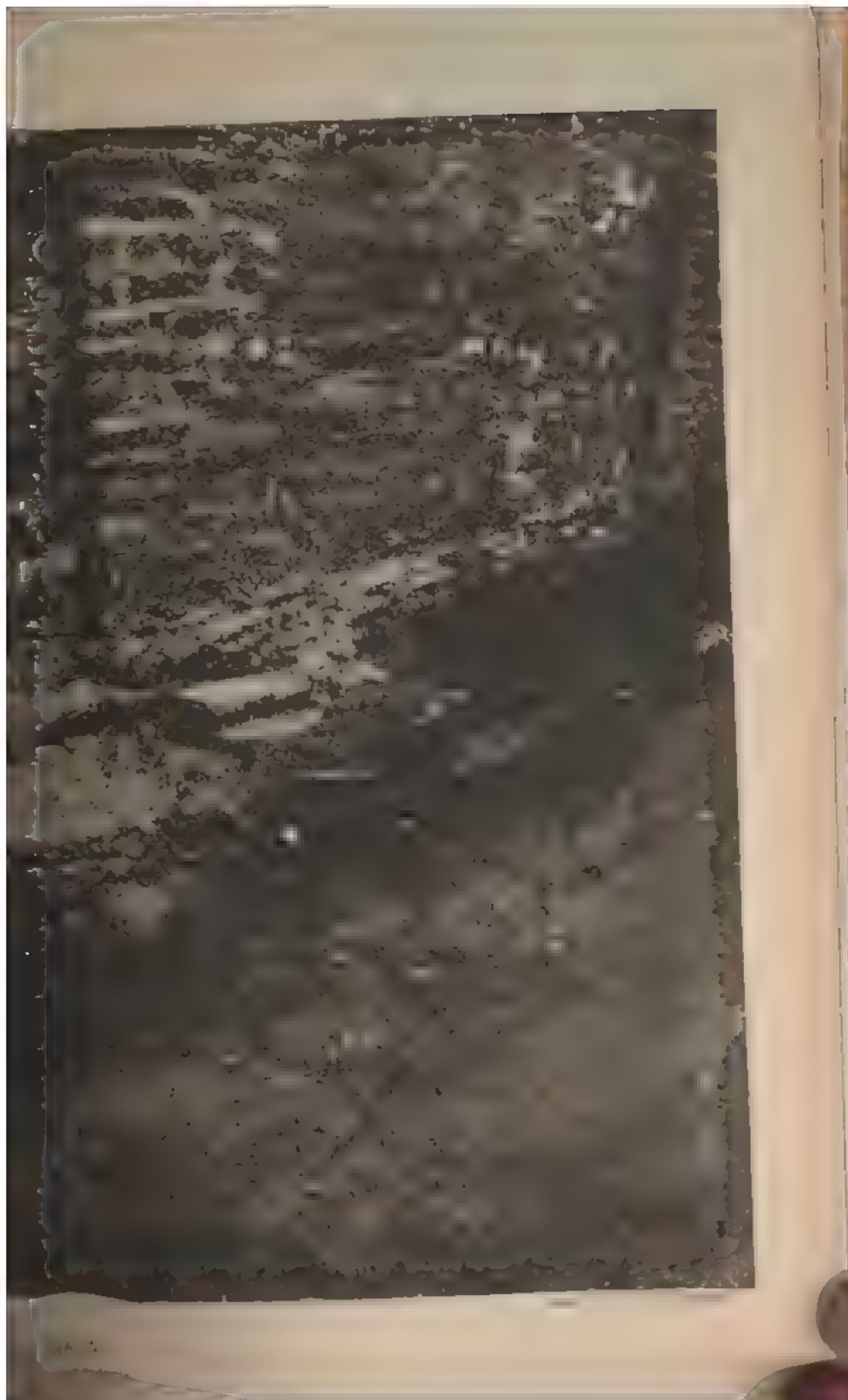
The remarkable *nearly circular panel* outside the South Wall of the Nave, immediately behind the Norman piscina, has always been a puzzle. The dimensions of it, as now seen, are roughly 4 ft. by 3 ft. 8 in. It is sunk 6 ins. into the wall, is unevenly splayed, and in parts plastered. In Stukeley's engraving of the Church (1722 A.D.) it is represented as a round-headed doorway—but there are no voussoirs or arch-stones. The result of excavations beneath the surface are doubtful. Generally speaking, there are courses of two Roman tiles running along this part of the Nave Wall, below which are Kentish ragstones and a foundation of concrete. Singularly enough the *top* row of Roman tiles (just below the opening) has been interrupted for a space of 3 ft. 8 in., and it looks

at first sight as if the *lower* row were the sill of a doorway, from which a slight suspicion of a rough vertical joint goes upwards for a little distance. But the *one tile* course does not extend the whole width of the panel.

It would exhaust too much space if I were to enter into additional details, such as the question of the date of the buttresses in the S. Wall of the Nave. Certain archæologists have concluded that they are Norman, or, at any rate, of later date than the wall; but the discussion of this point is highly complicated, and requires much further consideration than it has yet received, and so it shall be left to another occasion, for there seems no chance of the whole controversy respecting the Architecture of the Church being closed for many years to come.

So far we have been simply placing on record certain facts which remain true whatever inference may be drawn from them, but before concluding this Article it seems necessary to say a few words on the controversy that has been carried on for some months with regard to the probable *date* of the building. Up to the year 1880 the opinion universally prevailing was the one stated by Mr. M. Bloxam, and repeated by Dean Stanley, that St. Martin's contained indeed Roman materials, but that they were not *in situ*, and had been merely used up again at the *re-building* of the Church during the latter part of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. The present writer well remembers the somewhat mild astonishment that was expressed when it was suggested





(in a Paper read before the British Archæological Society in 1881) that there was at any rate a *Saxon doorway*, and perhaps a few other Saxon remains in the Church. Subsequent examination, conducted with much labour and exhaustive research so far as was then possible, induced a firm belief that a considerable portion of the existing Church was actually of *Roman* workmanship; and, after a lengthy correspondence with antiquaries in different parts of England, this belief was boldly expressed, and attempted to be justified, in the *History of St. Martin's Church*, published in the year 1891.

The reasonableness, and more than probability, of this theory was then generally accepted (perhaps *per incuriam*), the only note of disagreement that was occasionally heard coming from those who had never seen a Roman Church in Britain, and were consequently somewhat incredulous.

The revelation, however, of fresh features of interest in the Church by the recent explorations attracted wider attention, and once more revived the discussion. The whole subject was debated in the spring of this year at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in London, after an able Paper read by their Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Since then, from time to time, the Church has been visited by a number of distinguished experts, and the question as to the date of the original building was brought prominently forward at the Canterbury Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute in July 1896. What the newspapers called "the Battle of St. Martin's" raged with unabated vigour during the week, the controversy being introduced in a well-considered lecture given, with numerous illustrations, by Mr. Livett. Various

opinions were on that occasion (as often previously) expressed with that *positiveness* which is said to mark the true antiquarian!—a positiveness, in some instances, that had little foundation in real knowledge or personal enquiry, but rested chiefly on *à priori* arguments or purely negative criticism. In addition to the names mentioned above it is but necessary for me to allude to those of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. G. Fox, and others, to shew that no pains have been spared, and no professional attainments or special knowledge wanting, to determine the issue on a scientific basis. It may be true to the experience of human nature, but yet it seems a feeble conclusion, if we confess that, after all this apparently exhaustive discussion, the controversy on the main point is as much alive as ever.

Premising that by “the Chancel” is meant the original Chancel extending 20 feet eastward from the Nave, I may state the following four as the only theories that now hold the field :—

(1) A Roman date for the Chancel, and a later Roman date for the Nave ; or (2) *vice versâ*—though this theory, formerly much in vogue, is at present out of fashion.

(3) A Roman date for the Chancel, and a Saxon date for the Nave.

(4) An early Saxon date for the Chancel, and a later Saxon date for the Nave.

It is indeed some consolation to friends and lovers of St. Martin's to know that even the anti-Roman disputants ascribe portions of it to such respectable antiquity as the time of St. Augustine (1300 years ago), and therefore, whatever ultimate conclusion may be arrived at, it is still the earliest existing Church in the island of Great Britain.

Many of the architectural details bearing on the subject are so minute, and so highly technical, that they are not suitable to the character of this Paper, so that I purpose to confine myself rather to broad general features, and to narrow the controversy (at any rate in the first place) to the question whether there still exists in the Church any *Roman* workmanship, or whether even the most ancient part of it must be assigned to the *Saxon* period. It is difficult to avoid tedious recapitulation of many points that are thoroughly familiar to those who have studied the subject, and some of which have appeared over and over again in print—but it seems advisable to record them in the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana*, as there must be many of its readers to whom the details of the dispute are still only partially known.

The principal arguments in favour of the *Roman* date of portions of the Church are these :—

(1) *History*.—It is distinctly mentioned by Bede that there was (at the coming of St. Augustine in 597 A.D.) “on the East side of the city a Church dedicated in honour of St. Martin, built of old while the Romans still occupied Britain.” Now this is direct testimony to which the greatest weight must be allowed, when we consider the character and authority of the writer. He was born in the year 673 A.D., *i.e.* only seventy-six years after the mission of St. Augustine and sixty-nine years after his death, and wrote his *Ecclesiastical History* in the first part of the eighth century (sometime before 735 A.D., when he died), taking the greatest possible pains to make it worthy of its subject. His information with regard to the history of Christianity in Kent was derived from Albinus, Abbot of St. Augustine's, who was

himself a pupil of Theodore (Archbishop of Canterbury in 668 A.D.) the great consolidator of the English Church. We are told that Albinus referred to the records in his keeping, and sent Nothelm, a priest of London, to search the archives at Rome, where were preserved some valuable letters of Gregory the Great and other subsequent Popes. Considering then the extreme carefulness of Bede, and the sources from whence he derived his materials, we cannot imagine any evidence (short of first-hand) more trustworthy and valuable—and it seems to me that the Roman origin of St. Martin's Church might almost be accepted as proved if it depended upon the testimony of Bede alone.

That he should have written as he did, making a positive statement that the Church was built during the Roman occupancy of Britain, while all the time it owed its foundation to Queen Bertha or St. Augustine, is perfectly incredible. Were the latter theory true (as is maintained by some antiquarians now), would it not, in Bede's time, have been an easily ascertained fact, capable perhaps of documentary proof, especially among those who were inmates of St. Augustine's own monastery, and would have claimed St. Martin's Church as a specially precious inheritance—the legacy of their founder?

The only way that can be found out of this dilemma is to throw doubt on the genuineness or truthfulness of Bede's narrative, but no one has yet ventured in sober earnest to impugn his accuracy as a historian. The weight of historical evidence of this kind with regard to architectural facts cannot be too strongly insisted upon, for it is infinitely more valuable than any conventional ideas as to the supposed

character of a building, which confessedly varies to some extent with the materials ready to hand, the skill and capacity of the workmen, and whether it was erected in the zenith or decadence of the style adopted.

A priori then we may assume that there was a Roman Church in existence on St. Martin's Hill when St. Augustine came to Canterbury. Can we find any evidence in the present building which would strengthen the conclusion that portions of this Church are still standing?

(2) I have already alluded to the *pink plaster*, patches of which are found here and there throughout the Nave, and though well aware (as previously stated) that plaster of a somewhat similar kind has been met with in many Churches of a subsequent date, yet I must again lay stress on the point that this particular plaster has been pronounced by the greatest experts (including Mr. J. T. Irvine), after careful analysis, to be *Roman*, and to be distinguishable from later imitations by its hardness and texture, and the smaller admixture of sand. No perceptible difference can be detected between a piece of pink plaster stripped off the South Wall of the Nave and one taken directly from the undoubted Roman Villa at Wingham.

(3) The windows lately discovered in the West Wall of the Nave are by every one allowed to be built *more Romano*. The variation of the mortar used in their construction, from *white* mortar in the jambs to *pink* mortar in the voussoirs of the arch, is a noticeable feature, and can be exactly paralleled in the Pharos at Dover. It is certainly *prima* evidence of Roman workmanship.

The objection that "Roman windows were never splayed" may be met (*a*) by the general statement that the introduction of light by means of a splay is so natural that the idea could not have escaped a Roman builder, especially in countries where there was less light than in Italy. Isidore of Seville, a contemporary of Gregory the Great, living in the midst of Roman work, must be describing what was the distinctive features of windows around him when he says (l. xv. cvii.): "Fenestræ sunt quibus pars exterior angusta et interior diffusa est, quales in horreis videmus;" and (*b*) Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, gives several illustrations of Roman splayed windows at Arles, Vienne, etc. (see vol. v., p. 42; vol. vi., p. 241, etc.); and I am informed (though I have not verified the fact) that there is one at South Shields mentioned by Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A.

(4) An ecclesiastical architect describes walls of Roman masonry in this country as "chiefly constructed of stone or flint, according to the part of the country in which one or the other material prevailed, embedded in mortar, and bonded at certain intervals throughout with regular courses or layers of large flat bricks or tiles which from the inequality of thickness and size do not appear to have been shaped in any regular mould." This account almost exactly describes the character of the walls in the Nave of St. Martin's Church up to a certain height, and especially where these walls have been practically undisturbed behind the present woodwork. Here, in many cases, the bonding courses are 9 inches apart. Roman tiles vary in length from 2 ft. to 15 in., and in thickness from 3 ins. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

So far I have confined myself to what appear to me evidences of Roman workmanship in the *Nave*, because in my judgment that part of the Church has strong claims to Roman origin, whatever be the decision as to the *Chancel*. Mr. Livett, however, without expressing any definite opinion on this point, claims that he has distinctly proved by structural analysis that, whatever be the date of the *Nave*, the brickwork of the original *Chancel* is certainly earlier. In a letter written on August 8th, 1896, to the *Kentish Gazette*, he observes that "the oldest portion of the existing building comprises (1) the side-walls of the *Chancel*, extending from the *Chancel-arch* to a point 20 ft. east of the arch; (2) the foundations of a destroyed *Adjunct* that once stood on the south side of the *Chancel*; (3) a portion of the *East Wall* of the *Nave* on either side of the *Chancel-arch*; and (4) certain foundations under the floor of the *Nave*. These are all regarded as belonging to a building earlier in date than the existing *Nave*." He claims that on these points a general agreement has been reached. It may be doubted whether in this latter respect he has not been too sanguine, and whether he has not accepted as "established facts" matters that are still open to discussion, and that may be upset (as so many other theories have been before) by fresh excavations, which, it is fair to add, Mr. Livett himself deems necessary in order to determine finally the relative dates of the *Nave* and *Chancel*. Assuming, however (for the sake of argument), that the *Chancel* is the earlier—then if we can establish a reasonable probability of a Roman date for the *Nave*, for those whom I may call without discourtesy "the pro-Saxon controversialists," *cadit quæstio*. On the other hand,

even though it be shewn that the Nave is of a post-Roman period, yet still the Chancel may be Roman, as being in their opinion of avowedly greater antiquity; so that in either case we may be able to justify the general accuracy of Bede's historical narrative, for no one seriously believes that *every* stone and *every* feature of the present Church is of Roman workmanship.

We have spoken already of the Nave. Is there anything in the *Chancel* to militate against its Roman origin? The style of this portion of the Church is that of Roman tiles laid evenly upon one another. If we require a parallel for this *opus lateritium* in England, we may refer to remains found at the Roman Villas at Wingham and Darent, at the Studfall Roman castrum at Lympne, the blocked sluice-gate in the Silchester city wall, and elsewhere. In fact, this is one of the ordinary styles of Roman building as distinguished from quadrangular or polygonal masonry, *opus reticulatum*, concrete, and what is called *mixture*, *i.e.* stones bonded together by courses of tiles at regular or sometimes irregular intervals.

There is one other point which, though of a negative character, may yet have some weight. Within the past year very careful examination has been made by Mr. Micklethwaite into Saxon work and remains in England—and I believe he has satisfied himself that many buildings, some of them popularly supposed to be Roman, must be assigned to a Saxon period. Amongst these he mentions the Churches at Brixworth, Reculver, Lyminge, Rochester, Dover Castle, and several others. Of all these he has drawn careful plans, which were explained by him in a very comprehensive Paper that was read at the Summer

Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Canterbury, and will (I believe) be published in the January number of the *Archæological Journal*. It is a remarkable fact (so far as my recollection of his Paper goes) that the plan of St. Martin's Church—either with or without its reputed Eastern Apse—does not agree, in many essential details, with a single one of those above-mentioned. And yet if we accept the date of St. Martin's as post-Roman it must have been built within the same century, or even within a comparatively few years of some of them. Mr. Micklethwaite lays special stress on the apparent identity of character between the work at *St. Pancras* (Canterbury) and in the Chancel of St. Martin's; and says that "the date of one must be very near to that of the other"—and as he does not believe that St. Pancras can be Roman, therefore in his opinion the St. Martin's Chancel is not Roman.

Now in answer to this I will first say that the post-Roman date of St. Pancras is only an assumption, which has not yet attained the dignity of an "established fact." There is very much to be argued on the other side, and some competent authorities believe that in the remains at St. Pancras we can trace evidences of both an earlier and a later Roman building—though it is outside my purpose in the present Paper to follow out at any length this interesting controversy.

But—granting, for the moment, that the Church of St. Pancras was built or restored by St. Augustine (and this is the latest date assigned to it)—the identity in plan and character of the two Churches is more apparent than real. It must not be forgotten that the plan of St. Martin's is the combined result of buildings of two dates, so that, if any comparison be made, it points to the conclusion that St. Pancras is

a later copy of St. Martin's, or that the *original* St. Martin's was in part rebuilt, so that its plan conformed to that of St. Pancras. If we compare St. Pancras with either of the two early parts of St. Martin's, the identity breaks down. In the Nave of St. Martin's the side-chapels of St. Pancras are wanting, and no sign of a Western porch has been discovered—while there is nothing in the Chancel of St. Pancras to correspond with the Adjunct in St. Martin's, nor with Mr. Livett's conjectural prolongation of the Chancel Walls westwards. With regard to the character of the masonry, there is no similarity between that of St. Pancras and that of the *Nave* of St. Martin's. There is more similarity in construction between St. Pancras and the *Chancel* of St. Martin's, but here too are points of difference that were pointed out to me by Mr. Livett. The walls of St. Pancras are only 1 *ft.* 10 *in.* in thickness: they are constructed almost entirely of broken bricks, roughly cut to a triangular shape and fitted together in the core, the interstices filled up with small bits of brick. The walls of St. Martin's are 2 *ft.* 2 *in.* thick, and contain a much larger proportion of whole bricks, about 12 ins. wide, laid side by side in each course, the interval between them being filled up with mortar and small stones. The walls of St. Pancras were coated in many parts with a pink plaster (thinner than that adhering to the Nave-walls of St. Martin's), but in the Chancel of St. Martin's not a single particle of pink wall plaster has ever been discovered.* It is fair, however, to mention that

* We may mention also the difference in the treatment of the division between Nave and Chancel. In St. Pancras there was a triple Chancel-arch—in St. Martin's the space is too narrow to admit of any such arrangement.

small portions of a flooring of *opus signinum* were found in the Adjunct of St. Martin's, resembling that existing in some parts of the Nave of St. Pancras.

I pass over as unworthy of serious discussion the argument that has sometimes been brought forward, viz., that St. Martin's cannot be a Roman Church because no Roman Churches have yet been discovered in this country, and it is not therefore likely that they exist!—an argument that was used at no remote period to prove, similarly, that there was no remaining Saxon work—also the contention that it is not Roman because its ground-plan does not tally with the ground-plan of the Roman Church at Silchester. In the first place, we do not yet know what the original ground-plan of St. Martin's was, and the question as to whether it possessed an Eastern or Western Apse, or even side-aisles in the Nave, has not been definitely settled. And, secondly, to contend that it cannot be Roman because it is unlike the Church at Silchester would be to limit the capabilities of Roman builders to one monotonous design, perpetually and exactly reproduced for a century or more, which would be contrary both to reason and experience.

There is, however, one objection remaining which must be faced, and which derives weight from the fact that it is put forward with all the scientific knowledge of a skilful architect. The Nave of the Church is described as "being built of old stuff used anyway just as it came to hand, and tells of a time when there were ruins near at which the builders were free to help themselves—a state of things unlikely in Roman Kent, but likely enough after the wars which accompanied the English occupation." This seems a forcible argument, but it is not in my opinion altogether

borne out by facts. That a great part of St. Martin's Nave is patchy and rudely built no one can deny—but let us consider what destructiveness and neglect it would have passed through, supposing it to have been built in Roman times. Durovernum (Canterbury) was undoubtedly abandoned by the Britons flying before the Jutish invasion, and was at first left unoccupied by the conquerors themselves. Its site lay for many a year uninhabited and desolate: its very name was forgotten, and the Church would naturally have fallen into a state of partial ruin. Restored at the coming of Queen Bertha, probably ravaged by the Danes, repaired and enlarged to a great extent in the Early English period, gradually falling once more into decay till even at the beginning of the present century it is spoken of as a “humble Church”

“ Yet humbled more
By lapse of years, by lack of reverent care,”

in what condition should we expect its walls to be? Even within the last twenty years an early brick buttress, coeval with the original Chancel, has been improved (?) into a tame modern-looking projection! When we consider all this, are we surprised if portions of the Nave look like “old stuff used anyway”? But it may also be maintained that this is not a correct description of the lower portion of the walls, especially where (as I have stated before) they have been comparatively preserved behind the existing wooden pews. We can find there strong evidences of a more or less symmetrical design with Kentish ragstone bonded by courses of Roman tiles—and parts of the wall might satisfy even the most critical architect. But even if the description “old stuff,” etc., be applicable to the

original parts of the Nave walling, the same description would equally apply to the undoubted Roman work of the Pharos at Dover.

Is there not, too, such a thing as a period of decadence in any style? Just as there is good and bad Saxon work, good and bad Norman work, good and bad Gothic work, so must there have been good and bad Roman work. We are told in an account of the Roman excavations at Silchester that "examination shewed that the rubble masonry above the concrete foundations of the whole western range (of the basilica) was of a *very poor character*." "The stones (in a part of the Roman Wall of London) form a mere skin, between the tile bonding courses, to the thick *irregular* rubble core." In the same wall, above the bonding course of three rows of tiles at the ancient ground-level, "the body of the wall is composed throughout its height of masses of ragstone with now and then a fragment of chalk, bedded *very roughly* in mortar which has been pitched in, not run in, sometimes with so little care as to leave occasional empty spaces amongst the stones." It seems useless to multiply quotations for the purpose of establishing an obvious fact, viz., that granting a general *idea* and method pervading a building (as I believe there is clearly in the Nave of St. Martin's) it is quite possible that, at a time of decadence and in the hands of inferior (perhaps British) workmen, this idea should be somewhat roughly carried out. The period to which I would attribute the erection of the Nave is somewhere towards the close of the fourth century—not so very long before the Roman evacuation of Britain.

The last objection to the Roman date is the dedi-

cation of the Church to *St. Martin*, who did not die till the last decade of the fourth century. But this objection has been fully dealt with in the *History of St. Martin's Church*, and presents little or no difficulty.

It has been impossible for me in a brief Article to enter more minutely into the details of this interesting controversy. In stating the salient points I have endeavoured to make some small contribution to its ultimate solution. Every one connected with the Church, either on personal, sentimental, or merely antiquarian grounds, has assuredly but one desire—that the *truth* should prevail. An intimate acquaintance with every detail of the building, and every step taken in the late (as well as in former) excavations, may have some weight even against the superior authority of professional experts, who are obliged often to accept their facts from hearsay, or may have some preconceived theory to establish. We owe indeed to them a debt of gratitude for the interest they have so abundantly shewn, and have derived much assistance from their light and guidance. Whether it be settled in the future that St. Martin's Church be the product of *Roman* or *Saxon* workmanship, it must ever be regarded as a grand historical monument, dear both from its ecclesiastical associations and its remote antiquity. It is wonderful enough that Christian worship should have been continuously carried on within these walls for 1300 years since the coming of St. Augustine—more wonderful still if it can be established (as in all humility we think it can) that it owes its origin to a band of Roman soldiers quartered in Canterbury—with (perhaps) the indirect assistance of the Emperor Maximus, and the goodwill of his intimate friend, the saintly Bishop of Tours.

INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH GOODS OF MAIDSTONE.*

BY REV. C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

AN INVENTORIE browght in the xiiijth daye off November Anno R. R. E. vi^{ti} vi^{to} before the King's Ma^{ties} Comissioners Accordinge to their Com'andment to us directed, off all goodes, plate, jewells, bells, and ornaments remaining or did remayne in the p'ishe churche off Maidstone syth the first yere off the reign of the King's Ma^{tie} that now is Kinge Edward the sixte.

By us RICHARD AWGER, Curate,
NICHOLAS ASTEN,
RICHARD NELSON, } Churchwardens.
JOHN GOSLINGE,

The Inventorie of the Churche goods of Maydston taken by thenhabytants of the same the seconde day of September A^o R. R. Edwardi Sexti secundo.

ffyrst eleven copes of blue velvet ymbrothered.

ABOWTE YE FREE SCHOLE.

It'm iij copes of Crymson velvet ymbrothered.

It'm one other cope of Redd velvet ymbrothered ffynely.

It'm fyve copes of whyte sylke ymbrothered, some of them very olde.

It'm ij olde copes of blewe sylke.

It'm iij olde copes of whyte.

It'm one olde cope of Redd sylke.

It'm iij vestements of blue velvet and partye golde sutable for preste, deken, or subdeken.

It'm twoo vestments for deken and subdeken of Redd ffyne sylke braunched.

It'm three vestments of Red sylke sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

* Transcribed from the original copy now preserved amongst the Deeds and Charters in the Society's Library at Maidstone.

It'm iij olde vestments of whyte sylke ymbrothered sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

It'm iij other vestments of olde whyte sylke ymbrothered sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

It'm iij other olde vestments of whyte sylke stryped w^t blew sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

It'm iij vestments of Dornyx sylke sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

It'm iij olde vestments of Redd sylke sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

It'm iij vestments of blacke sayt sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken.

It'm one vestment of pocoke sylke.

It'm one other vestment of grene sylke.

It'm one olde vestment of grene sylke.

It'm one Canapie cloth of grene velvett.

It'm one other Canapie of whyt sylke ymbrothered y^t was used to hang over the hygh alter, and also tow corteynes of sylke appertening to the same.

It'm two clothes of blue & crymson velvet ymbrothered whych sarved to the upper part & neyther part of the hygh alter.

It'm twoo curteynes of sylke whyche appertayned to the afforesayd alter clothes.

It'm ij alter clothes of whyte sylke which sarved to the afforesaid hygh alter.

It'm twoo curteynes of sylke.

It'm iij stremers of sylke.

It'm twoo crosse clothes of sylke.

It'm vij peces of Redd and blue sylke being alter clothes, and vj curteynes of sylke to the same.

It'm one other vestment of whyte Damaske ymbrothered.

It'm one vestment of Blacke sylke.

It'm vj alter clothes of Redd and grene saye, and vj peces of the same sorte, for the upper part of the alter, and tenne curteynes to the same.

It'm two peces of Redd and whyte damaske that served to our lady alter.

It'm ix peces of garnyshing whyche served to the sepulchre some be smale and all be narro.

It'm xi peces of lynnenn, that ys to saye olde Towells & alter clothes.

It'm iiij^{or} lynnenn Albes for chyl dren.

It'm iiij^{or} lynnenn bodyes for chyl dren.

It'm one lynnenn Towell.

It'm iiij^{or} lynnenn Towells.

It'm one olde towell.

It'm three carpetts not solde. (i harnden. i the towne. i bennet.)

It'm iiij latten candlestycks and other lyeke stuff of latten whyche cometh to the wayte of ccc save x^{li} . . liiiij^s iiij^d.

Remayning in thands and custodye of Wyllm Collet these thyngs next ensuing.

ffyrst viij peces of lynnann cloth. (i stollen in ye church.)

It'm iiij vestments of Redd velvet ymbrothered sutable for prest, deken, or subdeken. (one barret. i collet.)

It'm one vestment of blue sylke.

It'm one vestment of Redd sylke.

It'm one vestment of whyte sylke.

It'm iiij vestments of whyte Damaske.

It'm one vestment of whyte Dornyx.

It'm ij coosshens & one pyllow covered w^t sylke.

It'm ij peces of whyte sylke for one Alter.

It'm ij twoo curteynes to the same.

It'm ij peces of blew sylke and curtenes to the same for one alter. (Collett.)

It'm one cope of blew velvet ymbrothered. (baret.)

It'm one cope of whyt Damaske ymbrothered.

It'm ij copes of Redd sylke. (The other stollen.)

It'm ij great peces of lynnenn for lent clothes th'one of them served before the Rood th'other caled the y^e vaile. (Collet. Gore.)

It'm one handbell. (y^e church.)

It'm ij copes of Redd velvet. (baret.)

It'm one cope of blue sylke.

It'm iiij^{or} old copes of Redd sylke.

It'm one black cope w^t knobs of golde. (Collett.)

It'm one hersse clothe of blacke velvet. (y^e church.)

It'm ij hersse clothes of sylke.

It'm ij peces of Redd and blue say ymbrothered for the hygh alter. (Collett.)

It'm iiij alter clothes of lynnenn and one pece of heare. (Chirchw.)

It'm twoo olde vestments of (Collett.)

It'm ij curtenes of (Collett.)

It'm in the steeple fyve bella. and one lytell bell called the morrow-
man bell. (ye towne.)

Certayne of the Church plate of Maydston Rec^d of Wyllm Collet,
sextyne. By the Churchwardens & thenhabytants of the same.
The xvij daye of September A^o 1548.

FFOR THE FFREE SCHOLLE

ffyrst the great pycks of sylvar and gylt weyeng vj li. v once.
It'm ij barones of sylver and gylt weyeng together vj li. ij once.
It'm twoo sensers of sylver and gylt weyeng iij li. iij once di once.
It'm one croone of sylver and gylt weyeng v li. i once.
It'm the lesser pycks gylt weyeng i li. di li. ij once.
It'm one payre of sylvar candelstycks, v li. xj once.
It'm one shype of sylvar w^t a lytyll spone weyeng i li. xv once.
It'm ij lytyll paxes of sylvar weyeng xiiij once di once.
It'm one lytyll bell of sylvar weyeng viij once di once.
It'm twoo lytyll payer of cruatts & one senser ryng of sylvar
xiiij once.
It'm one Chalyse gylt weyeng i li. di li. di qr. li.
It'm one other challesse gylt weyeng i li. i qr. li. i once.
It'm one challise p'cell gylt, i li. vij once.
It'm one other challise gylt, i li. iij once di once.
It'm one pounsed challise dooble gylted weyeng i li. di li. i once.
It'm iij pypes and ij knobbs of sylvar weyeng iij li. ix once.

All this abovesayd was delyvered by the sayd Wyll'm Collet
unto the Churchwardens & others of the said enhabytants in the
preence of Wyll'm Grene Constable, Nicholas Mells, Thomas
Edmunds, Alexander fyssher, James barret, John Smyth, Thomas
baker, John lyly, Wyll'm Kemp, and Ryc Rock ye wryter thereof.

Certayne of the sayd Churche plate havynge the founders arms wth
Remayneth in thands and custody of the same Wyll'm Collet.

ffyrst one crosse w^t a fote beyng gylted weyeng vj li. xij once di once.
(barret.)
It'm ij great candelstycks of sylvar gylt weyeng ix li. vij once.
(ye scholo. goare ye crosse.)
It'm the payre of great sensers of sylvar and gylt weyeng vj li.
vij once. (one goar, ye other barrett.)
It'm one great paxe gylt, ij li. v once di once. (barrett.)
It'm ij cruatts of sylvar and gylt weyeng xiiij once. (barrett.)

And also Remayneth in the hands and custody of the sayd Wyll'm Collet of the sayd Church plate the Crismatorye of sylver, and ij challyses. (Goare ye Crismatorie. one Challys stollen.) Also one holiwater stock of sylver weyeng ij li. di li., di qrt. li. lack, di q't once. (tylden.)

Of all which goodes, plate, jewelles, belles, and ornaments aforesaid certene of them were solde to the use and purchasing off the Corporation off the towne an p'ishe off All Saints of Maidstone aforesaid the brothered haule the fraternitie and landes of Corpus Christi and off Saint ffaithes Church and churchyard w^t all and singuler theire app'tenances to the value and sum of cc li.

The more part of the residue off the saide goods, plate, jewells, bells [*pen through*] and ornaments were delivered into the handes and custodie of Will'm Collet as by the Inventorie aforesaid thereof made more playnlye doth appere, and the saide Will'm Collet delivered part of the saide goodes, plate, jewells, and ornaments unto *Walter heronden, gent.* [*pen through*] James barrett, Will'm tylden, Thom^s goare, *Robert balfe*, and *Thomas bennett* [*pen through*], and to other as he saith he wyll more playnlye declare for his dischardge before yow the Kinges Ma^{ties} Com'issioners.

Also there Remaineth in the custodie of Tom^s haggard, and James Callett for a certayne pece of lynen called a vayle and other thinges xx^s x^d.

Also there was stollen owt of the saide Church of Maidstone by night in the vth yere of the King's Ma^{ties} Reigne that now is off the goods, plate, jewells, and ornaments aforesaide one challis, one cope and other thinges whiche the aforesaide Will'm Collett can more playnlye declare.

RELICS OF DECORATIVE PAINTING
 NOW OR FORMERLY IN
 CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

FIFTY years ago, or more, the late Mr. George Austin, senior, Architect and Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter, made careful sketches of various frescoes and paintings on wood in Canterbury Cathedral, which have since become wholly or partially defaced. By the kindly courtesy of Miss Austin and her brother Captain Geoffry Austin I have been permitted to reproduce, for *Archæologia Cantiana*, some of the drawings made by their father, and also a drawing and a photograph made by their late brother Captain George Austin.

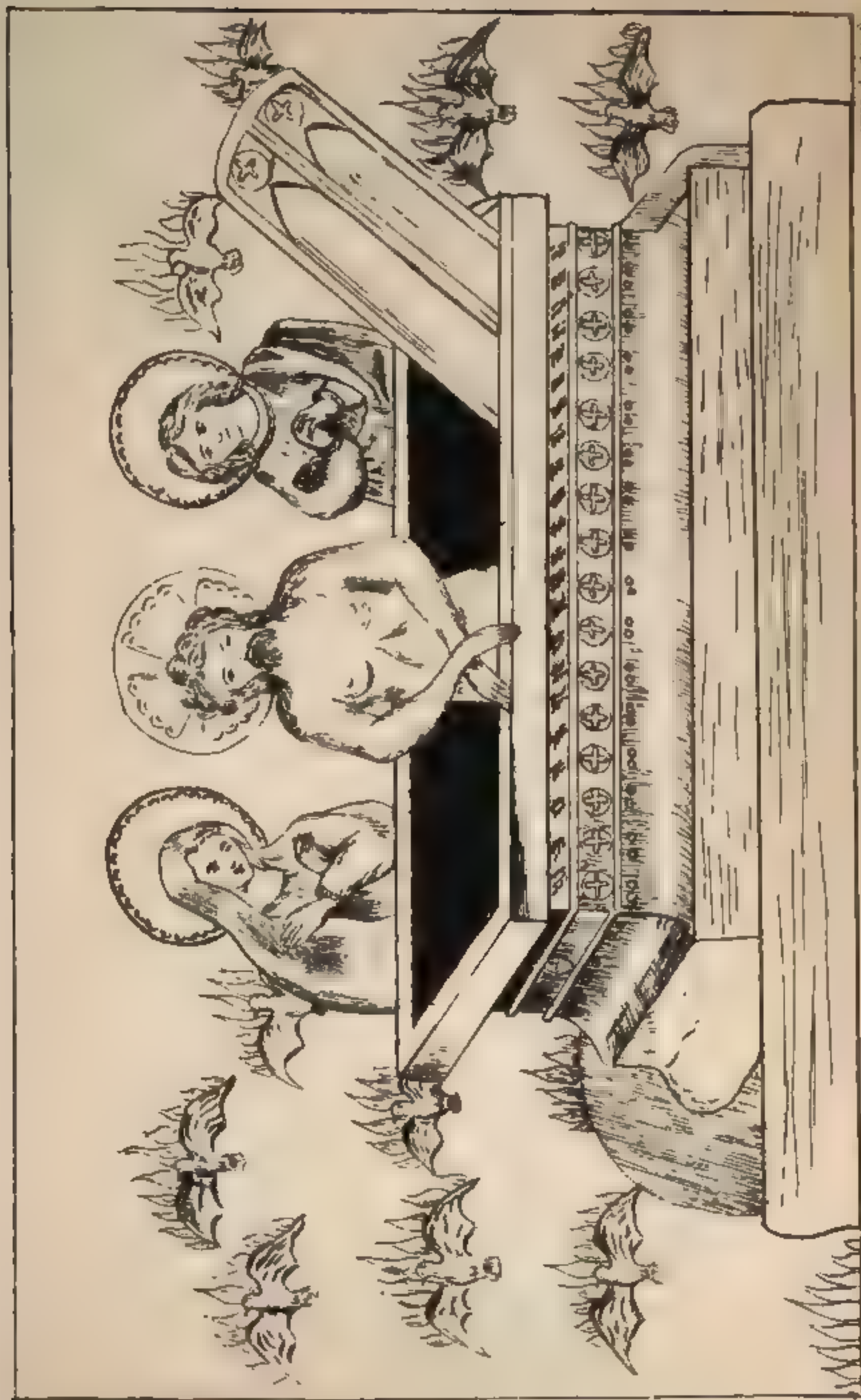
MURAL PAINTINGS IN THE "CORONA" OR "BECKET'S
 CROWN."

On the interior, the circular building called "Becket's Crown" has its outer, or eastern, wall divided into seven compartments. Five of these contain windows; two others at the western portion of the "corona" are now blank walls, one on the north and the other on the south of the arch of entrance from the main building. In each of these compartments the wall, now blank, was formerly decorated with frescoes, which Mr. George Austin's sketches enable us to illustrate.

Edward Wedlake Brayley published, in 1808, his *Beauties of England and Wales*. In vol. viii., on p. 850, he says, of the *Corona*, "The walls have been ornamented with paintings of which the legends of St. Christopher and St. George are yet visible; and beneath the latter has been a repre-



ST. GEORGE, FROM CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL
FROM A PAINTING FORMERLY EXISTING ON THE SOUTH WEST WALL OF THE CHORUS



THE RESURRECTION
A FRESCO FORMERLY EXISTING UPON THE SOUTH WEST WALL OF THE CHORONA IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
BELOW A REPRESENTATION OF ST GEORGE & THE DRAGON

sentation of the Saviour rising from his sepulchre." Both the figure of St. George and the picture of our Lord's Resurrection were sketched, in colour, by Mr. George Austin, senior, and by the courtesy of his surviving children they are here reproduced, but without colour. These mural decorations adorned the southern compartment at the west side of the "corona." Upon the representation of the Resurrection (copied for us from Mr. Austin's drawing, by Miss Mercy Beauchamp) are seen, diapering the background, small figures of Phoenixes rising from the flames—symbols of the Resurrection. These symbols have been alluded to by the Rev. J. Dart, in his *History of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury* (published in 1726), on p. 33. He says, "One thing before I leave this place [Becket's crown] is worthy of notice, that the walls are painted with Phoenixes rising from the flames; which device, whether it relates to the glory Becket received from his troubles and murder, and not rather to the magnificent rebuilding of this church, after it was consumed by fire, I know not." Those who examine critically the representation of St. George and the Dragon, will not fail to observe that in the distance, the Princess who leads a lamb by a cord, wears the mitre head-dress which was in fashion during the middle of the fifteenth century. This head-dress appears upon monumental brasses at Ash by Sandwich (A.D. 1440) and Herne (A.D. 1470). This mural decoration of the "corona" may therefore well be ascribed to that period, probably it was not executed before the reign of Henry VI., nor after that of Edward IV. The date A.D. 1475 has been assigned to this fresco in Mr. G. Smith's *Chronological History of Canterbury Cathedral*.

Brayley, in 1808, testifies that the legend of St. Christopher was then visible as well as that of St. George. Hasted in his *History of Kent*, vol. xi., p. 414, says that these "beautiful paintings in fresco are sadly gone to decay;" and he wrote eight or ten years earlier than Brayley. He describes the painting of St. Christopher* carrying our Saviour over a river as standing over the tomb of Archbishop Pole, which

* By a slip of the pen, Hasted calls him St. Chrysostom.

still remains on the north side of the corona, against a wall, now devoid of any ornament, which occupies the north-west compartment of that building. Gostling, writing in 1774, also states (p. 162) that "the paintings on the walls are sadly gone to decay, and little remains to be seen of them." The Rev. J. Dart inserts in his *History of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*, at p. 170, James Cole's engraving of Cardinal Pole's tomb, and of the paintings above it. Oddly enough, this engraving shews only the upper portion of the figure of St. Christopher. The Saint's feet and legs do not appear in it. Yet Mr. Austin, who must have copied the fresco fully one hundred years after J. Cole had engraved it (in A.D. 1726), saw and depicted, not only the feet and legs of St. Christopher, but many figures of fishes swimming in the water around the feet of the Saint. It seems to me probable that the Elizabethan artist who painted upon the wall (above the tomb of Cardinal Pole) a representation of an altar-tomb over which flew two cherubs in a heavenly atmosphere permeated by rays of glory radiating from the Hebrew name Jehovah, must have encroached upon and hidden the lower part of the painting of St. Christopher.

On the plinth of the Elizabethan artist's pictured tomb, Cole's engraving shews a long fish, as if it were swimming in water. May it not be the fact that, during 160 years, the colour used by the Elizabethan artist had begun to decay, and thus in the year 1726 the original base of the picture of St. Christopher was becoming visible, through the later work by which it had been overlaid? Certainly the work of decay in the Elizabethan colouring had progressed very considerably before Mr. Austin made his sketch. Otherwise he could not have filled in all the details of fishes and water which appear in that sketch.

In the Elizabethan picture, as engraved by Cole for Mr. Dart's *History of the Cathedral Church*, above the Divine name in its Hebrew characters we read the text, "*Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.*" These words of the Vulgate version of the Bible run in a straight line, at about the level of the waist of St. Christopher in the ancient fresco, of the fifteenth century. In the Elizabethan picture painted after the



ST. CHRISTOPHER
FURNISHES IN THE NORTH WEST WALL OF THE CHURCH IN CANTON, MASS.

death of Cardinal Pole, we see a ceiled room, the ceiling whereof is divided into many rectangular panels with a rose in the centre of each panel. From the centre of the ceiling hangs a light burning within a glass lantern. In the wall of the room are two rectangular windows, each glazed with fifteen rectangular panes. Beneath the hanging lamp, within a roundel supported, in mid air, by two cherubs,* is Cardinal Pole's symbol or badge and his motto:—a globe, around which is coiled a serpent on the head of which a dove is perched, around the whole, as a roundel, is the motto, *Estote prudentes sicuti serpentes et simplices sicut columbæ*.† At each end of the room, as in a doorway, stands a figure (perhaps female). One of these figures supports a kite-shaped shield bearing the arms of the See of Canterbury; the other bears a similar shield on which appear the eight quarterings‡ of Cardinal Pole's family coat. This (easternmost) figure swings forward some object which I cannot clearly describe.

In what year these paintings, descriptive of Cardinal Pole's burial here, were obliterated, we cannot ascertain exactly—but I am inclined to believe that they had disappeared probably before 1840, certainly before 1863. It is interesting to learn that in 1863 Cardinal Wiseman drove over to Canterbury from Broadstairs where he was staying, after a severe illness, and that on the following day he wrote to Monsignor Manning (later created Cardinal), "I was able to perambulate the Cathedral and venerate its holy places, unknown and unsuspected. I leaned for rest against Cardinal Pole's tomb, the first Cardinal who has entered that Cathedral since his remains were borne to their resting place."§ Over the apex of the central arch by which one enters the *Corona* we can still see the name "*S. Maria*."

FRESCO REPRESENTING THE LEGEND OF ST. EUSTACE.

The Legends of St. Hubert and St. Eustace are both based upon the strange story of a hunter pursuing the chase

* Hasted, xi., 414, describes this as "two cherubims holding a cardinal's hat."

† Clarence, Pole, Nevil, Beauchamp, Warwick, Montague, Monthermer, Clare, and Le Despencer, quarterly.

‡ Purcell's *Life of Cardinal Manning*, vol. i., p. 690.

on a Holy Day or on a day in Holy Week. During the chase he encounters a milk-white stag, which flies to a small rocky mount in the forest, and when the hunter looks up at him, at once, he sees between the horns of the stag a cross of radiant light, upon which hangs a figure of Christ crucified, who by speaking to the hunter converts him, so that he cries, "Lord, I believe." This portion of both legends is represented at the base of the fresco, at the eastern end of the north aisle of the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral, close to the junction of that aisle with the north-eastern transept. The fresco has been purposely obliterated, probably at the time of the Reformation, but the stag with a crucifix between its horns is still visible (beside and beneath the point marked *A* in the illustration). The stag stands in a forest of small trees which the artist has drawn in such a way as to remind us of the trees in a child's toy "Noah's ark." The white horse of the hunter, duly caparisoned, can be discerned near a horizontal line which might be drawn through the point marked *B*. The hunter has dismounted, and is seen kneeling in front of the horse's head, in the centre of the fresco's base. At his feet are dogs. The shoes of the horse are not affixed by means of nails. This portion of the legend is common both to St. Hubert's story and to that of St. Eustace, and it seems probable that the artist who executed this fresco was not aware that there was a second legend with similar incidents. Mrs. Jameson, in her *Sacred and Legendary Art*, p. 467, says: "The conversion of St. Eustace is only distinguished from the legend of St. Hubert by the classical or warrior costume." St. Eustace was a Roman soldier (captain of the Guards of the Emperor Trajan), who with his wife and two children were martyred in the reign of Hadrian, by being boiled in oil within a brazen bull. St. Hubert was a noble hunter in the forest of Ardennes, who subsequently became Bishop of Liège, and died in A.D. 727. He is the patron saint of dogs and of the

St. Eustace's legend is seldom seen depicted in French, or German works of art, but is more often of Italian art.

In the Canterbury fresco, the figure of the hunter evi-



Fig. 1. The fresco in the choir.

OBUTERATED FRESCO IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL
"SHOWING THE LIFE OF ST. EUSTACE"



George Alcock, artist

THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. EUSTACE

**MARTYRDOM OF ST. EUSTACE, HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN,
IN A FURNACE OF OIL SHAPED LIKE AN OX.
FROM A WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE CHURCH OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL**

dently does not represent a Roman soldier. His small hunting horn of white metal (perhaps of silver) is clearly to be discerned hanging from his girdle. The figure is therefore more like that of Hubert than that of Eustace.

Nevertheless, at the apex of the fresco the martyrdom of St. Eustace is very graphically shewn. Not only is the brazen bull very prominent, but, in the drawing made, more than fifty years ago, by Mr. George Austin, senior, we observe the figures of St. Eustace and his wife and their two children within the brazen bull. Two attendants with ladles are pouring boiling oil upon the wife and on one of the children. Both Eustace and his wife are held in position by men with huge forks. Beneath the brazen ox a fire is burning, the flames of which are being fed with fresh logs by one attendant, while another fans the flames with wind blown from bellows exactly like the implement still in use for that purpose. The Emperor is depicted as sitting on a throne, watching the martyrdom. A jester, or court fool, is twisting himself between the feet of the Emperor to give, with his finger, a poke in the back to the bellows-blower. This incident and the figure of a monkey in the foreground were made out also by Dr. Sheppard and Mr. Neale when they examined the fresco in 1879.

Above, in the apex of the fresco, we see angels carrying into heaven (in a sheet) the four souls of the martyrs. Above the figures of the souls, we see as an emblem of the Resurrection a Phoenix rising from flames. It is therefore quite certain that the artist intended to depict the Legend of St. Eustace, not that of St. Hubert. His knowledge of the special points of distinction between the two legends was evidently small, if any.

Throughout the length of the obliterated fresco traces of a swollen river, or stream of water, are still clearly seen. This feature belongs solely to the Legend of St. Eustace, which represents that his wife was carried off by pirates, and that when upon a journey with his two sons he had to cross a swollen river, carrying over a child to one bank while leaving the other alone upon the opposite bank. When in midstream, on his return to fetch the second child, he

sees both carried off by wild beasts ;—a wolf seizes one, and a lion the other. The children however are, in some way, rescued ; and the wife survives to meet Eustace and her sons about fifteen years later. When the four are happily reunited the Emperor Hadrian requires them to offer incense on the altar of some heathen deity. Their refusal to comply causes them to be condemned to death in the ox-shaped brazen cauldron.

On the obliterated fresco we can still discern the kneeling figure of St. Eustace at *A*. The white hose on the legs of the kneeling figure are clearly seen—the face is turned to the east, and in our illustration it cannot be discerned. His two children are beside him, one on either hand. His wife also is with them. But these figures are not easily traced. On a horizontal line through the letter *G* we see the figure of Eustace standing, apparently in midstream. On his right hand are traces of a small ship of ancient form. The incidents of wild beasts carrying off the children were probably depicted one on the right and the other on the left of Eustace's figure in midstream, but the details cannot now be deciphered.

The arched space, upon which the fresco was painted, is round-headed, and was prepared by Prior Ernulf, between A.D. 1100 and 1135, for a window. When William of Sens rebuilt the choir in A.D. 1177 he left standing the outer walls which Ernulf had built ; but in order that their height might accord with that of his own work, he raised Ernulf's round arches to higher elevations. In our illustration of this obliterated fresco, we can see, a little lower than the point marked *D*, and somewhat towards the right hand thereof, the original western springing of the arch as erected by Ernulf. William of Sens raised it to a point just below that marked *E*—that is to say, he raised Ernulf's Norman arch through a vertical height as great as the distance between the points marked *D* and *E*. The date of this fresco cannot be accurately fixed, but I think we may well attribute it to a period *circa* 1450 to 1480. The date 1475 has been assigned to it with some degree of probability in Mr. G. Smith's *Chronological History of Salisbury Cathedral*, p. 188.



ANT'

PRESENTATION OF THE 1ST & 2ND PERSONS
OF THE BLESSED TRINITY
THE TOMB OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE

The sides of the window-like recess have been painted, with parts of the story. On the western surface, we see horsemen and dogs; and, above them, we discern a monkey taking fruit off a tree.

On the eastern side, or jamb, we can discern, at base, a greyhound, similar to one that sits in front of the stag.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC REPRESENTATION OF TWO PERSONS OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Upon a flat canopy, or tester, above the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, we can still discern a representation, much faded and defaced, of the First Person in the Blessed Trinity supporting a huge crucifix on which hangs the Second Person of the Holy Trinity. Our illustration is based upon a photograph taken by Captain George Austin (a son of Mr. George Austin, senior). The peculiarity of this painting is the lack of any appearance of the Dove which usually symbolizes the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity. At the four corners of the rectangular flat canopy are depicted the Evangelistic symbols. Those of St. Matthew and St. John appear above the head of the First Person of the Trinity; those of St. Mark and St. Luke at His feet. The right hand of the First Person is uplifted in the attitude of benediction; from His two wrists depend the arms of the long Latin cross on which hangs the dead Christ. The base of the cross stands in a circular hollow vessel (of green colour), the neck and base of which are shaped like frills or in the manner in which clouds are often conventionally represented. This vessel has been called the Holy Graal or San Gréal. From its position, it would receive any drops of the blood, of the Crucified Saviour, which trickled down the central limb of the cross. Some accounts of the Holy Grail describe it as a miraculous chalice made of a single precious stone, said to be an emerald. The stories of the adventures of the Knights of the Round Table, in their search for the Holy Vessel (*san gréal*), are well known. This introduction of the San Gréal into an anthropomorphic representation of the several Persons of the Holy Trinity is unusual. Upon

the Kentish monumental brasses which shew such representation of the Trinity we do not find this vessel. On the older brasses at Faversham (A.D. 1414) and Cobham (1405 and 1407) the foot of the cross rests on the ground. Upon two late brasses, one at Goodnestone of A.D. 1507, and one at Cobham (A.D. 1506), the cross stands upon a globe. In the mural painting which was discovered in 1893 within the north transept of the Church of Boughton Aluph I am inclined to believe that there is a rough suggestion of the *san gréal* at the foot of the cross—but from defacement we could not at first trace the connection of the cross-foot with the curious vessel which is seen beneath it.

In Cheriton Church, an anthropomorphic picture of the Blessed Trinity is found in coloured glass at the apex of the east window of the north aisle. There is another such picture in the tracery of a coloured glass window in the north side of the Church of Trottescliffe, near Maidstone. Upon Cardinal Pole's Archiepiscopal Seal* there is a similar picture of the Holy Trinity, but the foot of the cross rests on the ground, and there is no suggestion of the *san gréal*. The date of the painting which we here reproduce is fixed by that of the death of the Black Prince in 1376. We may well believe that this painting on the wooden canopy was executed before the end of the following year 1377. Probably, for many, its chief interest will be found in its representation of the emerald *san gréal*. The anthropomorphic method of representing the Holy Trinity was much used during the fifteenth century. Archbishop Bourghchier, who died in 1486, bequeathed, by his will, to the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, such an "image of the Holy Trinity," made "of pure gold."

A PAINTING ON WOOD, OF THE MURDER OF BECKET.

At the foot of the tomb of King Henry IV. (ob. 1413) and his Queen, Joane of Navarre (ob. 1437), stands a vertical screen of wood, upon which was depicted a scene which



MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP THOMAS BECKET

purports to be the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket. The paint and gilding have become so defaced that at present it is difficult to make out any subject whatever. Forty-three years ago Captain George Austin, junior, made a careful sketch of this panel-painting, and from that sketch we have been permitted to reproduce the annexed illustration. The artist's idea is purely an imaginary one. He represents the Archbishop as standing in front or westward of a small altar, which is elevated upon three steps. Becket stands (or kneels?) upon the uppermost step; and south of the primate stands a knight (Fitzurse?) who with his sword held in a vertical position is as it were digging the brains out of the wounded head of his victim, whose tonsured corona (cut off) is lying upon the second step, at the Archbishop's feet. Blood is seen upon the primate's fringe of hair, and upon his robe, and a pool of blood lies on the edge of the top step. A second knight, probably Le Breton (standing partly on the second and partly on the top step) has just made a downward stroke, with his sword, upon the Archbishop's head; this knight bears on his surcoat as armorial charges three bears' heads couped and muzzled. In front on the lowest step stands a third knight (probably Tracy) advancing to the second step, and aiming, with his sword, a blow at the victim's head. His shield and his surcoat bear armorials which may be described as barry of 5. The fourth knight stands on the lowest step with his back to Archbishop Becket. He is drawing his sword or restoring it to its sheath. His armorials "*azure semée of fleurs de lis or, a fret of the last,*" shew that he represents Hugh de Morville. This is the only case in which the armorial bearings in this picture are correctly given. Behind or east of the little altar stands Grim the Archbishop's chaplain holding in his left hand the primate's cross, with the long staff of which he strives to ward off the knights' swords from Becket's head. The whole picture is the work of imagination, not the accurate portrayal of any one incident. In the actual process of the murder the first blow of Tracy's sword almost severed Grim's arm, before it reached the Archbishop's head and cut off the tonsured part of his crown. Yet, in this

picture, Grim appears without sign of any wound. In the foreground we see the barry shield of one of the murderers (probably intended for Tracy). Between his left knee and the point of his shield is seen an object that is probably intended for the Archbishop's cap, which had been dashed off, by Fitzurse, before any wound was inflicted.

The whole background of the picture is powdered with estoiles or stars of six points, over which are diagonal lines of words in black-letter text. One line is formed of the word "*soverayn*" repeated again and again. The other line is composed of similar repetitions of the word *atemperance* (atempance), the letters *per* being represented by the letter *p* with a mark of contraction across the base of its downstroke. These words occur upon the edges, and upon the flat under-surface of the canopy over the effigies of King Henry IV. and his wife. *Soverayne* on the south edge, on her side; *atemperance* on the north edge above the King's body.

This panel-painting is inaccurate in so many points that it is merely a decorative object, of no historical value, as was pointed out long ago by Dean Stanley in his *Historical Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral*, second edition, p. 85.

DETACHED CAMPANILE OF BENENDEN CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE Rev. Canon Samuel Joy, Vicar of Benenden, has had the happiness of recovering, for his parish, its earliest Parochial Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, which covers the period from A.D. 1559 to 1635, together with its Churchwarden's Account Book for the period A.D. 1663 to 1743. These volumes had been absent from Benenden during about fifty years.

An entry in the Churchwarden's Book proves the accuracy of Kilburne's statements, in A.D. 1659: "The steeple of this [Benenden] church standeth off from the same, and is of rare and remarkable workmanship in the inside thereof. The same standing very high, having a long spire or shaft, and the foundation thereof (for a small part only of the height of the same) being of stone and all the rest to the top of timber of exceeding great bigness very full and rarely compacted."

Hasted in his *History of Kent* and Seymour in his *Survey of Kent* speak in similar terms of this detached campanile at Benenden. Hasted adds the fact that it stood upon the north side of the church. Canon Joy drew my attention to the statements of these writers, and I suggested that they perhaps had confused an account of the remarkable campanile at Brookland in Romney Marsh, with the church of Benenden. He appealed also to the late Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower and obtained a similar reply. Canon Joy told us both that undoubtedly such a *campanile* had existed at Benenden, as mention of it was made in the presentments to the Archdeacon of Canterbury in A.D. 1584, "The steple lackethe shinglinge."

46 DETACHED CAMPANILE OF BENENDEN CHURCH.

The ancient Churchwarden's Book now restored to the parish proves that Canon Joy was fully justified in his belief; and it adds to our knowledge of the existence of a second detached *campanile* in Kent, similar in many points to that at Brookland which was described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., 480, and illustrated by one of Mr. F. W. Wadmore's charming drawings.

These examples of the detached *campanile* are of more than local interest. It is known that in Canterbury, at an early period two examples of a detached campanile formerly existed. One, in connection with Canterbury Cathedral stood on the south side of the precincts of that Cathedral. The mound on which it was erected can still be seen in the garden of the house of residence occupied successively by Canons J. C. Robertson, W. H. Fremantle, and A. J. Mason. The site is on the left hand, or east side, of the carriage drive near its entrance. Another detached *campanile*, stood on the south side of the Church of St. Augustine's Abbey, its site being within the grounds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, not far from the highway called Longport. Of these two examples of the detached *campanile* no detailed description exists. That which is here given from the old Churchwarden's Book at Benenden is therefore all the more valuable.

The subjoined extract from the Churchwarden's Book of A.D. 1672 explains how the Benenden campanile was destroyed:—

“ Munday the 30th day of December 1672, between 12 and 1 in the morning arose a storm of lightning and thunder, a hard gale of wind and some raine out of the south west, which set fire to the steeple at Benenden, whereby the said steeple with the rooffe and all the timber worke of the church was consumed in four or five howers time, the five large bells melted; also five houses ajoyning to the churchyard gate on the north side burnt to the ground. The steeple was built of timber from the ground. The lower story was compiled of nine trees, or pieces of square timber 16 inches square, which stood upon great sells of a bigger square, the middle post ~~was~~ considerably than the other eight, and each outpost of the same bigness as their post; being twelve shores

which stood against the lowest post, two at each corner and one against the middle post and each outside

"The bells hung at the topp of the first length not higher than the church; from thence the steeple was carried up, with a less square, about 20 feet more from whence began the spire eight square.

"The whole frame was brass'd and tenanted [*i.e.* 'braced and tenoned'] into one another, with curious arte and excellent workmanship, from the foundation to the topp; it had a kind of bason or flatt above the top of the spire and above that across covered with lead.

"The lower part of the steeple had about it a stone wall eight square about eight foot high, whereon the foot of the rafters stood, leaning to the square sides of the steeple, in the nature of a shield or lean-too to secure the foundation from the weather.

"On each square of the steeple were two large dormant windows, for sounding holes for the bells, shingled over as the rest of the steeple and shed was. The steeple stood on the north-west corner of the church about 16 or 20 foot distant. The height of the steeple from the ground according to the best information was 134 foot.

"The five melted bells were cast in 1619, Simon Henden, churchwarden, was named on the fifth bell. On the fourth bell, between the crown rings this verse, '*In me Concordia.*'"

On the 20th of April 1691 the Churchwardens presented to the Archdeacon's official that although the church had been rebuilt, some years before, yet the steeple had not. The bell metal, from the five old bells melted by the fire, in 1672, had been carefully preserved, and the parishioners begged permission to sell that old metal and to devote its proceeds towards the cost of rebuilding the steeple and procuring fresh bells. Permission was granted on condition that a certificate of the weight and of the sale of the metal should be produced in the Archdeacon's Court. The work of replacing the bells evidently occupied some years. The sixth bell now in use is dated 1719, the eighth 1753, and the fourth 1764. The seventh bell bears an inscription which ascribes to Mr. Phillips Gibbon the honour of being "*dis-nissimus benefactor,*" which suggests that to him was chiefly due the casting of that seventh bell. He was, in 1758, the principal Governor of the endowed Free School of

48 DETACHED CAMPANILE OF BENENDEN CHURCH.

Benenden. Hence we gather some clue respecting the date of that bell.

The similarity of the existing *campanile* at Brookland Church, with that which has disappeared from Benenden, is emphasized by the fact that both carried five bells. That is the number in Brookland steeple at the present time.

We are much indebted to Canon Joy for copying the description of the destroyed *campanile*, and for obtaining certain proof of its existence, and of its destruction in 1672 on the 30th of December.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT DARENTH.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

THE little hamlet of Darenth has become famous for all time as containing within the boundary of the parish the largest Roman villa hitherto uncovered in this country. It had long been known to various persons residing in the locality that foundations of buildings existed in South Field on Court Lodge Farm, and it was suspected that they were of Roman date from the nature of the débris which had been torn up by the plough and scattered over the surface of the land for centuries. The late Rev. R. P. Coates, who was formerly Vicar of Darenth, (I am informed by his widow,) caused an excavation to be made in South Field, when walls and a tessellated pavement were found. Beyond this nothing further was done, and the discovery does not appear to have been recorded.

In the autumn of 1894 Mr. E. Arnott Clowes of Sutton Place was fortunately seized with a desire to make a thorough exploration of the site, as a result of which he and his friend Mr. T. B. Marchant of Broad Oak, Sutton-at-Hone, set men to work in opening a few trial trenches. After what has been said it is almost needless to remark that masonry was met with in all directions. Sir Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., was communicated with, and he very kindly recommended that the writer should be invited to conduct future researches.

Before proceeding to relate what subsequently transpired it will be convenient here to refer to some important matters connected with the locality under consideration.

According to Hasted (8vo, ii., 367) Darenth is variously written Darent, Darente, Deorwent, and an earlier authority (Leland) calls it Dorquent. In Domesday it is spelt Tarent.

The first syllable is obviously derived from the Celtic *dur* (Welsh *dwr*), *der*, *ter*, which was transformed into *duro* by the Romans, all meaning water. The second syllable is probably from the Celtic *gwent*, which denotes an open country, a word Latinized into *venta* by the Romans.

From these derivations it is not difficult to understand how the name became changed from *Duroventa* to Deorwent and finally to Darenth. The local people invariably pronounce it Darn, shewing how place-names become corrupted in the course of centuries.

Having traced the name of Darenth to a Celtic origin we should expect to find in the locality some vestiges of its pre-Roman settlers.

In Darenth Wood, towards the north-east, remains of strongholds exist, and a little beyond but in a more easterly direction earthworks may be detected in the woods about Greenstreet Green, while still further afield many similar evidences of occupation are to be met with, which must all be regarded as intimately associated with the early history of the district in question.

As far as the Romano-British period is concerned the great villa would alone be sufficient proof that the Roman colonists occupied the lands about Darenth, but other discoveries must be enumerated in order that each one may shed light on the other and thus render the whole more intelligible. The neighbouring town of Dartford has yielded a goodly number of Roman remains, and the hill at its eastern end is the site of an important cemetery which furnished a fine stone sarcophagus (now in Dartford Church), glass vessels, and other antiquities, indicating the rank and wealth of those who were interred there.

Between Darenth and Dartford, on either side of the public footpath opposite the Powder Works of Messrs. Pigou and Co., foundations of Roman buildings have recently been exposed to view, and they may be traced during dry seasons in the corn over a wide area. We have every reason for hoping that Messrs. Pigou will prosecute further researches at no very distant date. On the other side of Darenth, ngham Wood, towards the top of the hill and close

to Farningham Folly, the late Rev. R. P. Coates in company with the late Mr. C. Roach Smith uncovered the remains of a Roman building of mean description. (See *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, vol. i., part i., 146.) Close by, on the estate called "Franks," when a sewer was laid from the ancient mansion, a Roman fibula and pottery were discovered. About Farningham several coins have been dug or ploughed up by workmen, some of which were kindly presented to me by Mr. Thomas Aldworth; they are of large brass, and include two of Alexander Severus, and one each of Claudius, Domitian, Trajan, Commodus, Carausius, Constantine, and Constantius.

While I was at work at the villa my attention was called by Mr. Percy Hassell of the Clock House, Greenstreet Green, to a field on his property to the north of the Green where at one spot the plough continually turns up fragments of Roman tile and burnt earth. We visited the place together and I was enabled at once to pronounce that it was the site of a Roman building.

If all these discoveries are taken into consideration it will be seen how materially they bear upon the history of the Darenth villa which occupies the centre of the group, and it must always be borne in mind that such things augur well for the future, necessitating constant intercourse between the archaeologist, landlord, tenant, and the labourer, to ensure success in gathering up the threads of evidence which when drawn together enable us to weave history from them.

We must now proceed to treat of the villa. Allusion has already been made to the preliminary steps taken by Mr. Clowes and Mr. Marchant for the excavation of the site, this was followed by the former arranging with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the owners of the property, and Mr. Burtenshaw, the tenant, to hire for a time the area of land which the foundations might be found to cover. At this juncture Mrs. Rolls Hoare, the mother of Mrs. Clowes, very generously came forward and advanced a hundred pounds to enable the excavations to be carried out. The work commenced in earnest in November 1894, proceeding, in spite of the extraordinary severity of the winter, almost

without intermission until June 1895, resulting in the discovery of a villa which, together with its court-yards and outbuildings, spread over a space of 370 feet from east to west and 414 feet from north to south. These measurements do not represent the full extent of this enormous establishment, as it has been ascertained by probing that the outbuildings are prolonged for a considerable distance towards the south in an adjoining property, which it is hoped the owner will allow to be excavated.

On referring to the Plan it will be seen that the house and its various offices extend without a break from east to west, facing the south. Along the entire front is a corridor 12 ft. 3 in. wide, in front of which are two court-yards with a large building between them. Beyond the court-yards occur two ranges of outbuildings opposite each other, both within view of the house.

It will be convenient to divide the villa into five sections, thus :—

- A. The eastern block containing the heated apartments.
- B. The long chamber with massive walls.
- C. The central block with a corridor back and front.
- D. The baths and rooms belonging thereto.
- E. The western block consisting of workshops and water-tanks.

We now proceed to describe the sections according to the above classification, taking each room in order as numbered on the Plan.

SECTION A.

1. Stokehole of hypocaust under room No. 6. It is not square, as the north wall measures 7 ft. 9 in., the south 9 ft. 10 in., and the east and west 8 ft. 10 in. The doorway into it is 3 ft. 8 in. in width. The position of the archway leading to the hypocaust is indicated by an arrow. The round-headed opening built with tiles is 16 inches wide and 2 ft. in height.

2. A chamber, 10 ft. by 9 ft. 2 in., without floor, with entrance through south wall. An original doorway from No. 7, in the west wall, had been filled in with tiles laid in herring-bone courses. In the east wall were two flue tiles, one above the other.

PLATE A.



3. A long room, 38 ft. 2 in. by 10 ft., paved throughout with tiles. Upon the east and south walls portions of plaster remained, decorated with fresco painting. In the west wall were four flue tiles at intervals, and there were two placed one above another in both the north and east walls. The entrance to this room was from No. 2, the opening being 4 ft. 3 in. wide.

4. A small chamber, 10 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft., entered from No. 3, with two flue tiles above each other in the east wall. This room was paved with tiles and the walls painted.

On examination of the smoke flues in Nos. 2, 3, and 4, it was ascertained that there was no communication with them below the existing floor line. It was clearly seen that at some period an alteration had been made here, as the hypocaust which originally existed under these three rooms had been entirely filled in and a new floor laid.

At the time we were at work it was not possible to ascertain the exact position of the archway which led into the old hypocaust, but after the frost had split the plaster from the walls the crown of the arch was disclosed at the base of the south wall of the stokehole (No. 1), as indicated by the arrow, proving that this stokehole served for two hypocausts. When the filling in took place, to which we have referred, the stokehole seems to have been filled up at the same time, level with the tiled floor beyond, thus effectually rendering useless the hypocaust of No. 6.

5. A room, 15 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. It possessed a red tessellated floor which had collapsed into the hypocaust. The floor was suspended on fifty-two columns or pilæ of tiles more or less perfect, as will be seen by referring to Plate A. The pilæ were built of tiles 8 inches square, and where intact measured 17 inches in height. They were placed about 10 inches apart. Upon each column was a tile 11 inches square, and upon these were laid tiles 15 inches in length by 11 inches in width, which reached from column to column; thus when complete the hypocaust was covered in with a layer of tiles. Above this came a bed of fine cement, 5 inches thick, liberally mixed with pounded tile, then a further layer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, of still finer cement, with a greater proportion of pounded tile, in which were embedded red tesserae $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and an inch square. The total thickness of this floor, including the tiles upon which it lay, was 9 inches. In both the south and east walls of the room two smoke flues remain, there being a pair of flue tiles in each case. The apartment was adorned with fresco painting, as several fragments of coloured plaster were found when clearing it out. The entrance to it must have been through the west wall, which was

demolished to the floor line together with the archway of the hypocaust. Of the latter something more will be said when treating of No. 9.

6. Room, 10 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 5 in. (Plate B). In consequence of its perfect state this apartment is the most instructive in the villa. The walls were painted, and the floor was paved with white concrete composed of lime, sand, and small pebbles, with a half-round skirting of cement mixed with pounded tile. As there was a hypocaust under this chamber the floor was cut out in order to shew the construction. It was found to be suspended on thirty-four flue tiles which had been filled with clay, pieces of chalk, and tile to give them greater stability. These flue tiles were 16 in. in height, their orifices being $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Each was placed on a tile 11 in. by 12 in., bedded on a prepared base. Each flue tile was capped with a tile 11 in. by 12 in., upon which rested, from column to column, tiles 1 ft. 5 in. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. Then came a layer of concrete 3 in. thick, giving a total thickness to the floor of 5 in.

The natural chalk forming the walls of the hypocaust had been cut out a few inches from the bottom to admit of the insertion of 2, 3, and 4 courses of paving tiles which formed the support for the margin of the floor. In the north wall of the room, near the corners, were two drain pipes, 19 in. in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, serving the purpose of smoke flues; there were two in the south wall also, one on the west side of the doorway, the other in the west corner. At the bases of three of the flue pipes there remained *in situ* the short cylindrical pipes, 4 in. in diameter, which conducted the fumes from the furnace into them.

In the north wall was the space for the window, 3 ft. 3 in. from the floor, the splayed cill being 3 ft. wide and quite perfect. The doorway of the room, as in No. 2, had been filled up with two courses of short flue tiles laid horizontally, with paving tiles set in herring-bone courses above. When the entrances of these rooms were blocked the door-posts had evidently not been withdrawn, hence their decay explains the gap, 4 in. wide, on either side of the closed doorway, which is clearly seen in the engraving. The block in the entrance was 2 ft. 11 in. high by 2 ft. 9 in. wide.

In early days, after the villa became a ruin, this chamber appeared to have been used as a shelter by the wayfarer. On the floor was a circular burnt patch where fires had been continually ignited, so often indeed that a hole was burnt completely through the hard concrete. Below this hole the writer found potsherds, bones, and the skull of a dog. When clearing out the hypocaust we

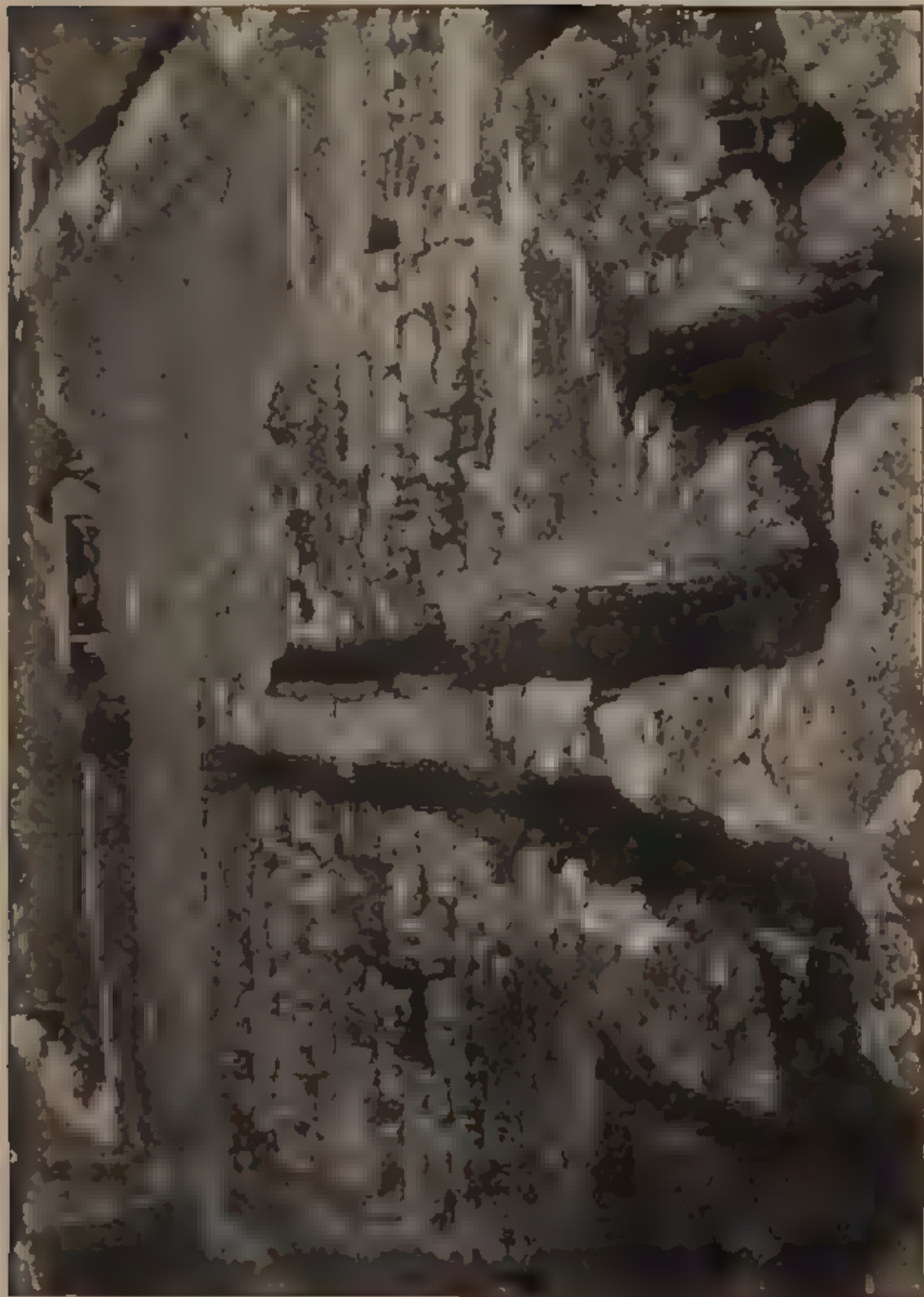
FLAIN B.



PLATE C.



PLATE D.



found two burnt coins, a neatly made bone stopper suitable for a bottle, and a leaden weight with a piece of iron through the ring.

7. Adjoining No. 6, to the south, was a room 22 ft. 4 in. by 17 ft. 2 in., paved with white concrete. Upon the white concrete floor were several flue tiles, giving one the impression that the room had been warmed by means of a flue laid round the floor. If so the hot-air supply came from the adjoining hypocaust (No. 6), or that destroyed under Nos. 2, 3, and 4. These small flue tiles measured outside $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. The entrance to this chamber was in the south wall.

8. A tiled passage, 9 ft. 6 in. wide by 22 ft. 4 in. long, dividing Nos. 7 and 9. At the west end of it was a step descending to No. 13 passage.

9. Room, 21 ft. 7 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., paved with red tesserae set on a bed of concrete laid upon tiles. This floor, 8 in. thick, was suspended on twenty-eight rows of chalk blocks, each row being 18 in. high and about 8 in. apart. On referring to Plate C it will be seen that there is a low wall, built with tiles, which divides the rows into two equal portions. Another view is given (Plate D) of this hypocaust looking north, shewing the space between the rows and wall for the passage of hot-air from the furnace. On the extreme western side of the hypocaust it will be observed there is also a space between the wall and the chalk rows. This was apparently filled with pilae of tiles, as the bottom tile of a double row of columns remained. For the purpose of exposing as much as possible of the construction of this interesting hypocaust the greater part of the floor above it, which was in a very dilapidated state, was removed, leaving only the more perfect portion. The walls of the apartment having been razed to the floor line it was not clear to what extent the hypocaust had been fitted with smoke flues. One existed in the east wall, and there were others probably in the west wall.

10. The furnace of No. 9. Reference to the Plan will shew that the fire kindled in it discharged the heat into the hypocaust at right angles on either side of the central wall between the chalk rows. This peculiar arrangement was possibly adopted to prevent both fire and flame coming into contact with the chalk blocks in the hypocaust, which would have succumbed to their action. At the opening shewn in the west wall of the furnace a portion of the tiled archway of the stokehole remained. It will be noted on the Plan that the passage from the stokehole communicates in a direct line with the hypocaust of No. 5, indicating that that chamber was also heated by the same fire as No. 9.

The furnace we have described was really a hypocaust itself, as it was partitioned off from north to south with low walls 12 in. apart, very roughly built with tiles, the partitions being divided in the centre by the passage leading from the stokehole alluded to above. Over all was a thick floor constructed with layers of roof tiles embedded in concrete. No. 10 may therefore be regarded as a chamber through which the members of the household passed from No. 9 to No. 5.

11. A mean apartment, possibly a kitchen, without pavement, the east side of it measured 9 ft. 7 in., the west 10 ft. 2 in., the north and south sides 10 ft. In the west wall was an entrance 4 ft. wide. Against the east wall was a rude kind of fire-place constructed with two tile walls 8 in. apart and 2 ft. high. The space between was filled with wood-ash, shewing that fire had been kindled in it. On the north side of it a semi-circular hole, 3 ft. in diameter, had been carefully cut out to a depth of 2 ft. in the chalk bottom; in it was found a circular bronze enamelled brooch, a bone pin, and a green glass bugle bead. This hole may have been originally lined with lead, and used for a cistern.

12. An unimportant room, 12 ft. by 10 ft., entered from the tiled passage (No. 13). The west wall is imperfect, but there was evidently a doorway in it leading to the outside of the house.

13. A corridor, 46 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft., paved with tiles. Half the west side is bounded by the wall of the eastern court-yard; between the wall and the pavement may be seen on the Plan a narrow gutter, 20 ft. long, 1 ft. wide, and 1 ft. deep, which leads into a cistern, 4 ft. by 2 ft., cut in the chalk floor of the stokehole (No. 14) to a depth of 1 ft. Whether the gutter and cistern had been originally lined could not be ascertained. In the latter a portion of a mill-stone was found.

Along the corridor we discovered two leaden bowls and a large iron knife.

It will be seen by the Plan that the main approach to Section A was by the great corridor in front of the house.

14. The stokehole to No. 10. The north side of this chamber was so mutilated that it is difficult to determine its relation to the corridor (No. 13), but we are of opinion that the south wall of No. 9 extended to that of the court-yard, thus dividing the corridor from the stokehole, with simply an opening in it for the gutter before mentioned to pass under, hence the entrance to the stokehole would have been through the south wall to the outside. In this chamber we found a bronze chain, fragment of a bronze collar, a bronze bangle, and

PLATE E.



iron articles, including a knife, a piece of iron looped at each end, and portions of what appeared to be the suspending irons of a bucket or cooking pot.

Before concluding Section A it must be stated that the outer wall of the block, and some of the inner walls, averaged 4 ft. in height.

SECTION B.

15. An apartment of large proportions, the north wall being 47 ft. 6 in. long, the south 48 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft. 1 in. wide; all four measuring 3 ft. 8 in. in height and 2 ft. 11 in. in thickness. Against the centre of the north wall was a buttress, 14 ft. 10 in. wide and 4 ft. 10 in. thick. There was also a buttress, 6 ft. wide and 3 ft. thick, outside the south-west corner, at the junction of the south wall with that of No. 20. The floor of the room was white concrete, and over its surface round charred places were visible where camp fires had been ignited by ancient vagrants after the villa fell into decay. The interior walls had been elaborately decorated with fresco painting, a portion of which was most kindly copied by my friend and colleague Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A. The plaster upon the walls was 2 in. thick and of very fine quality. The room was entered through the south wall from the great corridor, and as far as could be ascertained the doorway was about 4 ft. 9 in. wide.

SECTION C.

16. The stokehole of No. 17. East wall 11 ft. 5 in. long, return wall to the north 2 ft. 6 in., entrance 2 ft. 4 in. wide. The archway of the hypocaust was entirely built with tiles, its position in the east wall of No. 17 being indicated by an arrow in the Plan. Height to crown of arch 3 ft. 11 in., width 1 ft. 5½ in. The size of the opening was reduced at some time by the insertion of several courses of tiles in the head of the arch, thus reducing the height of it to 1 ft. 11½ in. Upon the floor of the stokehole was found a piece of enamelled bronze which Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., suggests was probably the inlaid decoration of some piece of furniture.

17. Room with hypocaust beneath (Plate E). East wall 9 ft. 3 in., west 9 ft. 9 in. The floor of this chamber had apparently been removed together with the pilæ on which it was suspended. There were eighteen of the latter as shewn by the 11-inch square base tiles remaining *in situ*; upon some of these were two or three 8-inch square tiles of the pilæ. The walls of the hypocaust were faced

interiorally with nine courses of tiles to a height of 18 in., thus forming a ledge for the tiles to rest upon that were laid across from the pilæ. Adhering to the ledge was a portion of the floor of the room, 6 in. thick, composed of a bed of rough concrete 6 in. thick, upon which was an additional layer of red cement 4 in. thick, giving, with the tiled floor on which it originally laid, a total thickness of 12 in. In the walls above were the smoke flues, four in both the north and south walls, and one in the west wall, the orifices of the flue tiles being $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in. In the north wall of the hypocaust was an opening 10 in. wide and 1 ft. high, neatly constructed with tiles laid in courses (Plate F). This was for the admission of hot air from the furnace to the adjoining chamber.

18. Room, 19 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 3 in., the entrance in the south wall being 4 ft. 3 in. wide. The floor of the apartment was covered with white concrete composed of lime and small pebbles, with a half-round moulding of red cement round the edge. The walls were adorned with fresco painting. On referring to Plate F the method of heating this chamber from the hypocaust of No. 17 will be seen. On cutting out a portion of the concrete floor to a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. a layer of large tiles was disclosed reaching across the room in the form of the letter Y. A few of these were removed revealing a channel 9 in. wide, walled on each side with flints firmly set in mortar to a height of 8 in., the bottom of the channel being the natural soil. Upon the top of the little flint walls, tiles 8 in. square were laid overlapping inwardly 2 in. ; over these came the large tiles, their undersides being blackened with smoke, then the layer of concrete. In the north wall of this chamber were two imbrex roof tiles serving as smoke flues, which communicated below the floor with the two arms of the Y channel. From this room we obtained a Roman spear-head 10 in. long, and a turning tool 13 in. long with a gouge-shaped tip, both of iron. The antiquity of the latter is doubtful.

19. Room, 9 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., with an entrance into No. 18 4 ft. 3 in. wide. The west wall was much broken away, and it is therefore almost impossible to say how it related to No. 22, but there was probably an entrance into it from that room. The floor of the chamber was of white concrete with a tile embedded here and there.

20, 21. Appeared to have formed the head of the inner corridor (No. 25). If No. 20 was an apartment the short wall seen in the Plan, opposite an external buttress in the south wall, must have continued to the south-west angle of No. 19, with perhaps a doorway in

PLATE F.



it. In the north-east corner of No. 20 a small portion of red tessellated pavement remained.

We have now to describe a series of summer apartments with a corridor back and front. The walls of this block were so low that none of the entrances to the rooms were visible.

22. Room, 22 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 9 in., paved with white concrete. Portion of a coping-stone of sandstone found here.

23. Room, 22 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., paved with white concrete. Other fragments of coping-stone found.

24. Room, 22 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 4 in., paved with white concrete.

26. Room, 22 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 8 in., paved with red tesserae.

28. Room or passage, 22 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 8 in.

29. Room, 22 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 11 in., paved with red tesserae.

The floor of No. 24 was 6 in. below the level of No. 23, and Nos. 26, 28, and 29, 1 foot lower than No. 24.

These six rooms had round the margin of the floors the same kind of moulded skirting of red cement that was present in some of the rooms in Section A, already described. Upon the floors of these six apartments we found numerous fragments of plaster decorated with fresco painting, the colours being as bright as when first laid on. All the pieces having patterns upon them were saved, and these Mrs. Payne faithfully copied in water-colours before the tints faded. Out of the fifty-five examples no two are alike. These will be described hereafter. Perhaps the most interesting feature of these rooms is that they were divided by plaster partitions, the bases of which remained set upon a foundation wall of flint level with the floor line. The plaster walls of each partition were 3 in. thick and 9½ in. apart, the intervening space having been apparently filled in with timber, as the impress of it could be distinctly seen in the mortar upon which the first slab was laid. On the inner sides of the plaster walls there was a coating of mortar a quarter of an inch thick, which could be easily detached with a knife, shewing that as the timbers were placed in position mortar was run in down the sides in order to fill up the crevice between the plaster and wood. This careful method of construction is a striking contrast to the flimsy lath and plaster partitions of the present day, which keep out neither cold nor sound.

The corridors on either side of these rooms will now be dealt with.

25. A corridor on the south side, 68 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 9 in. A portion of its pavement of red tesserae remained at the western end.

27. The corridor on the north side. This was evidently paved with tiles, as a large portion of the floor at the western end was in

its original state. Upon the tiles a quantity of bones of oxen were found. At the opposite end a mass of blackened earth was met with which yielded oyster shells, bronze tweezers, fragments of iron, bone pins, bronze bangles, a glass disc, a bronze handle terminating in the head of a lioness with eyes of some red glistening substance, a flat piece of bronze in the form of a bird's head, an iron hoe, and one of those curious objects that have been erroneously termed "*hippo-sandals*," of which more will be said later.

30. A room, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 9 in. One half projects into corridor No. 25, the other half into the great corridor No. 39. The walls of this room had not been plastered, and there was no trace of a floor. It was excavated to the foundation of the walls and down to the natural soil in search of it. On the southern side of the chamber we met with quite a barrow load of red tesserae piled against the wall. The cubes had certainly never been set in a pavement, and a workman may possibly have sat in this room and fashioned them.

31. A corridor, 43 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. 5 in., paved with white concrete. There was a break in the east wall suggesting the site of a doorstep up into No. 29.

SECTION D.

The area occupied by rooms Nos. 32, 33, and 35 underwent an entire alteration in Roman times. The whole was originally heated, but subsequently converted into cold rooms, the hypocausts under each having been filled in with earth, broken tile, flints and mortar rubbish to a depth of 3 ft. 8 in. Upon the top of this débris a new floor of white coarse concrete had been laid nearly level with the adjoining corridor (No. 31). The writer suspecting the presence of older work below decided to clear out the area to its base, which resulted in the exposure of the extensive hypocaust seen on Plate G.

32. The stokehole, 11 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 5 in. To the east of it is a hypocaust 12 ft. by 7 ft. 5 in., roughly built with low walls of tiles.

33. The great hypocaust. At the bottom of Plate G may be seen the passage, 2 ft. 1 in. wide, leading to it from the stokehole, the south end of which shews the springing tiles of the arch in position. The block of masonry on either side of the passage is simply the filling in with broken tiles set in clay of two recesses that were probably used as receptacles for charcoal for the supply of the furnace. To facilitate description the hypocaust may be divided into three compartments.

PLATE 12



(1) That next the stokehole arch is 10 ft. square, and contains twenty-two pilæ of tiles, some of the pilæ on the east side having been laid upon a slanting structure built with chalk. The west wall of this compartment was broken down, but as the pilæ on that side reached to the outer face of the wall, there was probably a passage here for hot air into No. 35.

(2) Compartment, 19 ft. 8 in. by 10 in., on either side was one of those curious slanting chalk structures, each 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 8 in. wide, and 14 in. high at the junction with the wall.

(3) Compartment, 7 ft. by 10 ft., fitted with pilæ. In both corners of the south wall were smoke flues of imbrex tiles. In order to keep one of these flues in position, tiles were built up from the floor of the hypocaust to support it, sufficient space being left between them to enable the fumes to ascend.

On referring to Plate G the remains of a wall with a division in the centre 16 in. wide, for the passage of hot air, will be seen between compartments Nos. 2 and 3. The wall was of flint and tiles, and doubtless built to relieve the pilæ from the weight of the floor that was originally above. A similar precaution was taken between Nos. 1 and 2, where two rows of large tiles had been inserted. The length of the floor would have necessitated more substantial support than mere single columns of pilæ could have given.

The curious slanting ledges of chalk in the centre are a novel feature and difficult to explain. A practical manager of a cement factory, who saw them, suggested that they might possibly have influenced the draught through the hypocaust; a suggestion we are disposed to agree with.

It is almost needless to say that so extensive a hypocaust required great heat to keep it going. The appearance of the walls of the furnace fully proved this.

34. Room, 10 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft. 7 in., partially paved with red tesserae. When this chamber was cleared out the hollow sound of the western portion of the floor, which was paved with tiles, induced the writer to investigate the cause. On lifting the tiles and the bed of mortar on which they lay a quantity of tile rubbish was found underneath, which on being removed disclosed at a depth of 1 ft. 5 in. the floor of a room paved with red tesserae, the walls being coated with fine hard reddened plaster. Here was another of the many alterations to the villa. When the steps were made into the great bath (No. 36), this older room was destroyed, the wall dividing No. 34 from No. 36 passing over it. Having slightly digressed in order to

describe this alteration we return to No. 34. In the south wall of the apartment, level with the floor, existed a drain pipe communicating with the gutter outside the house; the pipe was precisely the same as the modern one used in draining land. The entrance to the chamber was in the north wall.

35. This chamber, 26 ft. 7 in. by 5 ft. 5 in., seems to have been connected, as before observed, with the hypocaust (No. 33) adjoining, which is indicated on the Plan by the position of the pilæ at the point where the west wall terminates. Against the end of this wall a flue tile remained in its original vertical position. Upon the north wall the remains of three flue tiles were found which had been fixed to the face of it, at a height of 11 in. from the floor, and there were marks also where others had existed. Against the west wall nine tiles had been placed vertically, these and the walls at this end of the chamber bore evidence of having been subjected to the direct action of flames. Over the vertical tiles, at the spot indicated by an arrow in the Plan, a V-shaped opening had been cut through the wall, with an imbrex tile at the bottom serving for a gutter which discharged into an open drain outside. The floor of the chamber was partially paved with tiles. At the south-west angle a flue tile was inserted obliquely in the west wall, which conveyed the smoke to the outside of the house.

In the opposite wall, at the southern end, there was an oblong opening at the floor line 5 ft. wide and 2 ft. 8 in. high, which had been blocked up with rubbish when the general filling in of Nos. 32, 33, and 35 took place, as previously stated. On removing the loose material from the aperture the skeleton of a dog was discovered.

We have already seen that heat was transmitted into this chamber at the northern end from the hypocaust No. 33, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the aperture just mentioned was made for the purpose of admitting the hot air to the southern end also. In short there was a circulation of heat under all the apartments situate above Nos. 32, 33, and 35.

We wish it to be clearly understood that the opinions expressed with regard to these three chambers are given with reserve, as the dilapidated condition of the area they cover prevents any accurate conclusions being arrived at.

36. The great bath, 39 ft. 6 in. long, 9 ft. 11 in. wide, and 4 ft. deep. (Plate H.) The walls were built of flint with a lining of tiles laid in courses, faced with a thick coating of fine plaster mixed with pounded tile. There were four steps leading down into the bath, constructed with tiles and covered with plaster, the edges of the steps being

PLATE H.



rounded off, doubtless for the comfort and safety of the bathers. The floor of the bath was paved with tiles, but the majority had been removed, which exposed the bedding of red cement. At some period during Roman times the bath was rendered useless for its original purpose by the erection of a wall across the centre as shewn in the Plate. This is an interesting example of masonry, being constructed as follows :—

- 2 courses of tiles.
- 1 course of chalk.
- 2 courses of flint.
- 1 course of chalk.
- 2 courses of flint.
- 2 courses of tiles.

The opening for the drain of the bath appears on the Plan in the north wall, at the base of it was an imbrex tile which served as a gutter.

37. A cold bath, 7 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 2 in., paved with tiles. Height of walls above floor 3 ft. As the tiles from the northern half of the bath had been removed an excavation was made in that portion, revealing four drain holes 7 in. in diameter in the natural soil underneath the north wall. Neither shewed any trace of having been lined, but the pipes in the earth had the appearance of having been "puddled," and had become smoothed by the whirl of water down them. In front of the easternmost hole was a square pan of red cement which drained the water off into the pipes below, how the two were connected was not apparent. The exposure of these drain holes enabled us to see the manner in which the floor of the bath had been constructed. Upon the natural soil a rammed bed of chalk, 4 in. thick, was laid, then a 6-in. layer of concrete, and above this the tiled floor.

In the west wall of the bath a leaden pipe was discovered on a level with the floor, which was perhaps a secondary drain, rendered necessary by the blocking of the others.

38. A bath, 6 ft. 7 in. by 6 ft. 3 in., with hypocaust under. The floor, which had collapsed, was suspended on low walls as shewn on the Plan. The bath seems to have been emptied by means of a pipe which passed down through the floor of the hypocaust by the west wall. The drain hole remained, but the pipe was missing. The hypocaust was divided in the centre by a solid wall, hence fires were kept going on either side of it; the two stovehole arches being present in the south wall, these were 18 in. high, and 9 in. and 10 in. wide respectively.

Between the two baths the drain came from the great bath (No. 36), as shewn on the Plan.

When the latter was put out of use by the insertion of the wall across the centre, already referred to, the western half was used as a stokehole for the hot bath (No. 38), the approach to the stokehole being made through the west wall of No. 36. Outside the opening were four short projecting walls, the two central being very roughly built (see Plan, No. 46).

Outside the west wall of Nos. 32 and 35, at its base, was a slanting set-off built with chalk, in front of which a flange-tile gutter had been laid, so that as the rain-water descended from the eaves of this section of the house it ran down the sloping set-off into the gutter. The latter had a very decided fall from north to south, discharging into the same drain as the bath (No. 37).

In the gutter the workmen found nearly a whole pane of window-glass which had fallen from a sash above. The approximate size of the pane being 1 ft. by 9½ in.

All round the exterior of Section D the soil below the surface was much blackened, and yielded several coins, bone pins, and a variety of fragments of personal ornaments.

Having completed the description of the various rooms in the villa immediately connected with its domestic economy, we now proceed to treat of its external adjuncts, taking first:

39. The great corridor in front of the house, 217 ft. 5 in. long by 12 ft. 3 in. wide. This was apparently paved with flints grouted with mortar. For some distance along its northern edge existed the tiled gutter which carried away the water from the eaves of the house. As the gutter approached No. 30 it gradually deepened and continued on as a cemented drain towards Section E.

Nothing remained to shew that there was a verandah over the corridor; had such ever existed probably some trace of its supports would have been met with upon the north wall of the court-yards.

The chief entrance to the house from the corridor was perhaps at the spot where the wall of the inner corridor (No. 25) is widest.

40. A small room, 10 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 2 in., in the south corner of the east court, which may have been for an attendant who kept guard over the main approach to the establishment.

41. The east court-yard, 92 ft. long; the north side is 102 ft. 7 in. wide, and the south 90 ft. 6 in.

44. The west court-yard, 92 ft. long; the north side is 76 ft. wide, and the south 77 ft.

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PLATE I.



42. A large hall between the courts, 84 ft. 2 in. long by 11 ft. 1 in. wide. The walls were constructed of flint 3 ft. thick, with an inner facing of tiles, 11½ in. wide, laid in courses, making a total thickness of 3 ft. 11½ in. One end of the chamber was excavated to a depth of 3 ft., when it was ascertained that the inner face was composed of seventeen courses of tiles. A further trench was subsequently made round the whole of the interior, shewing that the tiles existed throughout. While this work was in progress some fragments of wall plaster were found, more richly decorated than any hitherto met with. The patch shewn on the Plan at the northern end of the chamber represents almost the only portion of the floor discovered; it is 4 in. thick, of yellow concrete, and upon the same level as the pavement of the great corridor. In digging the interior trench at the north-east corner we found the minute bronze head of a lioness. This must have formed part of a fountain or water-jet as there is a hole through the head coming out at the mouth. In the trench outside the west wall we met with a large brass coin of Hadrian, one of Antoninus Pius, and a few fragments of glass vessels. The southern end of this remarkable chamber terminated in

43. A semi-circular cistern, 1 ft. 4 in. deep, 4 ft. 8 in. wide in the centre, the southern wall being 9 ft. 5 in. long. From the appearance of the interior of the tank there can be no doubt that it was originally lined with lead, which had been torn out by ancient despoilers. At the east corner was a gutter, 9 in. wide and 3 ft. 9 in. long, leading into it, paved with tiles, while in the opposite corner was an outlet which bore traces of having been purposely broken away to get at the drain pipe, which was probably of lead.

On referring to Plate I the construction of the cistern will be clearly understood. The curved wall was 2 ft. 4 in. thick, while the straight one in front of it was 3 ft. 8 in. thick, and built of flint. This massive piece of wall extended for a distance of 30 ft. 4 in., and the walls of the courts were built against it on either side. In front of it were the bases of two piers or buttresses of equally solid masonry. These were not added after the short wall was built as they were incorporated with it. We now proceed to describe

SECTION E.

Reference to the Plan will shew the relation of this westernmost block to the rest of the villa, its peculiar position being due to the close proximity of the River Darent, which flows 62 ft. from the outer wall. Roughly speaking this Section may be described as a series

of tanks and floorless chambers with gutters passing through them, with workshops adjoining.

45. A chamber, 21 ft. by 9 ft. 7 in., the south-west corner destroyed. Several bushels of red tesserae were found in it, which had probably been made on the spot.

46. Entrance to the stokehole of hot bath (see No. 38).

47. A chamber, 37 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., the west wall much broken away.

48. A chamber, 22 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 8 in., with entrance through south wall.

49. Central chamber of the block, 32 ft. long. In it quite a cart-load of clay was met with, evidently stored here for use in repairing the hypocausts. In all the hypocausts we found that the large tiles covering the pilae had been bedded upon similar clay instead of mortar, and the joints between them had also been stopped with clay. In front of the stokehole a quantity of burnt material was accumulated which had been thrown out into this chamber from the furnace near at hand.

In the east corner a quantity of pounded tile was stored for use in mixing with cement.

50. Chamber, 23 ft. by 10 ft.

51. Chamber, 31 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft.

52. A chamber, 22 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 5 in. At the bottom was an admirably constructed gutter (Plate J) 9 in. deep. Its sides were of flint and 10 in. apart, with tiles laid between them, overlapping each other throughout the entire length of the gutter. The Plan shows the gutter entering from a covered conduit in No. 54, and passing through Nos. 51 and 52, under an arch in the west wall of the latter, towards the river. The drain had originally been coated with tiles, four of which remained *in situ*.

53. A chamber, 13 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 5 in. In the south wall was an opening 1 ft. 5 in. wide, faced with tiles laid in courses on each side. For what purpose it was intended was not apparent. In the west wall was a gutter arch.

54. A chamber, 14 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. 11 in. In the south-west corner was the entrance. In the west wall a gutter arch existed, but the gutter under it had been removed. ~~It was removed through~~ *It was removed through* No. 53 under a second arch ~~in the~~ *in the* direction of the river.

55. The chamber ~~was~~ *was* ~~to give any~~ *to give any* of a gutter.

PLATE J.



of tanks and floorless chambers with gutters passing through them, with workshops adjoining.

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46. Entrance to the stokehole of hot bath (see No. 38).

47. A chamber, 37 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., the west wall much broken away.

48. A chamber, 22 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 8 in., with entrance through south wall

49. Central chamber of the block, 32 ft. long. In it quite a cart-load of clay was met with, evidently stored here for use in repairing the hypocausts. In all the hypocausts we found that the large tiles covering the pilae had been bedded upon similar clay instead of mortar, and the joints between them had also been stopped with clay. In front of the stokehole a quantity of burnt material was accumulated which had been thrown out into this chamber from the furnace near at hand.

In the east corner a quantity of pounded tile was stored for use in mixing with cement.

49 B. Chamber, 23 ft. by 10 ft.

50. Chamber, 34 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.

51. A chamber, 22 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 5 in. At the bottom was an admirably constructed gutter (Plate J) 9 in. deep. Its sides were of flint and 10 in. apart, with tiles laid between them, overlapping each other throughout the entire length of the gutter. The Plan shews the gutter entering from a covered conduit in No. 54, and passing through Nos 51 and 52, under an arch in the west wall of the latter, towards the river. The drain had originally been sealed with tiles, four of which remained *in situ*

52. A chamber, 13 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 5 in. In the south wall was an opening 1 ft. 5 in. wide, faced with tiles laid in courses on each side. For what purpose it was intended was not apparent. In the west wall was a gutter arch.

53. A chamber, 14 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. 11 in. In the south-west corner was the entrance. In the west wall a gutter arch existed, but the gutter under it had been removed. This drain passed through No. 55, under a second arch in the west wall of that chamber in the direction of the river.

54. This enclosure was so hopelessly wrecked that it is impossible to give any idea of its original condition. Near the north wall part of a gutter of flange tiles remained, which discharged through the

PLATE J.



east wall into the gutter of No. 51, previously described. On the south side of the flange tiles and level with them was a patch of rammed chalk 8 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 2 in., which formed the foundation of something originally existing above it. Whatever it may have been, it seems reasonable to presume that it was connected with the gutter by its side. To the south of the chalk were five tiles *in situ*, which belonged to a hypocaust.

55. This seems to have been enclosed as a protection to the drain.

56. A cistern, 5 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 8 in., and 17 in. deep.

57. A cistern, 8 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 2 in., and 1 ft. deep.

58. A cistern, 5 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 7½ in., and 1 ft. 2 in. deep.

These three cisterns were lined with a pink coloured cement, 2½ in. thick, of the finest quality. The floors had been first laid with red tesserae, over which, at a subsequent period, a course of tiles was laid. Each tank was originally fitted with a round leaden pipe in their western walls, on a level with the tessellated floors. No. 57 bore the impress of the pipe. In front of this outlet, on the outside, was found the leaden bottom of a drain-trap, 8½ in. by 6½ in. Around its edge is a double row of iron nails, and in the centre is the hole, 2 in. in diameter, through which the water escaped. The presence of the nails in this piece of lead shews that the drain-box or trap was of wood encased with lead. In Nos. 56 and 58 it was clearly seen that the masonry had been hacked away in order to extract the leaden pipes, and it was evident that the same pilfering hands had been at work upon No. 57, but fortunately a portion was left for us to discover.

59. A chamber, 15 ft. by 8 ft. 1 in., with entrance through west wall. A few tiles were found in position on the north side of the entrance, which may have formed part of the floor.

60. It is difficult to determine whether this was a separate chamber from No. 59; if not, the two together measured 25 ft. by 8 ft. 1 in. In the east wall of No. 60 was the foundation of a pier, with tufa quoins and tiles between the angles.

61. An enclosure, 34 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 6 in. It was in such a ruined state that little can be said of it. On referring to the Plan the remains of pilae will be seen towards the centre. These probably extended over the northern half of the chamber, as indicated by the base tile of a column in the north-east corner, and may have been connected with No. 51, where bases of pilae were also found. In this area we met with the fragments of a large *dolium*, the neck and two handles of an amphora, and sundry fragments of iron.

62. A chamber, 20 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. 5 in. In the south-west corner was the base of what seemed to be a fire-place for cooking. It is shewn on the Plan.

63. A chamber, 24 ft. 4 in. long, 6 ft. 2 in. wide at the northern end, and 4 ft. 2 in. wide at the southern. Several fragments of richly coloured wall plaster were found in this oddly shaped chamber. It will be convenient to withhold our comments on the various sections of the villa until the whole of the numbered spaces upon the Plan have been dealt with.

We shall therefore now treat of the enclosures outside the courtyards.

64. This area, 191 ft. 6 in. by 48 ft., was possibly a walled garden, there being no cross walls and no trace of pavement.

65. A range of out-buildings floored with rammed chalk. The central space is 25 ft. 2 in. wide, and the two outer compartments 10 ft. 5 in. Their length, as far as they are shewn on the Plan, is 101 ft. 10 in., which will probably be exceeded if excavations are made in the adjoining property. The block may have been used for stabling horses and stalling cattle.

66. This chamber stood 35 ft. distant from the front wall of the semi-circular cistern (43). It was 16 ft. 3 in. square, and the projecting structure on the north side 3 ft. by 5 ft. 4 in.

The floor consisted of a layer of flints grouted with mortar, rather unevenly finished off on the surface. Its appearance suggesting that it was secondary work, a portion of the floor was cut away, revealing underneath a mass of broken tiles with pink mortar an inch thick adhering to the fragments. As this continued for some depth the entire floor was removed and the débris below thrown out. When all was cleared a large circular earth-pit remained, 13 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. deep. At the bottom lay, in a tilted position, a huge mass of masonry, semi-circular in form, consisting of portions of tiles bedded in pink mortar. The mass measured 5 ft. 9 in. both ways and 3 ft. thick. On the under-side several large flints adhered to the mortar, shewing that it had originally been laid upon a flint foundation. The pit seemed to have been excavated for the purpose of obtaining brickearth, subsequently becoming filled in with building rubbish, which undoubtedly came from the same structure as the mass just mentioned, as their component parts were identical. After the hole was filled up No. 66 was erected on the site.

67. The foundations of this building had been reduced by the plough to almost the last layer of flints. It was 23 ft. wide and

exceeded 30 ft. in length. Here we found an iron ring 4 in. in diameter, and part of an iron chain.

68. A chamber, 18 ft. 11 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

69. A rubbish hole scooped out in the chalk. In it were found fragments of Samian ware, one piece (the base of a cup) being stamped with the potter's name ALBVCIANI, a horse's bit, pieces of iron and pottery, four tiles which had formed the segments of a circle, and an iron stand with legs.

70. The foundations of this building, like the other portions adjoining it, which are lightly shaded on the Plan, were very meagre. The outer wall enclosed a space 39 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in. The floor was of rough mortar. In the north-west corner were four flange tiles *in situ*, laid 19 in. below the level of the floor, and a fifth was fixed in a vertical position. It may be described as a double gutter. The two portions of wall shewn in the interior of this out-house were not sufficiently well defined to enable one to say how they were related to the rest.

71. Four feet below the level of No. 70 the foundations of a large barn or store were met with. Its length, as far as could be ascertained, was 85 ft. 8 in., and width 28 ft. 4 in. The foundations were only a few inches deep, but they were as firm as a rock, the top surface having been coated with hard mortar, forming a perfect level. Above this came possibly a bonding course of tiles or woodwork. The floor of the barn was of rammed chalk. It was not deemed advisable to go to the expense of removing the enormous body of earth which covered this and the out-buildings to the west, otherwise perhaps some further light would have been thrown upon their history.

It is now time to say something of the various antiquities and other objects discovered during the work of excavating. They were not numerous, which may be accounted for by the villa having been abandoned instead of being destroyed by fire.

All portable articles of any value were probably taken away by the owners themselves, the remainder being left at the mercy of the wayfarer and incoming marauders.

TILES.

These were of the usual kinds, the square varieties for paving or for use in the hypocausts ranging from 6 to 11 in. square, one tile measuring as much as 23 in. square.

It was noted that the oblong tiles on which the concrete floors were laid over hypocausts, in spite of their excellent quality, had been rendered exceedingly brittle by the action of fire. When the writer removed them from the floors almost every tile broke into fragments. The flue tiles were scored with those curious patterns familiar to archaeologists. It is supposed that the scoring was done to enable the mortar to adhere more firmly to the tiles. Such would be the case, but why was it thought necessary with tiles that were intended to be built *into* walls? Then the old difficulty again presents itself as to why these tiles were so elaborately decorated when they were hidden from view.

Out of the fifty examples found at Darenth there were four different designs, which the writer is disposed to think were tile-makers' marks. It may be presumed that the tiles came from one manufactory, which was probably local, then why are the patterns not all the same? Our brick-yards at the present day contain a certain number of sheds or stools (as they are called), a given number of hands being employed in each stool. The moulds used have the initials of the master in relief at the bottom, so that when the clay is cast into the mould each brick receives an impress of the stamp. The Roman tile-makers were probably also divided into gangs in a similar way, and the writer is of opinion that the moulder of each "stool" had his own method of scoring the special productions of his handiwork. The flue tiles, from their peculiar form and the important use to which they were put, evidently required great care in their manufacture, and were perhaps made by workmen more skilled than those who turned out the ordinary flat tiles. The expert in masonry adopted a mark, and why not the potter also? If the theory we have advanced be accepted it still leaves unexplained the conceit of the latter in adorning the flue tiles on all four sides. The long cylindrical drain-pipes built into the walls of No. 6 for smoke flues are very uncommon. Four similar but shorter examples were found some years since at Rochester, and are now in the Museum of that city.

The segmental tiles are also of equal rarity; four make a

circle 1 ft. 3 in. in diameter, giving us the size of columns and the material of which they were constructed in a district where stone was not available naturally.

Several tiles were found with impressions of a dog's feet upon them. One tile bore the marks of a cat's feet, and another a sandal studded with hob-nails.

POTTERY.

A few fragments of pseudo-Samian ware were met with, one piece formed part of a *mortarium*, the rim being ornamented with lions' heads in high relief. There are holes through the mouth to enable liquid to be poured off. Two bases of cups are stamped respectively with the potter's names, ALBVCIANI and AMICI, MA.

Durobrivian or Caistor ware was scarce, but the potsherds obtained are fine specimens of this class of fictilia. The design consists of white rings, 1½ in. in diameter, enclosing a smaller ring surrounded with dots, alternating with the ring pattern are narrow white vertical slips divided in the centre and terminating at both ends with a small circular disc.

Some fragments of this ware had acquired a beautiful lustre during the process of firing, exactly resembling in colour and appearance the bronzed kid of which ladies' shoes are made.

The miscellaneous ware include fragments of *amphoræ*, *dolia*, and *mortaria* of a dun colour, red pottery decorated with a white scroll design similar to the letter *∞* placed horizontally, and Upchurch ware.

BONE.

The articles under this heading, to the number of thirty, comprise pins for fastening the hair or garments, piercers, bodkins or needles, the handle of a fan, a shuttle and bobbin, and an instrument with three hooks carved at its point, on the principle of the modern crochet hook. The pins have nearly all plain round-headed knobs at the top, two or three only being ornamented.

COINS.

Domitian	2	Helena	1
Trajan	1	Allectus	1
Hadrian	1	Constantine the Great .	2
Antoninus Pius . . .	4	Crispus	1
Phillippus	2	Constantius II. . . .	1
Trebonianus	1	Decentius	1
Gallienus	1	Valentinianus	2
Salonina	1	Valens	2
Postumus	1	Gratian	2
Tetricus	19	Unidentified	4
Claudius II. . . .	2		—
Constantius I. . . .	1		53

Out of the whole number three belong to the first century, five to the second, thirty to the third, and eleven to the fourth.

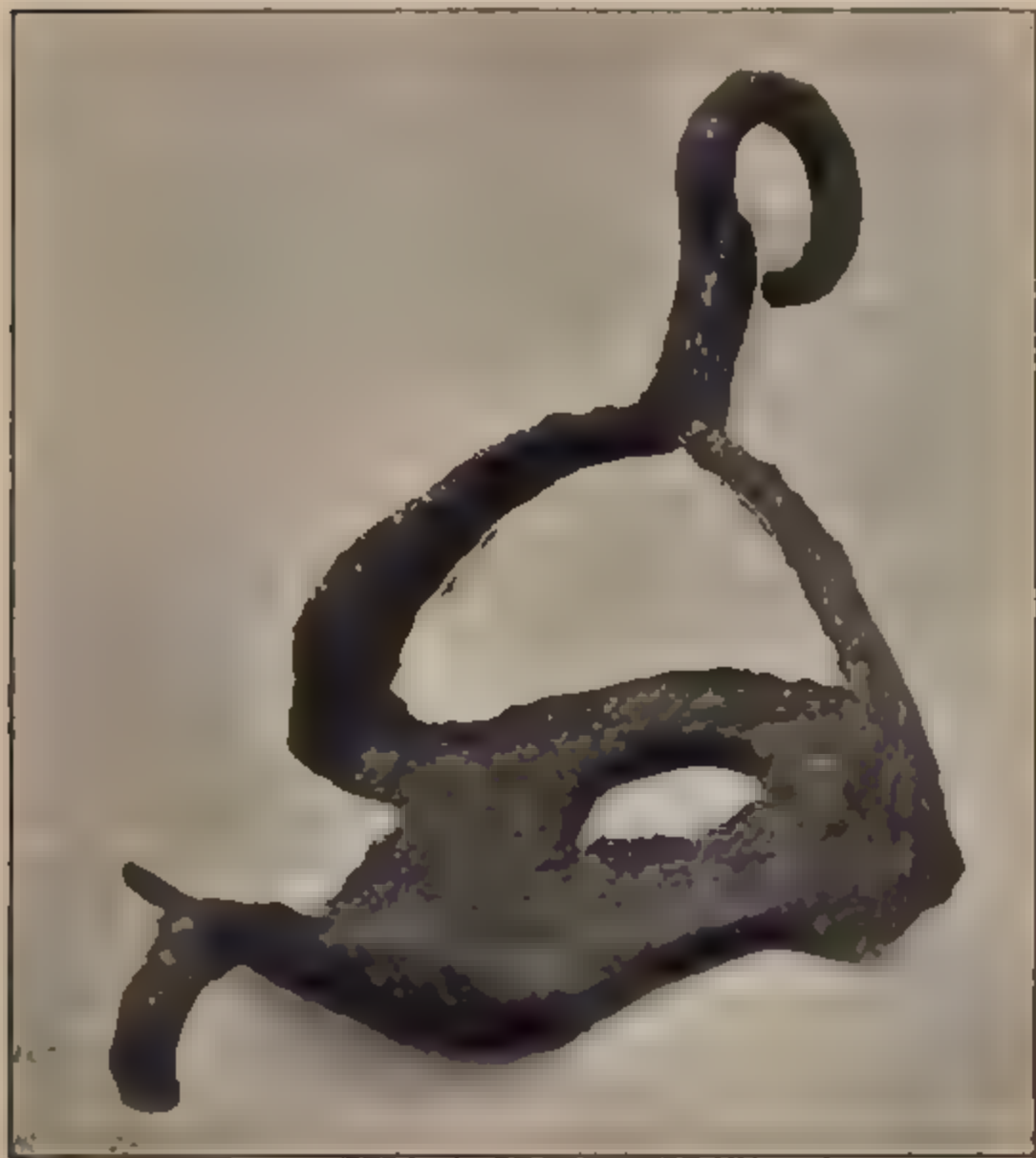
BRONZE.

With the exception of the lioness's head already mentioned, the articles in this metal are of no special merit; they comprise bangle-like armlets, portions of brooches, tweezers, rings, studs, two pieces of chain and other fragments.

IRON.

Objects of this metal were fairly abundant, including nails of all kinds, pruning hooks, staples, wall-hooks, pot-hangers, knives, two or three carpenter's tools, a spear-head, and one of those curious articles which some authorities have considered to be *hippo-sandals* (see cut opposite). Although the writer is unable to offer any opinion as to their use, he cannot accept the notion that they were ever attached to horses' hoofs. Lieut.-General Pitt Rivers suggests (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. i., pp. 76—79) that they were used in connection with a kind of sledge without wheels which had poles or shafts dragging on the ground, and when such were required to traverse hard roads the ends of the shafts would be fitted with these iron shoes to prevent

the wood wearing. In a note at the end of his remarks he says, "Notwithstanding this, however, specimens I have since seen in the Museum at Mayence are of a form to prove that they had been fitted to a horse's hoof. It has been suggested that they were used not for ordinary shoeing but as a kind of splint for broken hoofs, and the foot may have been tied up by means of the iron rings. The various forms of broken hoofs may perhaps account for the peculiar shape of some of them."



WALL PAINTING.

As far as could be judged from the fragments of plaster discovered the scheme of colouring adopted consisted of a plainly painted wall bordered with a combination of stripes of various colours and widths. After the stripes were laid on the decorator occasionally further embellished the borderings with fanciful blotches and touches, and in some instances floral designs. Yellow, brick-red, grey, white, or purple plum were the colours mainly used upon the greater part of the walls, while the bordering stripes were of black, white, umber, green, purple, yellow, red, and all shades of grey, drab, and brown.

LEAD.

The objects in lead are few but interesting; they include a bowl $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the rim, diminishing to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base. Round the rim is a fluted octagonal flange projecting nearly an inch.

Another diminutive bowl-shaped cup is 1 in. in height and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, having a plain flange overlapping the rim a quarter of an inch.

The leaden casing of a wooden drain-box already referred to.

A fragment of pipe, similar to the modern water-tank pipe, is an example of the kind of drain-pipe used in the tanks described under Section E.

A leaden weight is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and 4 in. in diameter at the bottom. It appears to have been made thus:—The molten lead was first poured into a mould, then a flint was dropped into the metal, probably for the sake of economy. On the under side of the weight the stone is visible, cracked with the heat to which it was subjected during the process of casting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few fragments of mill-stones were found, also portions of querns of Andernach lava.

One piece of white marble was discovered $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, its edges having been rubbed smooth as

well as both sides. It may have been used for a painter's palette.

A flat piece of jet, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., polished and slightly ornamented with incised lines at the edges, also portions of armlets of Kimmeridge shale were met with. Both these substances were used by the Romans in the manufacture of personal ornaments.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having brought to a close our description of the villa and the antiquities discovered during the excavations, we will now proceed to make a few general remarks. It is obvious that we have at Darenth an establishment which must have been owned by a person of considerable wealth and position, whose influence extended throughout the entire district both socially and commercially.

The house lacked those gorgeous mosaics and other embellishments of which some of our provincial Roman villas can boast, but it possessed to the fullest extent all things conducive to comfort, health, and enjoyment, as understood in Roman times.

From the extensive alterations to the villa, already alluded to, we infer that it may have changed hands, possibly at a period when herring-bone masonry was in vogue, as instanced in the blocking up of the doorways to Nos. 2 and 6, for it must be noted that this peculiar kind of masonry was not present in any other part of the building.

The walls of the villa throughout were of flint laid in courses, and in Section A, where they are highest, a double bonding course of tiles was inserted about 2 ft. from the ground. Here and there the angles were built of tiles, and the face of the front wall, passing Nos. 30, 31, and 34, had been pointed in the same manner as at the present day, and finished off with the aid of a straight-edge. The extra treatment of the joints was probably rendered necessary by the drain running along the outside, thus preventing the water from percolating through the wall.

Throughout the whole building only twenty pieces of tufa were introduced into the masonry. As this calcareous sub-

stance was liberally used by the Romans in Kent, it is remarkable that so little was met with at Darenth.

When working out Section D an attempt was made to discover the drain which carried off the waste water from the baths. Between Nos. 37 and 38 we found a V-shaped trench, 2 ft. wide and about 3 ft. deep, filled with large flint stones, still bearing the appearance of having been perpetually soddened with moisture, as if the water had gradually soaked away between them.

From the fragments of window-glass found during the excavations it may be safely stated that the principal rooms were lighted by means of glazed sashes. The fragments were not numerous but generally distributed, and we may presume that many panes of glass and even entire sashes were appropriated by unscrupulous hands after the villa became tenantless.

Section E, as before observed, consisted of workshops, but the presence of the tanks and the elaborate system of drainage through the chambers adjoining indicate that something more important existed here. What that was it is very difficult to determine, but the insignificant size of the tanks, and indeed of the whole section, seems to the writer to prove that they were employed for private rather than for trading purposes. Had the tanks been used for dyeing or tanning some trace of stain would surely have been left upon their interior, but nothing of the kind was present.

The great building between the court-yards faced the centre of the house, and was probably used as a reception room on special occasions. If so, the cistern at its southern end may have been exposed to view, and was perhaps fitted with a fountain to which the jet in the form of a lioness's head, found as before stated at the opposite end, belonged. As the walls of this apartment had been razed to the ground level it was impossible to determine if any entrances existed originally in the sides. The straight wall forming the south side of the cistern, together with its buttresses, was of more massive construction even than the rest of this building, which when complete must have presented a very imposing appearance.

The curious little detached building beyond was possibly the domestic chapel or *Lararium*, and the minute projecting structure the place where the images of the gods were kept. While upon this subject it may be mentioned that when water-cress beds were made some years since on the western side of the villa the workmen found a bronze statuette, which came into the possession of Mr. John Young of South Darenth, who acted as caretaker at the villa from first to last; he gave the relic to his brother, who consigned it to the mantel-pièce, the very worst place he could have selected. It is needless to say that it has disappeared.

We will now consider the extreme western wall of the villa, by the river, which seems to have served both as a boundary wall and as a protection against inundation when the river was swollen. The soil had accumulated from natural causes to so great an extent towards the river that a trench had to be excavated to a depth of 5 ft. before the foundations of this wall were reached. As the work proceeded the workmen found it difficult to remove the stiff wet earth which adhered to the spade almost like alluvium. The wall dipped considerably towards the centre, shewing that its foundations had sunk from the boggy nature of the subsoil; they were in fact on a level with the bed of the river.

The River Darenth certainly presented a very different appearance in Roman times from that of to-day. Its natural course is now impeded by the numerous mill-dams and other obstructions which may be met with at intervals, extending for several miles. If all these were swept away we should find, especially in rainy seasons, the unchecked waters playing sad havoc with property which has for a lengthened period been rendered secure by the commercial requirements of modern times. The influence of the tide must also be taken into consideration. The river falls into the Thames opposite Purfleet in Essex, but how far southwards the Darenth was affected by the flow of the tide in ancient days it is impossible to say. We can, however, safely assert that this formidable agent on the one hand, combined with the unimpeded flow of the Darenth on the other, increased the volume of the latter

to an extent which necessitated the western boundary of the villa being secured against the periodical vagaries of the river.

We will now discuss the ways by which the villa was approached.

On the eastern side and only 132 yards distant exists a road still called the "Pack-way," which communicates with the ancient British road (Pilgrim Way) to the south. Its northern course was formerly to Dartford, but now soon after passing the villa it ends abruptly at the edge of the Darenth Grange estate; the continuation of it may, however, still be traced through the park, beyond which the bridle-path to Dartford probably marks its original line. The Pack-way has all the character of a pre-Roman track, but it was doubtless used by the Romans who dwelt about these parts.

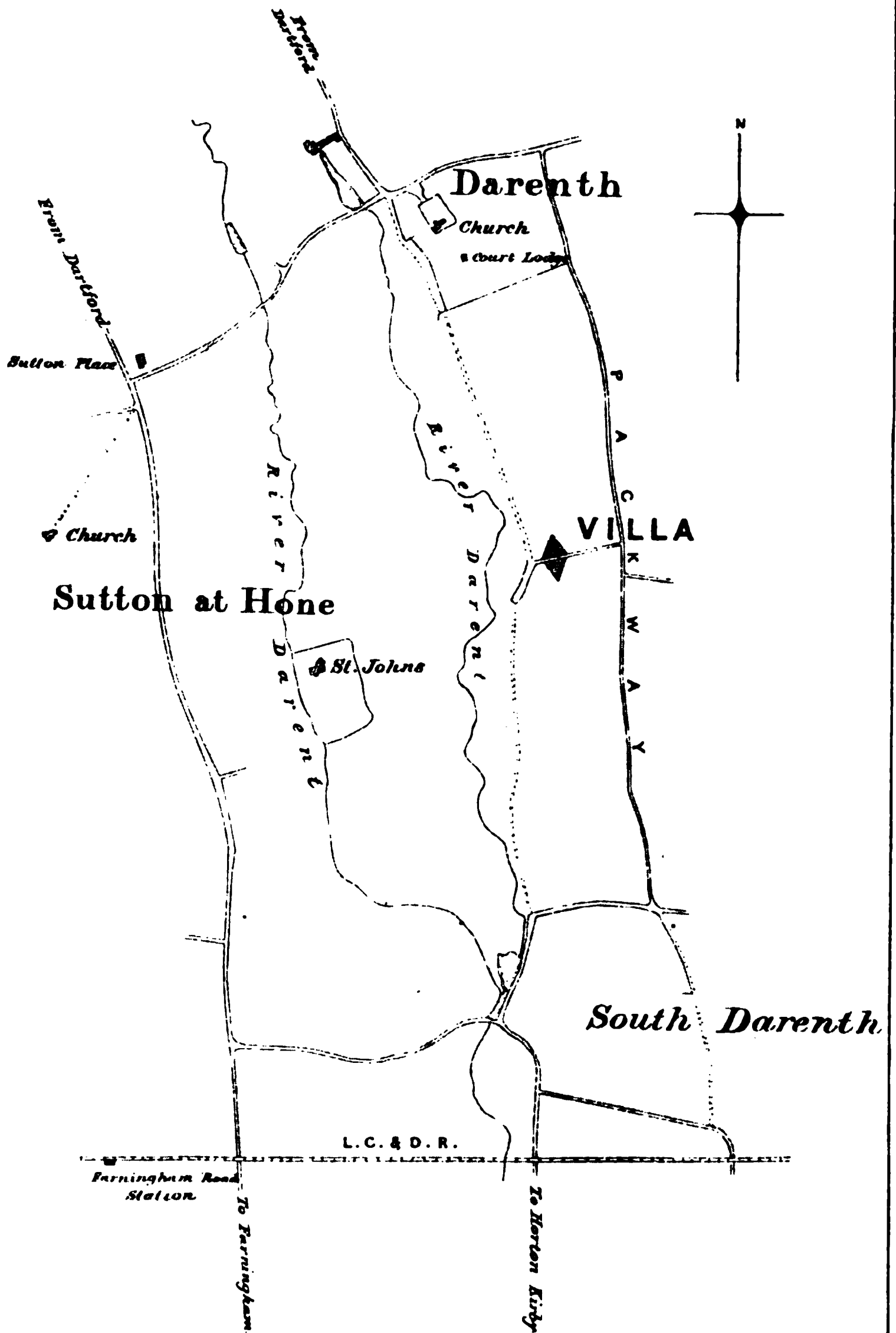
A more direct road to the villa is that which comes from the great Roman highway at the east end of Dartford to Darenth; after passing through the latter hamlet it terminates at the gate leading to Court Lodge Farm.

From this gate the villa is only a quarter of a mile off and in a straight line, 150 paces of the distance being still preserved as a private road past the farm buildings, while the rest of the way is used as a public foot-path. We have no hesitation in saying that this fine straight road from Dartford to Darenth is the principal one by which the villa was reached from the north, as at the Dartford end the Roman cemetery discovered on East Hill was by the side of the road, and a little beyond, a few yards to the west of it, are the Roman foundations near the Powder Mills, before alluded to.

Sufficient evidence having been brought forward to establish the antiquity of this road as far as it at present exists, we may go a step farther by suggesting that it originally continued from the farm gate, past the villa, to the main road at South Darenth.

A map copied from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey is herewith given, whereon the supposed connection between the important roads at North and South Darenth is shewn by dotted lines, also the curiously inconvenient way by which

Site of
ROMAN VILLA, DARENTH
and its environs, 1896



the two are now brought into contact by road. This peculiarity induced the writer to consider the cause more carefully, the conclusion arrived at being that it was due to a direct way past the villa having been abandoned in consequence of its liability to become occasionally inundated by the river.

This will be more clearly understood by the reader bearing in mind that the great depth of earth which has accumulated over the western foundations of the villa covers also any road that may exist between it and the river.

On referring to the Plan a lane marked "Ancient Way" will be seen going from the Pack-way to the river. This lane was made at some period after the villa was deserted, as it cut through the southern end of the outbuildings, the walls of which continue, as ascertained by probing, into the field opposite. As further foundations are known to exist over a considerable area in this adjoining land, called "Marsh" Field, it is hoped that the owner, Mr. Tristram, will permit them to be uncovered. In all probability they are the remains of farm buildings, walled cattle yards, and other enclosures, such as one would expect to find associated with the huge establishment we have described.

The extent of these foundations in both South Field and Marsh Field were apparently known to the late Mr. A. J. Dunkin of Dartford, and the late Mr. Seager of Darenth, the parish sexton, for on their authority the words "Site of Roman Village" were inserted on the large scale Ordnance Maps across the two fields. They were also responsible for the insertion of the words "Site of Roman Mill," by the river bank opposite. The Ordnance Survey Department has obligingly supplied the writer with a copy of the entry in the original Note Book of 1867, as follows:—"This village stood between the modern villages of Darenth and South Darenth near the river, and from the number of remains, coins, pottery, and hewn stone, constantly turned up by the plough, must have been of large extent. On a small water course which then led from the river to the village stood a mill, two mill-stones of which were dug up some time since at the edge of the wood; a portion of this water course is now stopped up."

The village having now been reduced to a villa, the revised Ordnance Map will contain the necessary correction, together with a minute plan of what had been discovered at the time the Revising Officer was passing through the district.

As far as the Roman mill is concerned, the evidence brought forward by Mr. Dunkin in support of it is too insignificant to warrant the assertion that it ever existed. Since he furnished the information to the Surveyors the site of the supposed mill has been excavated at a great depth for water-cress beds, but nothing was found in the shape of foundations. The writer examined the beds and the earth thrown out during their construction, likewise every portion of the river bank on both sides, but saw no trace of the remains of buildings of any kind. Here and there a fragment or two of tile may be seen, but such one would expect to find for some distance around the villa.*

It is very remarkable that so little débris of masonry of this gigantic structure could be detected upon the surface of its site, and the quantity met with during the excavations was notably small. A partial and interesting explanation of this is that one, if not two, of the neighbouring churches were built with Roman materials. Darenth Church possesses a nave and chancel of Saxon date, with an additional Norman chancel. The older portion contains numerous Roman tiles, which, together with the flints, we may presume to have come from the ruined villa close at hand. The ancient Church of St. Margaret's has totally disappeared, but it stood about the same distance from the villa. An old engraving of what remained of the fabric in the last century distinctly shews its round-headed arches and windows turned with tiles.

We may conclude therefore that the villa formed a stone

* In the Survey Note Book the words "*Lambardes Antiquities*" are inserted below the names of Messrs. Dunkin and Seager, as supporting their statements. The Kentish historian never wrote a book bearing that title, and he, moreover, does not allude to any Roman remains at Darenth in either of his works. In the *Perambulation of Kent*, which was written in 1570 and printed in 1576, he says, in referring to the river, "Upon this Derent also have been lately erected two milles of rare devise (or rather singular, within our Realme), the one employed for the making of all sortes of Paper: the other exercised for the drawing of Iron into Wyres, and bigger lengthes and fashions, as well for the readier making of Nailes of all kindes as for the easier dispatch of Barres for windowes and other Services."

and tile quarry for builders in the immediate locality for a considerable period of time. The same argument is applicable throughout the country, as wherever Roman tiles occur in the walls of churches it is a sure sign that Roman foundations are near by.

In Kent several instances could be enumerated where blocks of Roman concrete mixed with roughly broken tile have also been built into later walls.

Our account of the Darenth villa and its surroundings would be incomplete without some reference to the Roman station called *Vagniacæ*, the site of which is on the line of the great military way at Springhead, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from the villa. It may be imagined that the dwellers at these two places were well known to each other, and that communication was kept up between them. We may even go so far as to say that perhaps agricultural or other supplies were obtained from the owner of the villa for the use of the military station, which was a temporary halting-place for troops on the march, where refreshment for man and beast and relays of horses could be secured.

The possessors of houses such as has been unearthed at Darenth must have owned a large tract of land, which consisted, as now, of arable, pasture, and woodland, necessitating the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals. These latter and the produce of the farms would not all be required for home use; a market must therefore have been found for the surplus in the neighbourhood.

It is perhaps necessary to remind the ordinary observer that in order to fully appreciate the great homestead in the Darenth Valley, the changes wrought by Nature and the hand of man upon the surrounding landscape during a period of some seventeen centuries must be taken into consideration. A vast accumulation of soil which has been ceaselessly moving downwards from the high ground would, in imagination, have to be removed from the valley, likewise the alluvial deposit along the banks of the river. On the other hand the face of the country would have to be clothed with luxurious forests which spread over the greater part of our fertile county in Roman times. These gigantic forests

not only sheltered the homes of the colonists from the blasts of winter, but they provided them with most of the necessaries incidental to human existence. From them they obtained wood for fuel and all other purposes to which it could be applied.

The numerous wild animals that roamed the forest provided them with meat, and the bones were turned to account by being fashioned into various articles for daily use. Then again the fine antlers of the Old Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) were judiciously sawn up so that the tines would serve as picks, and single or double-pronged hoes, handles for knives, tools, etc.

It is almost needless to say that the skins of both wild and domestic animals were also utilized to the utmost extent, after having been dressed and converted into leather. There are specimens of Roman shoes or sandals extant, but at Darenth we were only favoured by finding a cluster of hob-nails which had dropped from a pair of shoes left behind in one of the corridors.

We cannot conclude our remarks without referring to the Jutish cemetery that was cut through when the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was in process of construction. The hill on which the "Home for Little Boys" stands, near Horton Kirby, may be taken as the site, but the interments were met with in the railway cutting to the north of the Home, barely a mile from the villa. The Rev. R. P. Coates, becoming aware of the discoveries, explored some of the graves, being assisted in the work by a grant from the funds of our Society. The results of his researches are recorded in the *Archæological Journal*, xxiv., 281. Among the objects found with the skeletons was one of those saucer-shaped bronze brooches of the highest rarity in Kent.

The presence of this cemetery in the vicinity of Darenth proves that some of the Teutonic tribes which swarmed into the country after the Roman legions were withdrawn, in the first decade of the fifth century, took up their abode in the locality. When that event occurred it was fraught for a long time with danger and disaster to the Romano-British population, furnishing in itself a sufficient reason for the

abandonment of the villa. We have, at present, very slight evidence that the Anglo-Saxons occupied the dwellings of the Romans, some of which were undoubtedly rendered tenantless by their unwelcome presence. That in-born fear of the Evil Eye and strong superstitious belief in charms and magic, so characteristic of the Teutonic race, caused them to shun the Roman houses and build homes for themselves elsewhere after their own fashion, with materials which have not stood the test of time. Although we are unaware to what extent this aversion was carried, instances could be quoted of the Anglo-Saxons having used the cemeteries of their predecessors. This was not accidental, because their sites must have been well known, and the graves, moreover, marked by mounds and other memorials which have long since been swept away by the cultivation of the soil.

At Lullingstone Castle, the Kentish seat of Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., are preserved objects obtained from both Roman and Jutish interments that were discovered in its environs. Some of the graves were found to the north of Lullingstone, near the railway cutting, and others occurred a mile and a quarter distant, in the cutting by Eynsford Station, to the east of the Castle. Although we have only a bare account of a portion of these discoveries (*Archæologia Cantiana*, III., pp. 36-44), it is an important link in the historic chain. The Roman remains have hitherto escaped being recorded, they therefore shed new light on the early occupation of this exceedingly picturesque locality.

There is nothing in the fields about Darenth to indicate where the burying-place is of those who dwelt within the walls of the villa from first to last. It is certainly close at hand, and the archæologist of the future may look for it by the side of the ancient Pack-way above the villa.

In conclusion, the writer feels that every one interested in the antiquities of our country would desire him to express their gratitude to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Mr. Burtenshaw for allowing the exploration on Court Lodge Farm to be made, also to Mrs. Rolls Hoare and Mr. E. Arnott Clowe for their public spirit in prosecuting the extensive researches at all risks. Fortunately the money

taken at the gates covered the heavy expenditure, hence no loss was sustained.

To Mr. Robert Marchant of Cedar Lawn, Sutton-at-Hone, who was a pupil of the eminent architect Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., we are indebted for the admirably executed Plan which accompanies this report.

It is not often that an architect at the outset of his professional career is called upon to undertake such a task as that which Mr. Marchant carried out so skilfully at Darenth. He has since joined our Society, and we may therefore hope to be favoured with future contributions to *Archæologia Cantiana* from his pen.

To Mr. E. C. Youens of Dartford, who is also a member of the Society, our warmest thanks are due for his kindness in acting as Honorary Photographer throughout the operations. Our illustrations are reproductions from the excellent photographs taken by him.

The writer eagerly takes advantage of this opportunity to record his grateful thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Marchant, the Rev. and Mrs. Bingham Stevens, Mr. Lewis Hassell, Mrs. Marchant of Cedar Lawn, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hassell, for their unbounded hospitality which enabled him to survive the Arctic winter of 1894 to which he was daily exposed.

THE RECTORS OF PLUCKLEY, KENT, FOR UPWARDS OF SIX HUNDRED YEARS.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

THE benefice of Pluckley, being one of the most valuable pieces of preferment in the patronage of the Archbishops of Canterbury, has been held by many noteworthy men who have distinguished themselves at the Universities, and subsequently displayed considerable literary talents. It nevertheless seems strange that only one of the goodly list of worthies was elevated to a bishopric, and another attained a deanery, and in both instances these distinctions were conferred on men of our own times.

1281. JOHN DE LYMYNG is the first Rector mentioned in Archbishop Peckham's Register, from which it appears His Grace admitted him at Lambeth to the Church of Pluckley on January 26th, 1281. As the benefice was then vacant, there must have been Rectors serving the parish prior to that date. Though Pluckley is mentioned in Domesday, it seems from Furley's *History* (i., 226) that there was no church there at that early period; Pevington, however, within the parish, was provided in this respect.

The same Archiepiscopal Register records the citation of the Rectors of Great and Little Chart, Pluckley, etc., in 1282 for refusing to be present at celebration of orders; and also that the Archbishop ordained at South Malling in September 1285 an acolyte, one Nicholas de Plukele (Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 6062, f. 51 b).

1313. JOHN DE LA WATERE is the next name that has come down. Archbishop Winchelsey collated him to Pluckley May 7, 1313. He is described as "*acolitum de Maydestane*" (Winchelsey, 55 b).

1363. WILLIAM DE ROTHYG. This Rector died prior to June 14, 1363, because a document so dated exhibits "a general release from all actions given by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church

to the executors of *W. de Rothyg*, Rector of Pluckley, deceased, late their farmer of the manor of Little Chart" (*Canterbury Cathedral Library*, L, 55).

1390. WILLIAM FREEMAN, who had been private chaplain to Archbishop Courtenay, was collated at Croydon, September 4th, 1390 (Courtenay, 276 *b*).

1393. WILLIAM CARNOIM (likewise the Archbishop's chaplain) was appointed to this Rectory by the same prelate, August 27th, 1393 (Courtenay, 212 *b*).

1401. WILLIAM POUNTFRAIT succeeded John Hurlegh as Rector of Farnham, and Archbishop Arundel sanctioned an exchange of benefices, December 16th, 1401 (*Repertorium*, R. Newcourt, ii., 256; Arundel, 280 *b*).

1402. JOHN HURLEGH exchanged Pluckley for the Rectory of Great Chart, November 3rd, 1402 (Arundel, 276 *b*, 285 *a*).

1411. RICHARD NELHAM, exchanged (Arundel, ii., 63 *a*).

1411. JOHN BROWN upon the 11th of December, 1411, effected an exchange with his predecessor, and also on January 7th, 1422, with Robert Ffelsham, Vicar of Faversham, resigning the latter on January 5th, 1425 (Arundel, ii., 137 *a*).

1422. ROBERT FFELSHAM exchanged the Rectory of Reymerston, Norfolk, in 1422, for the Vicarage of Faversham. This he exchanged for Pluckley, January 7th, 1422, holding it till 1450, a period of twenty-eight years, when he resigned (Arundel, 134 *a, b*; *Hist. of Norfolk*, F. Blomefield, x., 242; Stafford, 108 *b*).

1450. RICHARD SMYTH, was collated at Lambeth to the Church of Pluckley by Archbishop Stafford, February 13th, 1450. He exchanged with his successor (108 *b*).

1473. WILLIAM ROBERT, formerly chaplain of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Harbledowne, was admitted to the Church at Pluckley by Archbishop Bouchier, June 19th, 1473, His Grace having sanctioned the exchange of benefices (107 *b*, 108 *a*).

1473. JOHN RICHE was upon the death of the last Rector collated by the Archbishop to Pluckley, which he resigned after holding it three years (109 *a*).

1476. HENRY EDYALL was appointed to Pluckley by the same Archbishop, June 27th, 1476 (Bouchier, 114 *a*). He resigned the benefice at the end of eleven years.

1487. WILLIAM HUETT is mentioned as Rector of Pluckley, and a note added, "all well," in a Book of *Visitations*, A.D. 1498, now in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury (f. 44). He was

appointed to the parish of Pluckley on the 15th of October, 1487, by Archbishop Morton (132 a).

1502. RICHARD GARDYNER, M.A., was collated to Pluckley by Archbishop Deane, July 21st, 1502 (170 a). He held the benefice only two years, Archbishop Wareham sanctioning an exchange for a prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral.

1504. WILLIAM SMYTH, was collated by the Archbishop, Feb. 12th, 1504 (Wareham, 322 b), upon the resignation of Richard Gardyner.

1514. JOHN ALEFE, B.D., was upon the death of the last incumbent admitted to Pluckley by Archbishop Wareham, April 4th, 1514, and held the same twenty years, when he resigned. He was previously Rector of Little Chart, and afterwards Parson of Hollingborne; and mentions in his will, proved in 1537, "*the church of Little Chart, sometime his benefice*" (Wareham, 353 b; Hasted, iii., 227).

1534. ROBERT COLYNS, B.D., was appointed "Rector of S. Nicholas Church, Pluckley," by Archbishop Cranmer, October 23rd, 1534. He resigned the benefice at the end of five years (Cranmer, 351 a). "Robert Colens, Rector," is mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (i., 96).

1539. HENRY MARKEHAM, M.A., was also collated by Archbishop Cranmer, December 17, 1539. He resigned 1541 (Cranmer, 373 a).

1541. WILLIAM LANCASTER was collated July 15, 1541, by Archbishop Cranmer (385 a), and held the benefice until his deprivation in 1554. His name occurs in the *First Fruits Composition Books*, at the Record Office (Kanc., 84 Hen. VIII., 1542); also as "*Rector dñs.*" of *Pluckloy*," A.D. 1550-55, in the Archdeacon's Visitations at Canterbury (f. 59).

When Edward Dering, B.D., was collated in 1567 by Archbishop Parker, this entry occurs in the Register, "*per mortem Lankester clerici ultimi Rectoris ibidem vacant*" (Parker, 354 b). By this it appears that the three next Rectors were regarded as intruders.

1554. RADULPHUS WRIGHT was instituted in the room of W. Lancaster, May 10, 1554, by Archbishop Cranmer. This collation is entered in the Register at Canterbury Cathedral Library (N, 68).

1556. WILLIAM BARKER, was collated May 1, 1556, by Archbishop Pole, vacant upon the resignation of R. Wright (Pole, 67, 668 a, b).

1558. NICHOLAS MORTON, B.D., was collated by the same Archbishop, September 22nd, 1558 (Pole, 81 *b*).

1567. EDWARD DERING, B.D., was the remarkable divine whose life is fully given in several biographical dictionaries. He belonged to the Surrenden-Dering family, being the third son of John Dering and Margaret his wife (*née* Brent).

Educated at Christ College, Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1559, and became M.A. four years later. After this he attained many distinctions, being elected Proctor of the University in 1566, and Lady Margaret Preacher the following year. He proceeded B.D. in 1568, and was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, and in 1571 became prebend of Chardstock, in Salisbury, which latter he held four years.

It was as a preacher of the Puritan school, and author of several sermons, also a commentary upon the Epistle to the Hebrews, that he was chiefly celebrated. He was also a powerful disputant with Dr. Harding, an eminent Roman Catholic divine. Archbishop Parker, who describes Dering as "the greatest learned man in England," collated him to Pluckley, February 17th, 1567 (384 *b*. Inductions at Canterbury, *b*). He held the living only two years.

Mr. Dering's intrepid spirit was exhibited when preaching before Queen Elizabeth, February 25th, 1569. He ventured to address Her Majesty in these terms: "Now you are a Princess of Majestie flee farre away from all unthankfulnesse." "Now as the Sterne and Helme is in your owne hand, guide your shippe so, that the waves do not over run it. Be not cruel unto God's annointed, and do his Prophets no harme." "If you have said sometime of your selfe: *Tanquam ovis* (Ps. xliv. 20) as a Sheepe appointed to be slayne, take heede you heare not nowe of the Prophet: *Tanquam indomita iuvenca*, as an untamed and unrulie Heifer" (Jer. xxxi. 18).

For his zeal in the cause of Protestantism, and for preaching against Episcopacy, he was convened before the Star Chamber, and suspended in 1573.

Dering's published works passed through several editions. Besides the sermon preached before the Queen in 1569, he delivered another at the Tower of London the same year. Added to the above are: *Godly and Verie comfortable Letters*, 1576; *Private Prayers*; *Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews*, which were reprinted at least five times, these dates appearing on the title-pages of his works, 1569, 1576, 1583, 1590, 1614. Besides the above, appeared the controversial work entitled, *A Sparing Restraint*

of many lavish untruths, which Doctor Harding doth challenge, etc., 1568.

Mr. Dering's books found numerous purchasers after his decease, which took place at the Priory of Thoby, in Mountnessing, Essex, June 26, 1576, aged 36 years. There is no monument to his memory, and the Parish Registers are lost. Mr. Dering was married, but died childless. His widow Ann married Richard Prowse, December 7th, 1579, at St. Thomas the Apostle, London, and was residing at Exeter in 1583.

(A portrait appears in the *Heroologia*, *Granger's Biog. Hist.*, i., 215; *Athenæ Cant.*, i., 354; *Fasti Ecclesiæ Sarisberiensis*, ii., 371; *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.*, ii., 67; *Pedigree of Dering*, *Arch. Cant.*, X., 327.)

1569 JOHN PICARDE, M.A., whose name is spelt in at least six different ways, was collated to Pluckley by Archbishop Parker, March 15, 1569 (398 b), and inducted into same February 13th the following year. Complaint is made in the Archdeacon's Visitations that "or minister dothe not use the surples" (*Canterbury Cathedral Library*, f. 17).

He inducted Richard Gresbrooke into the Vicarage of Bethersden in 1598. John Picarde died in 1616, having held Pluckley forty-seven years. He and his wife, who predeceased him only a few days, were both buried at Pluckley (Parker, 398 b; *Inductions*, f. 10; *First Fruits Composition Books*, Kanc.)

"1616. Margery Pickard the wyfe of John Pickard was buried the 23 of June.

"John Pickard the Parson was buried the 4th day of July." (Parish Register.)

1616 JOHN COPLEY, M.A., fourth son of Sir Thomas Copley, Knight, was collated to Pluckley by Archbishop Abbot, July 11, 1616 (419 a), when he resigned the Vicarage of Bethersden, which he had held since 1612. At Archbishop Laud's Primary Visitation in 1637 Mr. John Copley exhibited his preacher's licence, and letters of institution and induction.

Walker in his *Sufferings of the Clergy* (ii., 220) mentions that "John Copely was sequestered by the House about September 1643, at which Time they order'd Sam. Immat to succeed him." He, however, recovered possession of his Rectory at Pluckley at the Restoration of Charles II. John Copley married Martha Moone; died at Ashford, and was buried in the chancel there, a monument recording, "Heere lyeth the Body of Master John Coply,

late minister of Pluckley;" the date of his death being June 2nd, 1662.

His widow, who died in 1663, made bequests for a sermon at Ashford, etc. (*Arch. Cant.*, XVI., 87; *Proceedings in Kent*, by L. B. Larking, 47).

It appears that Sir Edward Dering and Copley, "parson of Pluckley with Pevington," were at variance concerning the tithes of the latter. The Baronet complains to Archbishop Laud in a letter, dated February 16th, 1636, that "he never did nor shall find Mr. Copley a friend, nor can he unless the leopard change his spots." He further prays the Archbishop to admit Mr. Craige upon the King's presentation to Pevington, "whose life and abilities deserve a good parsonage better than Mr. Copley's do a sheaf."

(Abbot, f. 419 a; *Inductions*, 123; *First Fruits*; *Lib. Licentiatum at Cant.*, M, 1635—1637, 145 b; *Arch. Cant.*, III., 194; XVI., 87; *State Papers*, Charles I., 1631—1633, p. 361.)

1643. SAMUEL JEMMETT, who was put in by the Parliament, held this church in 1643 and 1652. At the latter date he succeeded Edward Simpson as Rector of Eastling. Jemmett's name is mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera* (xix., 141) as having Letters Patent to hold the Vicarage of All Saints, Sudbury, the presentation thereto having lapsed to the King.

In 1676, August 14th, being at that time a widower, S. Jemmett applied for a licence, and signed the application to marry Elizabeth Sillyard, a widow, of Bettishanger, either at Wye, Boughton Aluph, or Eastwell. Jemmett died the following year.

(Hasted, iii., 234; *Pat. v.*, Car. I., N. 59, 1629; *Mar. Lic. at Cant.*, 127.)

1628. EDWARD SIMPSON, S.T.D., a native of Tottenham, Middlesex, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, became chaplain to Sir M. Finch, and was by the Viscountess Maidstone, his daughter, preferred to the Rectory of Eastling, January 2nd, 1617, when he was succeeded by S. Jemmett. He was prebendary of Coringham, in Lincoln Cathedral, August 13th, 1628. He resigned Pluckley in 1649. He was the author of *Notes on Horace, Persius, etc.*, also *Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi*, fol., pub. 1652. This work, which Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, highly commends, contains his portrait.

(*Survey of Cathedrals*, by B. Willis, ii., 171; *Biog. Hist.*, by J. Granger, ii., 180.)

EZRAEL TONGE, S.T.P., was born at Tickhill, Yorkshire,

November 11, 1621. His father Henry sent him to University College, Oxford, in 1639, where he proceeded B.A. in 1642, and M.A. in 1648, when he was elected a Fellow.

He married Jane daughter of Dr. Simpson, who resigned his benefice in favour of his son-in-law. Tonge took the degree of D.D. in 1656. It is said that being "much vexed with factious Parishioners and Quakers" he vacated Pluckley. He afterwards settled at Islington, and Lentwarden, and subsequently at St. Mary's Stayning, with St. Michael's, Wood Street, retaining the two last till his death. He was the first to inform the King of Oates's plot in 1678, having been told thereof by Titus.

Ezrael Tonge died December 18, 1680, and was buried at St. Mary's Stayning. Letters of administration were granted to his brother John Tonge, January 1681 (f. 14).

Dr. Tonge studied chronology and alchymy, and wrote *A Short Compendium of Grammar; The Royal Martyr; The Jesuits Unmasked; Observations on Sap in Trees*, etc.

(*Repertorium*, by R. Newcourt, i., 458; *Athenæ Oxon.*, by A. A. Wood, ii., 671.)

1657. THOMAS DAFFY, was admitted June 17, 1657, upon a nomination from His Highness the Lord Protector under his seal manual, and certificates from thirteen gentlemen whose names appear in the Book of Admissions to Benefices, now at Lambeth. The same document mentions that Pluckley had been sequestered from Mr. Copley. The appointment of Daffy was ignored by the Archbishop, because when John Bargrave was inducted into the Rectory of Pluckley in 1662, it is stated that the benefice was vacant by the death of John Copley, the last incumbent.

(*Augmentation of Livings*, Lib. 998, 55; *Sufferings of Clergy*, by Jo. Walker, ii., 330)

1662. JOHN BARGRAVE, S.T.D., who had received his education at Peter House, Cambridge, was collated by Archbishop Juxon, July 3, 1662 (f. 134 a); and in September of the same year admitted a Canon in Canterbury Cathedral. From 1660—1670 he was Rector of Harbledown. Dr. Bargrave married Mrs. Frances Osborne, a widow, March 26, 1665, at Canterbury Cathedral. He resigned Pluckley in 1676, and died May 11th, buried 13th, 1680, at the age of 70 years. A marble stone marks the place of his burial in Canterbury Cathedral:

NORTH CROSS OR MARTYRDOM, N.W. TRANSEPT.

Hic asservantur exuvie

JOHANNIS BARGRAVE, S.T.D., hujus
Ecclesiæ Canonici
Qui Obiit xi die Maij. MDCLXXX,
Septuagesimo Ætatis suæ Anno.

By his will he desires to be buried in the earth, and the chain which he took from one of the English slave's legs that he redeemed, he orders to be hung aloft over his grave. Mentions his nephews Isaac and Robert Bargrave. May 28, 1680. (*Consist. at Canterbury Registry*, LIV., 481.)

Frances Bargrave, his widow, was buried August 26, 1686. Her will was proved August 30, 1686 (lv., 227). Describes herself as widow of John Bargrave, the late prebendary. Desires to be buried in the Cathedral, near her father Sir John Wild. Mentions her sisters Dame Anne Willis and Elizabeth Wilde, and pictures of herself and her two husbands.

(Wood's *Ath.*, ii., 152; Walker, ii., 152; *Ped.*, *Berry's Kent*, 2; *Arch. Cant.*, IV., 252.)

1676. NATHANIEL COLLINGTON, M.A., was Incumbent of Godmersham in 1663, this he resigned for Kenardington. Was afterwards collated, November 7th, 1662, to Tenterden, then "a parish much corrupted." He is spoken of as "a very good man" (*Cat. of Benefices Lamb. Lib.*, MS. 1126, 38). Was collated to Pluckley by Archbishop Sheldon, February 24, 1676 (373 a; *Inductions*, f. 86). Whilst Vicar of Tenterden, being then a widower, he married December 22, 1663, Catherine Becknam, a widow, of Berstead.

A flat monument at one time existed in the chancel: "To the memory of Nathaniel Collington, who was Rector of this parish 63 years, and died 1735, aged 93." There is apparently a mistake on the monument, as Mr. Collington held the Rectory 59 years. He was buried in woollen. This entry is found in the Parish Register: "1735. The Rev^d Mr Nathaniel Collington, Rector of Pluckly, dy'd December 14th, and was buried the 18th of the same month. Ætat. 98" ("Parsons' Monuments," *Gent. Mag.*, v., 787; *Hist. Reg.*, xxi., 9).

1735. JOHN HEAD., D.D., youngest son of Sir Francis Head, Bart., of Canterbury, matriculated at Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1719, at the age of seventeen. Was ordained deacon in 1727, and priest in 1728, and in the following year appointed to St. George Martyr, and St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury, and 1729 to Woodnesborough. With these he held Pluckley, to which he was collated December 29, 1735 (Wake, 276 b). Was presented
endary at Hereford and to a canonry at Canterbury in

1759. The following year he was appointed to Ickham, when he resigned Pluckley, also his benefices at Canterbury. He held the Rectory of Ickham from 1760 to 1769. On the death of his brother Sir Francis Head he succeeded to the title of Baronet. He was also installed Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1748.

He married, first, Jane, daughter of Rev. Peter Leigh; and, secondly, in 1751, Jane, sister of Wm. Geekie, D.D., prebend of Canterbury. He died s.p. December 4, 1769, and was buried at Ickham (Hasted, xii., 74, 594). His burial is thus recorded: "Dec. 11. The Rev^d Sir John Head, Baronet, D.D., Archdeacon and Prebendary of Canterbury and Rector of this Parish, aged 68." In his will dated 1766, and proved December 12, 1769, by his widow, he describes himself as "Archdeacon of Canterbury, and desires to be buried in the family vault at Ickham" (Bogg, 417: *P.C.C.*).

(*Act Books*, viii., 45; ix., 365, 390; *Lamb. Lib.*; *Cant. Cath.*, by J. Duncombe, 137; *Gent. Mag.*, v., 738; *Le Neve Fasti*, i., 52; *Arch. Cant.*, XIV., 132.)

1760. JOHN FROST, M.A., son of John Frost of Granby, co. Notts, was nephew to Archbishop Secker, and his chaplain. At the age of twenty-one he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1740, taking his B.A. in 1743, and M.A. in 1746. Already possessed of Bishopbourne with Barham, Frost applied for a dispensation to hold Pluckley, to which he was collated by his uncle June 23, 1760 (*Inductions*, 216). Mr. Frost held this benefice till his death, April 28, 1765. The Parish Register at Bishopbourne contains this entry:—"The Rev. John Frost, A.M., Rector of this parish, was buried May 1, 1765."

(*Acts*, ix., 391; *Lamb. Lib.*; *Gent. Mag.*, xxx., 347, xxxiv., 247.)

1765. WILLIAM JONES, M.A., F.R.S., was the son of Morgan Jones, a Welsh gentleman, and became eminent as a man of letters. At the age of eighteen he matriculated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1749, and afterwards took the degree of M.A. at Sydney College, Cambridge. Was ordained priest in 1751 by the Bishop of Lincoln, when he accepted the Curacy of Finedon, and a few years later that of Wadenhoe, where he married Mary daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bridges. Archbishop Secker collated Jones to the Vicarage of Bethersden, and two years afterwards preferred him in 1765 to Pluckley. After holding it thirteen years he resigned to take the Rectory of Paston, Northamptonshire. He is best known as Jones of Nayland, Suffolk, where he died January 6, 1800, aged 75 years. Davy in his MS. gives a pedigree of his family.

STOKE BY NAYLAND. IN CHANCEL, N. WALL.

In sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life,
Beneath are deposited

The Remains of the Rev^d WILLIAM JONES, M.A.,
late Rector of Paston in Northamptonshire,
and Perpetual Curate of this Parish,
who resteth from a Life of unwearied labour
in the service of God, and the church,
on the sixth day of January 1800, aged 75 years.

His good deeds will be had in remembrance and his various writings
will be read and admired as long as Wisdom, Honour, and Truths
are held in esteem amongst Mankind.

Here also rest the remains of ELIZABETH his wife,
who died Jan^{ry} 25th, 1799, aged 75 years, etc.

Arms below. (*Arch. Cant.*, XVI., 93.)

The whole of his writings were published in 12 vols. in 1801.

Bishop Horsley in his Charges said, "He had, beyond any other man I ever knew, the talent of writing upon the deepest subjects to the plainest understandings."

Among his most celebrated works were: *The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity; Dissertations upon Life and Death; Sermons on Moral and Religious Subjects; Memoirs of the Life of Bishop Horne.*

(*Imp. Dic. of Univ. Biog.*, iii.; *Davy MS.*, *Brit. Mus.*; *Add. MS.* 19,137; *Anti-Jacobin Review*, vii., 439, 459—462; *Noble's House of Cromwell*, i., 402; *St. James's Chron.*, January 8, 1842.)

1777. WILLIAM DISNEY, D.D.; B.A. 1753; M.A. 1756; ordained deacon in 1754, and priest in 1758, by Matthias Manson, Bishop of Ely; was collated by Archbishop Cornwallis, July 24, 1777, to Pluckley, void by the cession of William Jones. Was Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge 1757—1771.

(*Acts*, xi., 163; *Lamb. Lib.*)

1807. CHARLES BARTON, D.D., ordained deacon in 1789 by the Bishop of Gloucester, and priest the following year by the Bishop of Oxford. Was collated to Pluckley June 8, 1807. He had previously held the Rectory of Halstead, Kent, having been appointed thereto in 1806. Barton resigned Pluckley in 1816.

(*Acts*, xiii., 259, 296; *Lamb. Lib.*; *Inductions*, f. 28; *Lib. Inst. Record Office*, iii., 75.)

1816. CHOLMELEY EDWARD JOHN DERING, M.A., only child

of Cholmeley Dering of Brighton, and grandson of Sir Edward Dering, the sixth Baronet, was born March 18, 1790. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, and M.A. in 1815. Was ordained deacon in 1813 by Bishop of Salisbury, and priest the following year. He acted as curate at Pluckley, and was collated to the Rectory September 4th, 1816. The following year he married Maria Price.

In 1819 a Faculty was granted to remove the old Rectory, which was then near a public-house, and erect the present one.

Mr. Dering was a county magistrate, also a prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to King William IV. and Queen Victoria. After holding Pluckley for thirty-two years, he died at the Rectory August 12th, 1848, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, leaving a widow, two sons Cholmeley Edward and Edward Heneage, also a daughter Maria, who married July 27th, 1848, Rev. John Branfill Harrison, late Rector of Great Mongeham. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dering are buried at Pluckley, where there is a tablet to their memory.

Mr. Dering was author of several works: *Sermons*; *Poems*, entitled, *Bygone Hours*; *Sketches of Human Life*; and *Sacred Melodies*; all published in 1842.

(*Pedigree of Dering, Arch. Cant., X., 327*; Berry, 400.)

The Parish Register thus records his burial: "1848. Cholmeley Edward John Dering, Pluckley, buried August 19, 58 years, by Julius Deedes, Vicar of Marden."

1848. ASHTON OXENDEN, Right Reverend Bishop, D.D., like his predecessor, was descended from a very old Kentish family. From the *History of my Life* (published 1891), one of Bishop Oxenden's numerous works, it appears he was born September 28, 1808, at Broome Park, Kent, where he spent the first thirty years of his life. His father Sir Henry Oxenden had twelve children. In 1821 or 1822 Ashton went to Harrow, and in 1827 at the age of nineteen was entered at University College, Oxford. B.A. 1831; M.A. 1859; D.D. 1869. He was ordained 1833 to the Curacy of Barham, where he undertook the sole charge till 1840. Health however failed, and he remained silent for seven years. In 1848 Archbishop Sumner presented him to Pluckley, the squire of which was the late Sir Edward Dering, a Harrow schoolfellow.

Mr. Oxenden married at Bournemouth, June 14th, 1864, Sarah daughter of Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, by whom he had a daughter,

Mary Ashton, who married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, July 28, 1891, Charles John youngest son of the late General Wood, M.P., of Littleton (*Hist. of Wilmer Family*, by C. W. Foster, 279).

After spending twenty-one years at Pluckley (where he restored the Church in 1852), Mr. Oxenden was consecrated August 1, 1869, Bishop of Montreal, and Metropolitan of Canada. Having faithfully fulfilled his Episcopal duties for nearly ten years, he returned to England, and was in 1879 presented to the Vicarage of St. Stephen's, Canterbury, which he held till 1885. Health again failing him, Bishop Oxenden retired to Biarritz, where he died February 22nd, 1892, aged 84 years.

Bishop Oxenden was one of the most popular writers of the century, many of his works having commanded a circulation of many thousand copies.

Among some of his best known books are: *The Pathway of Safety; Earnest Communicant; Home Beyond; Pastoral Office; Family Prayers; Parables of Our Lord; Portraits from the Bible; Barham and Pluckley Tracts*; besides others on Baptism, Confirmation, Lord's Supper, etc.

(*Pedigree of Oxenden, Arch. Cant.*, VI., 277; *Berry's Kent Peds.*, 224; *Plain Sermons and Memoir*, by Wentworth Webster, 1893.)

A window was placed in Pluckley Church by Professor Plumptre to commemorate Bishop Oxenden's twenty-one years' ministry.

In the chancel also, upon the north wall, is a brass bearing this inscription:

To the Glory of God
and in loving memory of
The Right Reverend ASHTON OXENDEN, D.D.,
the 6th son of Sir HENRY OXENDEN, Bart.
He was born at Broome, in the Parish of Barham, Kent,
September 28, 1808, and he entered into rest at
Biarritz, February 22, 1892.

He was Curate of Barham from 1833 to 1840, and afterwards for 21 years Rector of Pluckley. On August 1, 1869, He was consecrated Bishop and Metropolitan of Canada, which important charge he resigned through failing health in 1878. Beloved and
known for his consistent character and

There are three public memorials at Biarritz.

(1) A handsome cross over his grave in the New Cemetery :

Sacred
To the Memory of
ASHTON OXENDEN, D.D.,
Late Bishop of Montreal
and Metropolitan
of Canada,
Son of Sir HENRY OXENDEN, Bart.,
of Broome Park,
in the County of Kent.
Born 28 Sept^r 1808.
Died 22 Feb^y 1892.

(2) Brass plate in chancel, St. Andrew's Church :

In affectionate remembrance of
ASHTON OXENDEN, D.D., who died Feb^y 22nd 1892,
late Bishop of Montreal
Metropolitan of Canada,
and in grateful recognition of his services in this Church
during the last seven years of his life.

(3) Brass plate on new organ, St. Andrew's Church :

This Organ was erected as a
public memorial of respect and affection
to the late Bishop ASHTON OXENDEN, D.D., 1892.

1869. EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE, D.D., Very Reverend Dean of Wells, was descended from the ancient family of Plumptre of Nottingham. He was second son of Edward Hallows Plumptre of the Inner Temple, and was born August 6, 1821.

By his scholarly attainments he rapidly rose to occupy places of distinction, becoming B.A. and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1844-7, and receiving his M.A. in the latter year; Assistant Preacher Lincoln's Inn 1851-8; Professor of Pastoral Theology, King's College, London, 1853-63, and of New Testament Exegesis 1863-81; Dean of Queen's College, London, 1855-75; Prebendary of St. Paul's 1863-81; Boyle Lecturer 1866-7, and Grinfield Lecturer on Septuagint at Oxford 1872-4; selected a member of the Old Testament Company for Revision of the Authorized Version

of Holy Scripture 1869-74. In 1869 Archbishop Tait collated Mr. Plumptre to Pluckley, which he exchanged in 1873 for the Vicarage of Bickley, Kent, an appointment he held till installed Dean of Wells in 1881. Mr. Plumptre married July 5, 1848, at Herstmonceux, Sussex (*Gent. Mag.*, 315), Harriet Theodosia youngest daughter of Rev. Michael Maurice (Unitarian Minister) of Notting Hill, and youngest sister of Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice.

Dr. Plumptre died at the Deanery, Wells, February 1, 1891, aged 69, and was buried February 6 in the churchyard, south of the choir of the Cathedral. A tombstone of Aberdeen granite with a cross laid upon it, and this inscription, marks the place of his grave :

EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE,
Dean of Wells.

Born August 6, 1821. Died February 1, 1891.

A brass tablet, put up by his colleagues the Canons, in the north aisle of the choir underneath the window in memory of Bishop Ken, which the late Dean was chiefly instrumental in erecting, bears the following :

In Memoriam
EDWARDI HAYES PLUMPTRE
Decani Wellensis ;
Qui hanc fenestram in honorem
Insignis Episcopi THOMÆ KEN,
decorandam curavit,
obdormivit in Christo
Kal. Februarii MDCCCXCI
Hanc tabulam posuere
Mœrentes Collegæ.

A good obituary of him appears in *Notes and Queries*, 1891 (120) ; see also Kelly, *Handbook to Official Classes ; Celebrities of the Century*, by Lloyd C. Sanders, 1887.

He was author of *Sermons at King's College, London*, 1859 ; *Theology and Life ; Lazarus and other Poems ; Translations of Sophocles and Euripides ; Life of Bishop Ken* ; Editor of *Bible Educator*, 1877-9, etc.

1878. EDWARD JOHN SELWYN, M.A., like several of his predecessors, was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and is described as " a man of very great learning and culture, and

a most accurate scholar." He descended from a Gloucestershire family. His father was Rev Edward Selwyn, formerly an officer R.A., and afterwards of St. Katherine's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Ruddington, Notts, and subsequently of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts, his mother was Fanny daughter of Rev John Simons, Rector of Paul's Cray, Kent. Their son Edward John was born at Cambridge March 17th, 1822, and brought up at Oakham Grammar School, and at Repton, whence he went up with an exhibition in 1842 to Trinity College, Cambridge. He obtained a College Scholarship and the Bell University Scholarship in 1843; graduated B.A. in 1846, and M.A. 1849, being ordained deacon in 1847, and priest the next year.

Mr. Selwyn became Head Master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, 1847-64; Evening Lecturer of St Margaret, Lee, Kent, 1859-64; was the first Rector of St Paul, Wokingham, Berks, 1864-67; Vicar of St George's, Bickley, Kent, 1867-1873, when he came to Pluckley, a mandate for his induction to the same being dated April 7, 1873. He was Rector twenty years, and for five was Rural Dean. He erected principally at his own expense St. Mary's Church, close to the railway station.

He was twice married; first to Henrietta De la Cour third daughter of Rev. Peter Maingay of St. James, Guernsey; she died September 13, 1851, aged 29, and was buried in the cemetery there; M.I.; secondly, at Clapham, December 22, 1853, to Maria Sophia second daughter of W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., formerly M.P. for Oxford, a Barrister, and an Alderman of City of London.

Mr. Selwyn died August 15, 1893, aged 71, leaving a widow and three children. His son Rev. E. Carus Selwyn is Head Master of Uppingham School. He was buried on August 16th in Pluckley Churchyard, and by his request laid with his face towards his people, wearing his cassock, surplice, and stole.

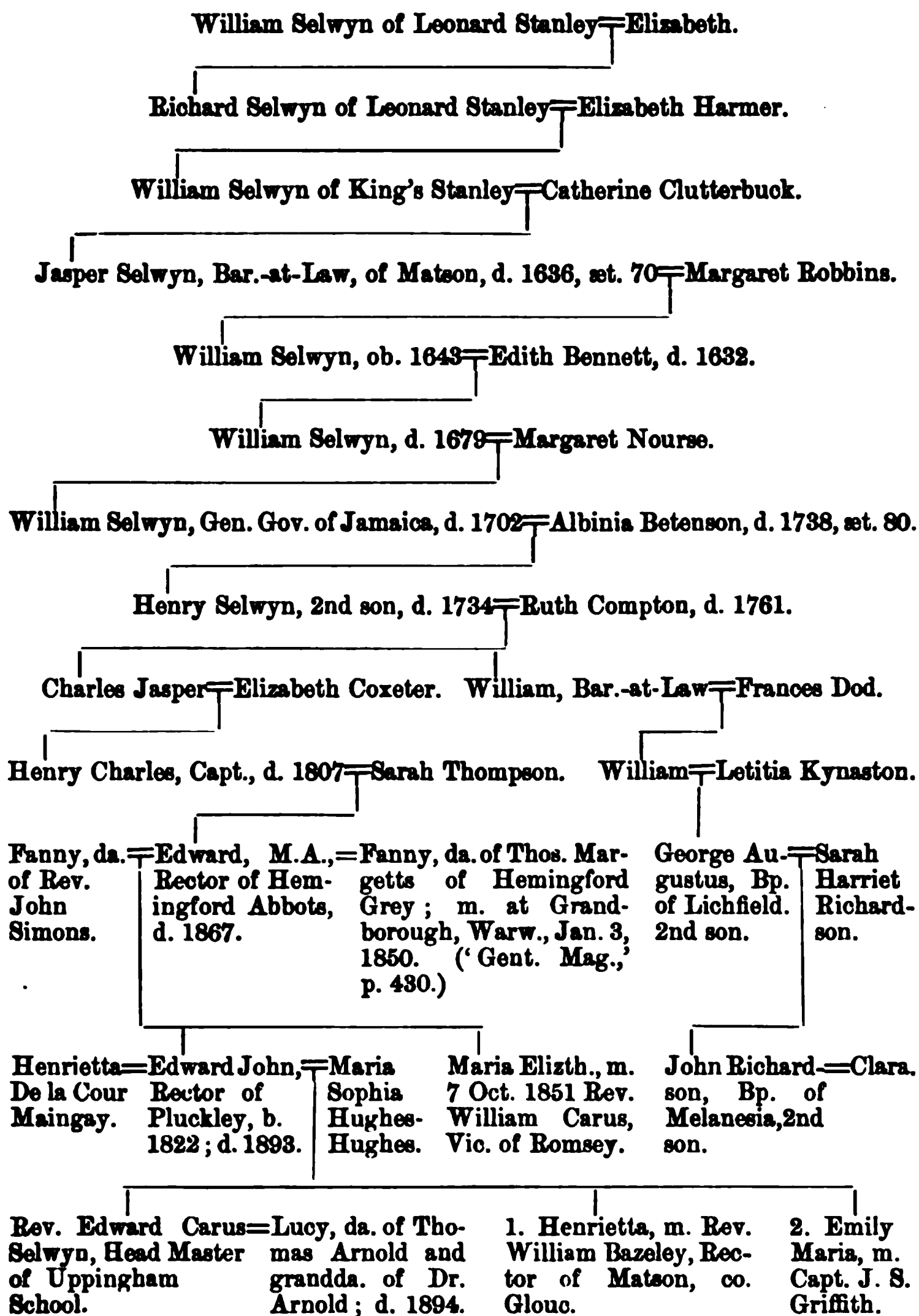
(*Guardian*, August 23, 30, 1893; *Canterbury Dioc. Gaz.*)

AT BASE OF STONE CROSS IN PLUCKLEY CHURCHYARD.

In Loving Memory of
EDWARD JOHN SELWYN, M.A.
Rector of this Parish for 20 years.
He entered into Rest
August 15, 1893. Aged 71 years.

The following sketch Pedigree by Rev. W. Bazeley of Matson,

co. Gloucester, shews the relationship between Rev. E. J. Selwyn and the Bishop's family :



1893. FREDERIC NEWTON STYLE, M.A., the present Rector, was late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, taking the degree of B.A. in 1869, and M.A. in 1873. Being ordained in 1870 to the

Curacy of Addington he remained there till 1872, in which year he received priest's orders, and removed to Dartford, where he continued till 1875, when he became curate of St. Peter's, Thanet, till preferred in 1880 to the Vicarage of Crockenhill, Kent. Archbishop Benson appointed Mr. Style to Pluckley upon the death of Mr. Selwyn. Mr. Style is the son of the Rev. Frederick Style, M.A., St. John's, Oxford. He married a Miss Kean at St. Peter's, Thanet, August 26, 1880. They have no family.

VISITATION ARTICLES.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

THE Documents known as "*Comperta and Detecta*" in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury have been carefully searched for entries relating to Pluckley.

ARCHDEACON'S VISITATIONS. CANTERBURY.

COMPERTA ET DETECTA.

1561-62. Pluckley. It ys p'nted that o' p'son (John Pickard) hath besyde Pluckley the Vycarege of Charyng. and he ys also Chapleine to the Archdeacon of Canterbury (*Comperta et Detecta*, lib. iv., f. 66, A.D. 1561-62).

1551. Will'mus quidder de Pluckley detectus q^d duas het uxores riventen (*Archdeacon's Visitations*, 1550-55, Cant.).

1576. Pluckley. Detectu est that the church yarde lacketh repayringe xxix Novembris 1576 (*Comperta*, Canterbury).

1569. Detectu est that the mi'ster dothe mi'ster the *holye communion in fyne comon breade*.

Detectu est that the p'sonage house is in greate Decaye.

" " " Willim hethe aparte from his wyfe.

1576. xiiij Decembris 1576, compt Robtus Hudson, xvj April 1577, pronounced contumacious.

xxj May 1577, M^r Pycker, Rector of Pluckly, reported the chereh yard is repayred et tunc dns. absolvit dom' Hudson a Snia. excoia-coin, et restituit, etc., unde d'n's e'u dimisit.

1563-4. Rector dns. Will'mus Lancaster, *Comperta*, f. 2.

It is presented all things is well saving onelie bet the sepacon betweene the church and the Chauncell.

D'n's Will'mus Lancaster clicus. Presentments made in ecclia parochiali Tenterden 3 Oct. 1564.

1577—1582. Or book of com'on prayer is not as it ought to be, our church is not suffycentlye repayred.

We p'sent Josua Benett and Agnes Gylles for lyvyng unlawfully in adulterye (Contumacious, excommunicated, f. 70).

Thomas Syxeweeks of o^r paryshe hath not come unto the church this xij monethes and more, and what the lett is you have to demaunde, he being at home and havynge his healthe, we thinck not well of it (Contumacious, f. 86).

1582-90. Our churchyarde is not well fenced bycause the walles be some what be gonne to reparacons. Nov. 18, 1585 (f. 3).

1590. O^r church is at reparatyons by reason of the winde. 2 July 1590 (f. 17).

1591. Our olde surples is almoste done, wherefore wee request to have a tyme to make a lardger one. 20 Jan. (f. 97).

We p'sente unto you that the church is very much decayed and g'v'n to reparatyons and the lyke dayly more to doe yf it be not loked unto in tyme, But we do mynde and intende to make a Sesse to amende it (f. 87).

1600-3. We p'nte unto you George Barton for a com'on Dronkard (f. 16).

1608-1610. It'm we p'nte further that one Daniell of Pluckley using land in our p'ishe refuseth to pay his cesse to our poore for the yeare past (*Comperta*, f. 51).

1609. We p'nte Thomas Moater refuseth to pay ij viij (f. 58).

1603-1606. To the R^t Worshipful M^r doctor Newman, Commissary of Canterbury.

May it please you to understand that the borer hereof John Mersface being often moving by us to reconcile himself (as christian duty binding him) to the church is now thereof most willing, and hartily sory for the delaing of time so longe, we therfore whose names be here subscribing do intreat you to restore him again from his excom'nication: he is in truth a very poor man greatly chargng with a lame, impotent, and sensesles child and in part releiving by our contributing. Thus we leve you to the lordes good keping.

Pluckly the xxiiij of Janury 1607.

Yo^r loving frenes,

R. DERINGE,

JOHN PICARD.

(Pinned on to folio 77.)

We doe also present John Merffas of our sayde p'rishe for yt he had his mayd servant wth childe before he married with her as the forme & speech in owre p'rishe 13 Decembris 1604.

1608. 7^{mo} Aprilis 1608 compuit d'nus Mofras a s'nia excois ed absolvit.

P'nted frome Smarden. We p'nte Thomas Wills of Pluckley for not paying his cesse or church scott made for the repaireing of the p'rish Church of Smarden, his cesse being ij^s vj^d. This cesse is p^d to ye church (same vol., f. 90).

1607. There was controversie as it is knowen by M^{rs} Anne Betenham, wife of John Betenham, gent., by pulling or shoving out a mayden sitting in one of the seates w^{ch} have benn and yett are in controversye betweene the sayd John Bettenham, gent., and Sir Anthony Deering, knight, the 26 of July last past, and therefore not yt due reverence in time of divine service as ought to have benn. 8 Dec. 1607 (*Comperta*, 1606—1608, f. 189).

VISITATION ARTICLES.

COMPERTA ET DETECTA.

1610—1615. Plucklie. Item wee present John Tayler and Thomas Hugget for a crime for playeing at cailes upon Whitsonday in the eveninge prayer time. 5 July 1610 (f. 20).

Wee heare that there was a quarrelling in our churchyard Dec. 6, 1611, by one Mark Davye of our P'ishe & one Thomas Pell of Smarden w^{ch} is dead, but the saide Mark hath had the lawe for yt att the last Assises houlden att Maidstone, but here of noe blowes stricke in the churchyarde (f. 66).

Comperta et detecta exta in Visitacoe & te'nt apud Ashforde. 24 Aprilis 1612 (f. 125).

Pluckley. All is sufficientlie maynteyned except in S^r Anthonye Deering's Chauncell where some hath byne buried, it ys not paved as yett.

ARCHDEACON'S VISITATIONS.

COMPERTA.

1615—1620. 10. Wee knowe none of that age w^{ch} are fitteing, but have receaved this laste Easter: except S^r Anthonye Deering and his Ladye, and M^{rs} Harnden w^{ch} doe purpose to receave shortlye: Thomas Motter y^e yownger was wth ye minister for a token to receave but hath not receaved yett, neither hath M^{rs} Marye Bell rec^d the Co'ion yett, & George Gadbies wyffe, w^{ch} hath not rec^d yett. 4 Junij 1618 (f. 155).

S^r Anthonye Deering and his Ladye p'nted. 4 Junij 1618 (f. 156).

Sentenced to communicate by Michaelmas 1618. 3 Dec. 1618 he produced evidence he had communicated. Dismissed

The next day after our faire beinge Sondag we found some disordered in the ale house, w^{ch} we carried before a Justice of the Peace, w^{ch} took a fyne of x^s of the Alewife for suffering such disorders in her house, and the other which we brought before him paid fynes. The name of her w^{ch} doth kepe victuallinge is Joane Nepeckar, widowe. 1 July 1618 (f. 164).

1615—1620. Samuel Greenstreete et Johannes Wolton, Ch'wardens.

Informations concerning Plucklye.

1. The Steeple of Plucklye Churche is much ruinated and decayed, and hath beene thease many years.

2. One of the bells allsoe is broken, and ye mending thereof hath beene this twelve monthe neglected.

3. There is noe silver plate to minister y^e breade upone yt, at the Comunion.

4. There hath beene a greate neglecte of moste of my p'ishioneres in receaving thrice a yeare, according to the Cannons in that beehalffe.

5. Manye of my p'ishioners have often gone to other p'ishes when I have p'ched and reade service: and some receaved allsoe at other p'ishes, neglecting thereowne.

6. Manye of my p'ishioners never or very seldome come to service in the afternones one the Sabothe dayes, of w^{ch} omissions I desire the Churchwardens may bee admonished to observe and examine the reasons of them, and to note whoe they are.

By mee, JOHN COPLEY.

15 June 1620 (f. 267).

1626-7. M^r Copley. Our Chauncell doth want paveinge where some hath been buried, and the windowes do want glasinge, but our minister doth promise to have it repaired in shorte tyme. 9 June 1624 (f. 150).

Wee p'nt James Maylam, for he hath not received the Comunion this last Easter. 26 May 1624 (f. 145)

9 June 1624. Allegavit that indeed he did not receave the holy comunion at Easter last by reason he was so much indebted that he

durst not come to Church for feare of arrest unde d'nus monuit ip'm ad p'ticipand citra px post mich. 6 Oct. 1624 (f. 145).

Our churchyard walls are lately fallen downe, and shal be repaired with as much speed as wee can. 26 May 1624 (f. 140).

Wee pn't Thomas Moter for not payeing of his Church Cesse, being iiij^s. 21 June 1624 (f. 151).

1627—1637. Agreed unto by most of the p'ishioners of better rancke for the totall demolishing of the said vestry upon good grownds and reasons as they hope will be deemed, w^{ch} they intend p'ntly to p'sent to his Grace with hope of obtayning, and therefore humbly desire further time for the urging thereof in case they shall not be freed from the same. 26 June 1635 (f. 171).

Wee present James Maylam and also wee present Ellin the wife of Stephen Rayner for that they doe not diligently resort to our Church to heare divine service on y^e Sundayes, and the said Ellin did not receive the Communion at Easter last past (f. 203).

20 Nov. 1633. Fatetur et allegavit tamen that he is in debt and feareth to be arrested, w^{ch} is the only cause of his absence. x^d paid.

Wee p'sent Samuell Greenstreet for that hee cometh not duely to church on the Sabboath dayes, but wee think it is not for any contempt against the orders of the church, but onely that hee is in danger to come hither by reason of suite in law w^{ch} hee is in. 15 June 1636 (f. 283).

1758.

PLUCKLEY.

ARCHBISHOP'S ENQUIRIES.

The extent of the parish from east to west is three miles and a half, its width from north to south is three miles, its circumference is ten miles and a half.

It consists of one village, three hamlets, twenty-two farm-houses, and fifty cottages, containing in all ninety-three families, and 411 inhabitants.

Sir Edward Dering, Bart., is the only gentleman who lives in the parish.

There is only one Papist in the parish, a labouring man and very old. No one has lately been perverted to Popery, neither is there is any place in ys parish in which Papists assemble for worship, nor doth any Popish Priest reside in it. There is no Popish schole kept in it, neither hath any Confirmation or Visitation by any Popish Bishop been held in it.

There are four Dissenters in the parish, all Anabaptists. Two of them are married men, whose families go to Church. The third is a farmer's servant, the fourth a very old woman. There are no Meeting Houses, nor any Dissenting Teacher in it.

The number of Dissenters has lessened of late years.

There are no Quakers in y^r parish, nor any Meeting House.

The people in general come regularly to Church, nor do any of them according to the best of my knowledge profess a disregard for religion.

I reside every year in the Parsonage House about four months, am four months resident in my Parsonage House at Canterbury, and the remaining four months I am in town in attendance upon the King in his closet. I have a Resident Curate, his name John Howdell, A.M. He is in Priest's Orders. He serves no other Cure, and I allow him £40 a year, Easter Offerings and Surplice Fees to the amount, I suppose, of seven or eight pounds more.

Public Service is duly performed twice every Lord's Day, and one sermon preached. Prayers are read all Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, every day in Passion Week, and on all Holidays.

There is no Chapel in the parish. The children are catechized every Wednesday and Friday in Lent, and Lewis's exposition chiefly made use of.

The children in the schole are frequently catechized, at other times also by the Curate and constantly by the Master. No persons frequent Publick worship who have not been baptized. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered eight times a year. About fifty comm^us. There is no Free Schole, Hospital, or Alms House in the parish.

There is a voluntary Charity Schole in the parish for twelve boys and eight girls. It is supported by Sir Edward and Lady Dering and the Rector. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetick. The girls are also taught to sow and knit, the boys work at proper times, always in harvest and hopping time, and whenever their parents particularly want them. They are lodged, fed, and clothed by y^r parents, and disposed of by them when they leave schole.

About seven acres of land of the clear yearly rent of five p^ds have been left to the parish, and the money given to such poor as receive no other allowance from it. There is likewise one acre of land, value £1 p^r an., given for the repairs of the Church. And it appears by the parish books that y^r money, for fifty years last past, has been faithfully applied to the uses for which it was given.

The money given at the Offertory is disposed of by the Minister alone to such persons of the parish as he judges to be the most proper objects of charity.

There is no other matter relating to the parish that I know of, of which it is proper to give his Grace the Archbishop information.

J. HEAD, Rect^r of Pluckley.

(Diocese of Canterbury, MS. 1134, vol. iii., f. 187; *Lamb Lib.* Enquiries are dated, Deanery of St. Paul's, May 1, 1758.)

PEVINGTON AND ITS RECTORS.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

At Pevington, formerly a hamlet of Pluckley, now only a farmhouse, there was anciently a church dedicated to the "Blessed Mary." A church existed at the time of Domesday, and Rectors were collated thereto independently of Pluckley until a union was effected by Archbishop Whitgitt in 1584, the church at Pevington having become dilapidated. What remained of the fabric was demolished toward the end of the eighteenth century. A dispute in regard to the tithes of Pevington is mentioned in the State Papers, 1636 (16 February, 447), when Sir Edward Dering, in a letter to Archbishop Laud, prays His Grace to admit one Mr. Craige.

JOSEPH DE GODWYRESTON, resigned.

1316. WILLIAM DE MOLESSCHE was instituted to the Church of Pevington June 16, 1316, by Archbishop Reynolds, it being vacant by the resignation of Joseph de Godwyreston, the last Rector (Reynolds, 16 *b*).

WILLIAM WYGHETON, died.

1361. THOMAS DOTE was admitted October 27, 1361, the Church of Pevington being vacant by the death of William Wygheton (Islip, 290 *b*).

THOMAS BARBOUR, exchanged.

1372. RICHARD FFAIRFORD was admitted at Charing, January 12, 1372, the last Rector, Thomas Barbour, having exchanged for the Vicarage of Stone (Wittlesey, 92 *b*, 93 *a*).

RICHARD FFYRFORD, died.

1405. RICHARD FFELD admitted May 4, 1405, vacant through the death of Richard Ffeyrford, last Rector (Arundel, 303 *a*).

1407. ROBERT LEYCEBY admitted July 4, 1407, vacant by the resignation of Richard Ffeld (Arundel, 315 *b*).

ALAN ELFER, died (Chicheley, i., 212 *b*).

1449. NICHOLAS REDE admitted April 2, 1449, vacant by the death of Alan Elfer (Stafford, 104 *a*).

1453. WILLIAM DE MONERCUE admitted December 4, 1453, upon the resignation of Nicholas Rede (Kemp, 326 *a*).

THOMAS BRENT, L.D., resigned.

1480. WILLIAM PAR admitted June 13, 1480, upon the resignation of Thomas Brent, L.D.

THOMAS WARE, died (Bourchier, f. 125 *a*).

1494. THOMAS SYDRAK was admitted at Lambeth July 7, 1494, upon the death of Thomas Ware (Morton, 158 *b*).

THOMAS BODE, died.

1519. THOMAS GUMELL, B.A., admitted at Otford, September 15, 1519, upon the death of Thomas Bode (Wareham, 369 *a*).

1523. JOHN ARCHER admitted July 4, 1523, on the resignation of Thomas Gumell (Wareham, 378 *a*).

1527. ALEXANDER FFROTYNHAM was admitted February 24, 1527, John Archer having exchanged for Chingford (Wareham, 395 *a*).

1530. RICHARD WYLSON was admitted February 17, 1530, upon the death of Alexander Ffrothyngnam (Wareham, 405 *b*). Ric'us Wylson is mentioned in *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Hen. VIII. (i., 96).

1584. Unio Eccliar. de Pevington & de Pluckley Cant. Diæc. Dat. apud Lambeth 28 Die Mensis January A.D. 1584 (Whitgift, 459 *a, b*).

1584. JOHN HYNE Institutio Mag. Jo'his Hyne ad Eccl. poch' de Pevington, jam legitime vacantem (Whitgift, 454 *b*).

PEVINGTON: RECTORIA.

ORDO PER D'M ARCHIEPUM.

Die Martis prox. post quinque septim anas Paschæ Anno 16 Jacobi regis Ordinatum est Jurator extrahatur et quod causa referatur d'no Archiep'o Cantuar de assensu partiam ad ordinand. inter partes prædictas.

Ffirst I hold the union to be good as being made in the 36 Yeare of King Henry the 8, and but only declared or ratified by the Lord Archbishop Whitgift in the year 1584.

Secondly S^r Anthony Deering shall pay for the tithes received from the 3 of July last & to be received till the third of July next, the summe of Twelve poundes, noe other Costes being to be aid unto M^r Copley in respect of the charges of y^e suit.

Thirdly M^r Copley shall from the third of July next receive the tithes in kind for one yeare that it may be indifferently judged what the value of them is.

Fourthly M^r Copley shall lett to S^r Anthony Deeringe for three yeares after the tithes att some reasonable rate as they two shall agree upon. Wherein I doe wish & order that S^r Anthony Deering have a favourable bargaine, and if they cannott agree upon the rate, then the Archbishop of Canterbury to determine the difference of rent or price betweene them.

Ffifthly that all former Controversies should be remitted and forgotten, and they to live peaceably, quietly, and christianly together.

Maii 16, 1618.

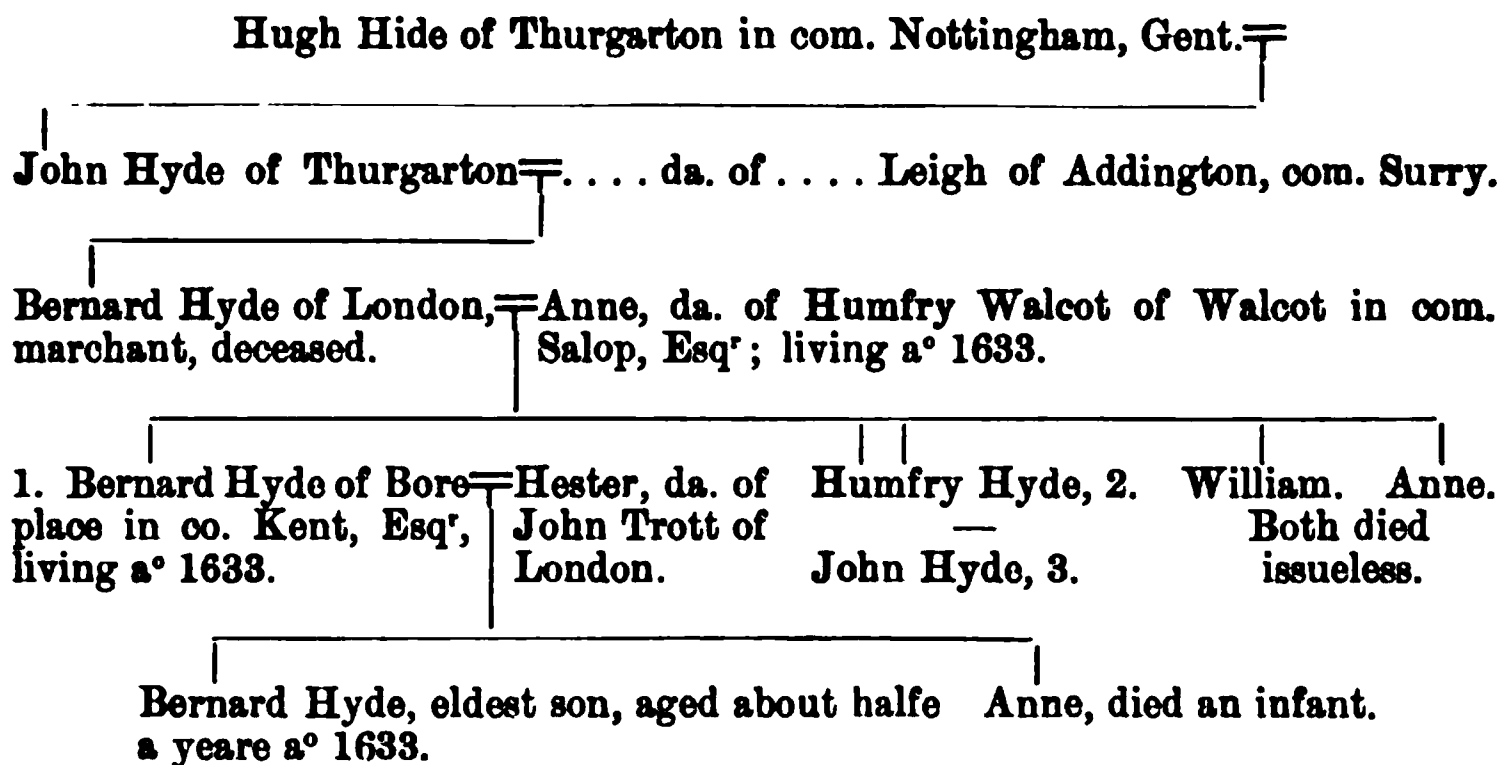
G. CANT.
(Abbot, 60.)

THE FAMILY OF HYDE, OF BORE PLACE AND SUNDRIDGE.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.,

VICAR OF ST. MICHAEL'S, SHREWSBURY.

THE following Pedigree was entered at the Visitation of London in 1633 by "Anne Hide," widow of Bernard Hyde, a merchant of London:—



This Coat and Crest are exemplified under the hand and seal of S^r William Segar, K^t, Garter Principall King of Armes, dated 16 Septemb. A^o 1609, 7^o Jacobi Regis et Scotiæ 43.

[ARMS *tricked*: Gules, a saltire between four bezants, a chief ermine. CREST: An unicorn's head coupéd argent, armed and maned or, collared vairé or and gules.]

Le Neve calls this last-named Bernard Hyde, the son of Bernard Hyde and Hester Trott, "S^r Bernard Hyde of Bore Place Kent," and names as his wife "Margaret d^r of S^r Will. Morley of Hal-naked Sussex K^t," and he adds this note to the Pedigree: "Kent. S^r Bernard Hide of Bore place Kent Kted at 30 Apr. 1661. See S^r Edw^d Byshe Visit. of Sussex in Morley's pedigree for S^r Bernard's wife. Vide C. 24, fol. 18. G. a saltyre bet. 4 besants a cheif ermine. See the crest there & ped. higher." (*Harleian MS.* 5801, fo. 49.)

I am not able to connect this family of Hyde with any of the families of the name who were settled in Cheshire, Dorsetshire, Lancashire, or Wiltshire. Nor have I attempted to trace the family in Nottinghamshire. The Registers of Thurgarton do not extend back to the sixteenth century; and no search has been made for the wills of these Nottinghamshire ancestors. Branches of this family were, however, located in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, and still remain in the latter county, though the family estates there have passed into other hands.

The Hydes possessed considerable estates in Kent. In Dr. Harris's *History*, vol. i., pp. 304-5, 1719, is a view of Bore Place, Sundrish, and Sharp's Place, the seats of John Hyde, Esq., who was also lord of the manors of Sundrish, Wield, and Millbrooks. The earliest entry of any Hyde in the Chiddingstone Register is in 1636, and in the Sundridge Register in 1665; in the Chevening Registers are no entries of Hyde.

The following account of this family very considerably enlarges the Visitation Pedigree set out above.

I. Hugh Hide of Thurgarton, Notts, Gent., the first-named in the Visitation Pedigree, living in the sixteenth century, was father of:

II. John Hyde of Thurgarton, who married a daughter of Leigh of Addington, co. Surrey, and by her had issue:

III. Bernard Hyde of Mincing Lane, London, merchant, a member of the Salters' Company; one of the Commissioners of Excise to King Charles I.; he purchased Bore Place and Milbroke of Sir Percival Willoughby, Knt, at the beginning of the reign of James I.; devisee of lands in Fulham and Richmond, and executor of the will of his "brother" Michaell Meryall, citizen and salter of London, 1624 (P.C.C., 29 Byrde). He died in July 1631. By his will, dated 7 and proved P.C.C., 29 July 1631 (83 St. John), he desires to be buried in St. Dunstan's in the East, London, and left £100 towards repairing that Church, and £5 to the poor of the parish. His wife is to occupy his capital house in Mincing Lane for her life, or she may have her dwelling in his house at Little Ilford if she prefer it. He gives his son Barnard Hyde £3000, which Mr. John Trott is to give as part of his daughter's marriage portion, and all his cattle at Bore Place. He devises to his son Humfrey Hyde in fee his lands in Langtoft and Baston, co. Lincoln. He married Ann daughter of Humfry Walcot of London (second son of John Walcot of Walcot in the county of Salop, Esq.), and

sister of Humfry Walcot of Walcot, Esq., Sheriff of Shropshire in 1631 (see Pedigree of Walcot in the *Visitation of Shropshire* 1623, Harleian Society, vol. xxix., p. 476; Arms: Argent, a chevron between three chessrooks ermines), and by her had issue:

(1) Bernard Hyde, of whom next.

(2) Humfrey Hyde of Langtoft, co. Lincoln; devisee of lands in Langtoft and Baston, co. Lincoln, under his father's will in 1631. The date of his death is not known; but he was dead before 1670. The Pedigree of this family is given in Blore's *Rutland*, pp. 50-51.

(3) John Hyde of Sundridge Place, Esq.; born 1611; died unmarried 27 May, and buried at Sundridge 7 June 1677, aged 66. M.I. in Sundridge Church: "MS. JOHANIS HYDE Armigeri, Cujus Jus et Fas Vitæ Duces, Hic Ille Vir bonus, Pietatis in Deum, Benignitatis in Amicos, Charitatis in Omnes, Eleemosynarum et Annorum Satur, Cœlebs requiescit. Ob. Maij 27°, An° Ætat. Suae 66, Salutis restitutæ 1677. Amoris et Observantiæ Ergo Posuit Hoc Nepos H. H." By his will, dated 26 September 1670, and proved in the Shoreham and Croydon Peculiar 28 June 1677 by his nephew Humphrey Hyde, his residuary legatee and executor (Register Book, at Somerset House, fol. 469), he directs his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Dunstan's in the East, near his brother Bernard Hyde, Esq., deceased; but this direction was evidently not carried out. He purchased the manors of Sundridge, Upland, and South Weald of Mr. Brooker, in the reign of Charles I. In 1663 he gave a silver cup and paten to Sundridge Church; the cover is inscribed, "The guift of John Hyde, Esq., of this parish, Anno Dom. 1663" (cf. *Church Plate in Kent*, part i., 70). In 1665 he subscribed £10 towards the new bells at Sundridge. During the civil wars he and Mr. Bernard Hyde seem to have received the money raised in Chiddingstone, and paid the same "to the Committee at Knowle" for horses, arms, soldiers, etc.,—evidently for the Parliament. (Chiddingstone Churchwardens' and Overseers' Books.)

(4) William Hyde, died without issue.

(5) Anne, died without issue.

iv. Bernard Hyde, merchant of London, and of Bore Place; presumably a parliamentarian in the civil wars, for which cause he raised and received money in Chiddingstone conjointly with his brother John. In 1633-4 he (and not his son Sir Bernard Hyde, as stated in the *Church Plate in Kent*, p. 62) gave a silver cup with paten cover, with his arms and crest and initials engraved thereon, to Chiddingstone Church. He died in January 1655, and was buried

at St. Dunstan's in the East, London. He married Hester daughter of John Trott of London, merchant (see Pedigree of Trott in *Visitation of London*, 1634, Harleian Society, vol. xvii, p. 297; Arms: Paly of six or and gules, on a canton argent a cross flory pierced of the first), and by her had issue:

(1) Sir Bernard Hyde, Knight, of Bore Place, born 1633; knighted 30 April 1661 by King Charles II. In 1669 he gave a silver flagon, and in 1675 a silver alms-dish, to Chiddingstone Church; each has the arms of Hyde impaling Morley engraved on it, and the inscription, "Eccl'ie parochial de Chiddingstone in agro Cantiano D.D.D. Bernardus Hyde Mil. de Boreplace," and the year. He was buried at Chiddingstone 14 July 1685; but I have not yet found his will. He married about 1661 Margaret daughter and coheir (with her half-sister Mary, Countess of Derby) of Sir William Morley, K.B., of Halfnaked, co. Sussex, by his second wife Mary daughter of Sir Robert Heath, Knight, by whom he had issue an only son, who died an infant, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the East, London, 12 May 1662. His widow survived him. Lady Margaret Hyde's will is dated 13 October 1690, and was proved with several codicils in P.C.C., 10 April 1701, by Sir William Morley, Knight, and Mrs Cecily Osbaston, the executors (50 Dyer). She directs her body to be buried either at Boxgrove in Sussex, where she was christened and her parents are buried, or at Chiddingstone, where her husband was buried, or at St. Dunstan's, near Thames Street, where her husband's parents and her only child are buried — which place she is nearest to at her death. She makes bequests to a very large number of relatives, who are named in the will. (See Pedigree of Morley in *Visitation of Sussex*, Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, Dallaway's *Sussex*, and *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. xx.; Arms: Sable, a leopard's head argent, jessant-de-lis or.)

(2) Humfrey Hyde, of whom next.

(3) William Hyde, buried at Sundridge 28 July 1645.

(4) Charles Hyde, buried at Sundridge 23 May 1649

(5) Anne, died 24 February 1695, buried at Norton, co. Leicester; M.I. there; married 5 February 1651 to William Whalley of Norton, co. Leicester, Esq., by whom she had seven sons and five daughters. Mr. Whalley was born 14 May 1620, died 29 March 1719, and was buried at Norton 1 April, M.I. there. (See Pedigree of Whalley in *Visitation of Leicestershire*, 1619, Nichols's *Leicestershire*, ii., p. 736, and Hill's *Market Harborough*, p. 175; Arms: Argent, three whales' heads erased, lying fessways, sable, two and

one.) William Whalley was thirteenth in descent from Wyamarus Whalley, lord of Whalley, co. Lancaster; was lord of the manors of Norton and Cossington, co. Leicester; and one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak in 1660, his estate being then at least £2000 a year.

(6) Katherine, baptized in June and buried 18 August 1637 at Chiddingstone.

(7) Elizabeth, baptized at Bore Place 29 September 1643; married in 1664 Stanhope Whalley of Norton, Gent. (first-cousin of the above William Whalley). Marriage Licence, Faculty Office, 13 June 1664. They had issue two sons and two daughters.

v. Humfrey Hyde of St. Ann's, Westminster, and of the Middle Temple, Gent.; baptized at Chiddingstone 1 October 1636; was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak 1660, his estate being worth £600 per annum; he died 16 and was buried 22 May 1719 at Sundridge; M.I. there. He left a charity of £6 yearly for the education of ten poor children of Sundridge, payable out of his estate or farm called Gatton's, in the parish of Cliff, co. Kent (Benefaction Board in Sundridge Church). His will is dated 9 August 1718, and was proved with a codicil in P.C.C., 8 June 1719, by John Hyde, William Hyde, Edward Hyde, Elizabeth wife of James King, and Margaret Stephens *alias* Reynolds, wife of John Stephens, the executors, sons and daughters of the deceased (107 Browning). Admon. de bonis non was granted by P.C.C., 6 April 1741, 22 October 1743, 29 April 1769, and 19 May 1772.

By his will he directs that he be buried in Sundridge Churchyard, near the back of the wall of his uncle Hyde's monument, 10 feet deep; he devises Milbrook's Farm in Kent to his son John Hyde for life, with remainder to his grandsons John Hyde and Strode Hyde successively in tail male; his estate at Hammersmith to his son Edward Hyde; Gatton's Farm in Kent to his grandson Strode Hyde for life, remainder to his grandson Savill Hyde; and Darland Farm in Gillingham, Kent, to his grandsons Savill, Strode, and John for life, remainder to his son William Hyde in fee; and he directs that the communion plate belonging to his chapel at Boar Place be continued there for the use of the said chapel.

He married at Little Ilford about 1662 (Marriage Licence, Faculty Office, 31 January 1661-2) Elizabeth daughter of Francis (so on her M.I., but Henry in Marriage Licence, and see also *Visitation of Essex*) Osbaston of Aldersbrook Hall, Little Ilford,

co. Essex (she was born 1645, and died 13 and was buried 20 July 1713 at Sundridge; M.I. there):

"To the Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH HYDE (wife of HUMFREY HYDE, Esq.), who was married 51 years, and died the 18th of July 1713 in the 69th year of her age. She was Daughter of Francis Osbaston, Esq^r, of Aldersbrook Hall in Essex."

He had issue five sons and five daughters:

(1) John Hyde, of whom next.

(2) Bernard Hyde, baptized at Sundridge 17 November 1665; probably died young.

(3) William Hyde of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square; married 1703 (Settlement dated 20 December 1703, and confirmed by his father's will, which settled Wigon's Key Wharf in Thames Street upon his issue) Margaret daughter of; and died in 1740. Administration granted by P.C.C., 26 January 1741, to his daughter Elizabeth; and Admon. de bonis non granted in April 1746.

(4) Henry Hyde, M.A. and Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; born 1681; died 4 and buried 6 February 1706 at Sundridge.

(5) Edward Hyde of New Inn, London; born 1687; died unmarried 29 March 1726; buried 4 April 1726 at Sundridge; M.I. there:

"Humphry Hyde, Esq., died 16 May 1719, aged 83.

Edward Hyde, his son, died 29 March 1736, aged 39."

His will is dated 1 March 1725, and was proved P.C.C., 29 March 1726, by William Hyde, the executor and brother of deceased (51 Plymouth). Admon. de bonis non granted 17 December 1774 to Thomas Sibthorpe. He devises his copyholds in Hammersmith to his nephew Strode Hyde for life, with remainder to his two sons Bernard Hyde and Edward Hyde in fee. He had two daughters, Margaret, who died young, and Elizabeth, who was married, first, to Harrison, and, secondly, to William Payne King, and died before October 1743.

(6) Esther, buried at Sundridge 19 October 1677.

(7) Margaret, buried at Sundridge 29 October 1678.

(8) Anne, born 1669; buried 2 February 1696-7 at Sundridge; married 1690 (Marriage Licence, Faculty Office, 8 July 1690, to marry at St. Mary Abchurch) to John Chaplin of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, London; and had issue three children, Anne, Anne, and Thomas Christi Chaplin, all buried at Sundridge 1691-3.

(9) Elizabeth, born 1670; married, first, 1688, to George Copley of St. John the Evangelist, London (Marriage Licence, Faculty Office, 7 June 1688); and, secondly, to the Rev. Dr. James King; and died before 1741.

(10) Margaret, married, first, to Reynolds, by whom she had issue a son John Reynolds, and, secondly, to John Stephens; and died before 1741.

vi. John Hyde of Sundridge, Esq., lord of the manors of Sundridge, Wield, and Milbrooks, co. Kent, and of one-third of the manor of Otford; devisee of Whitley Woods and of the manor of Oateford under the will of Lady Katherine Strode in 1710; born 1663; died 21 and was buried 28 August 1729 at Sundridge; M.I. there:

Arms: Hyde impaling Strode.

“Under this Pew lies the Body of JOHN HYDE, Esq^r, Lord of the Manors of SUNDRISH, WIELD, and MILLBROOKS. He was a true Lover of his Country; a Tender Husband; an affectionate Father; a sincere Friend; and his hand of Charity ever Stretched to the Poor. He died August 21, 1729, Aged 66.”

His will is dated 8 July 1723, and was proved P.C.C., 1 September 1729, by Mary Hyde, his widow and executrix (247 Abbott). Admon. de bonis non granted by P.C.C., 19 May 1772, to Thomas Fallowfield; and again in August 1781. He gives £5 each to the poor of Chiddingstone and Sundridge; devises to his youngest son Savile Hyde his third part of the manor of Otford and Whitley Woods in Sevenoaks containing 120 acres; to his eldest son John Hyde his pictures at Bore Place and Sundrish, and library of books; and directs that his body be buried in his chancel, under his seat or pew in the church of Sundrish, where he desires a monument may be placed to cost £10. He married Mary daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Strode of Chevening, co. Kent, Knight and Barrister-at-Law (son of Sir George Strode of Westerham, Knight, and grandson of William Strode of Shepton Mallett), by Catharine his wife, third daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, co. York, and widow of Sir William Cholmondeley, Bart.; and by her (who was born 1669, and was buried at Sundridge 2 September 1754; see Pedigrees of Strode in *Visitation of Somerset*, and Harleian MSS. 1445 and 1559; Arms: Ermine, on a canton sable a crescent argent) he had issue seven sons and five daughters:

(1) John Hyde of Bore Place, Esq.; died unmarried, and was buried in the chancel of Sundridge Church 26 May 1740. His will

is dated 27 May 1738, and was proved P.C.C., 20 May 1740, by Savil Hyde, his brother and executor (144 Browne). He bequeathed £3000 to his three natural children, all born of the body of Elizabeth Payne; devises to his brother Savil Hyde, Edlows, Sleighters otherwise Theobalds, and Sharp's Place, in co. Kent; and to his brother Strode Hyde for his life, Bore Place in the parish of Chiddingstone, the manor of Milbrooke and messuages there, with remainder to his nephew Bernard Hyde in tail male; and gives the residue to his brother Savil Hyde, whom he appoints executor.

By Elizabeth Payne he left three natural children:

[1] John Hyde *alias* Payne of Cornhill and of Upper Clapton, merchant; born 1724; died 30 July, and buried 8 August 1776 at Sundridge; M.I. there:

"John Hyde of Cornhill, London, merchant, died 30 July 1776, æt. 52. Humphry Hyde his brother died in April 1748, æt. 10. Both were sons of John Hyde of Bore Place, who died in May 1740, and is interred in this Chancel. Katherine, wife of above John Hyde, died Feb. 14, 1807, aged 79"

He married Katherine . . . (who was born 1728, and died 14 and was buried 22 February 1807 at Sundridge; her Arms: Three escallops, are carved on an escutcheon of pretence on her husband's tomb), and had issue a son John Hyde. His will is dated 29 June 1776, and was proved P.C.C., 21 August 1776, by Catherine Hyde and John Baker, Esq., the executors (360 Bellas). He directs his body to be buried at Sundridge, in the churchyard, near the chancel door; and bequeaths £200 to the minister and churchwardens of Sundridge, the interest to be given to twelve poor families; to his wife his chariot and coach-horses, £20,000, and an annuity of £400, payable out of certain estates in the island of St. Christopher, and of £200 out of estates in the island of Granada; and the residue to his son John Hyde.

[2] Humphrey Hyde *alias* Payne, baptized at Chiddingstone 10 December 1734; buried at Sundridge 15 April 1748; M.I. there.

[3] Savilla.

(2) Humphry Hyde, baptized at Sundridge 22 June 1691; buried there 13 January 1716.

(3) Strode Hyde, of whom next.

(4) Francis Hyde, born 6 and baptized 16 August 1698 at Sundridge.

(5) Bernard Hyde, buried at Sundridge 9 May 1701.

(6) Nicholas Hyde, buried at Sundridge 8 December 1701.

(7) Savill Hyde of Sundridge, Gent.; devisee of Edlows, Sleighters otherwise Theobalds, and Sharp's Place, all in co. Kent, under his brother John Hyde's will 1740; he seems to have inherited Sundridge, probably under marriage settlement; privately baptized at Sundridge 9 July 1704; buried there 18 April 1741. His will is dated 5 December 1740, and was proved in P.C.C., 14 April 1741, by Sarah Hyde, his widow and executrix (93 Spurway). He devised his real estate, and his leaseholds in Albemarle Street, Clerkenwell, to his wife for life, remainder to his son John in fee; bequeaths 40s. to the poor of Sundridge; and directs that he be buried at Sundridge in a grave 10 feet deep. He married 1730 (the Marriage Settlement is dated 19 February 1730) Sarah Adamson of Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, by whom (who was born 1706, and died 22 February 1751-2, and was buried at Quorndon, co. Leicester), he had issue a son:

John Hyde of Sundridge and of Quorndon, co Leicester, Esq. He pulled down Sundridge Place, and erected a new house there in 1772. Born 1733; died 8 January 1789, and was buried at Quorndon; M.I. He married Mary Wild, by whom (who was born 1735, and died 3 and was buried 8 September 1787 at Quorndon; M.I. there) he had a large family, of whom was Savile John Hyde, who will be noticed hereafter. Soon after his decease Sundridge Place was sold.

(8) Elizabeth, died unmarried.

(9) Savilla, baptized at Sundridge 23 June 1695; married to Thomas Fallowfield, and died s.p.

(10) Mary, born 23 and baptized 30 January 1696-7 at Sundridge.

(11) Frances, born 1700; died 7 and buried 19 January 1767-8 at Sundridge; M.I. there; married, first, to Richard Tidmarsh, by whom she had a son Richard Tidmarsh, baptized at Sundridge 31 December 1721; and, secondly, to Peter Shaw, M.D., by whom she had a daughter Jane, born 1735; died 7 and buried 17 May 1750 at Sundridge; M.I. there. (Arms of Shaw, engraved on tomb: A chevron between three fusils.)

(12) Margaret, married, first, to Edgson; secondly, to Woodhouse; and thirdly, to John Cupp.

VII. Strode Hyde of Bore Place, Esq.; devisee for life of Bore Place under the will of his eldest brother John Hyde 1740; lord of the manor of Milbrooks, co. Kent; owned lands in Chiddingstone, Penshurst, Surrendon, Gillingham, Chatham, and Hammer-

smith; baptized at Sundridge 22 January 1692-3, died 5 and buried 12 February 1741 at Chiddingstone; M.I. there.

"Near this Place lies the Body of Strode Hyde, Esq., of Boor Place, who Departed this life February y^e 5th 1741-2, Aged 50."

His will is dated 7 January 1741, and proved in P.C.C., 6 Feb. 1741, by Elizabeth Hyde, his widow and executrix (53 Trenley). He directs his body to be buried at Chiddingstone; devises Boarplace, his manor of Millbrook, Surrendon, and his lands in Chiddingstone and Penshurst, to his wife Elizabeth Hyde for life, and then to his heirs; and to his son Bernard Hyde his lands in Hammersmith, Darland in Gillingham, and Chatham, and £25 per annum issuing out of Boar Place, Milbrook, etc.; and directs that the communion plate belonging to Boar-place be continued there for the use of the said chapel. He married Elizabeth, daughter of . . ., and had issue by her (who was buried at Sundridge 16 February 1746) two sons and one daughter:

- (1) Bernard Hyde, of whom next.
- (2) Edward Hyde, died an infant.
- (3) Elizabeth.

VIII. Bernard Hyde of Southwark, Gent.; devisee in tail male of Boar Place, Millbrook, etc., under the will of his uncle John Hyde 1740. He seems to have barred the entail, and sold Boar Place and Millbrook to Henry Streatfield, Esq. He died in 1767-8, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street. His will is dated 20 July 1766, and was proved in P.C.C., 25 February 1768, by Thomas Sibthorpe of the Middle Temple, Gent., one of the executors (66 Secker). He directs his body to be buried in the vault of Christ Church, Newgate Street, near his late wife Susanna Hyde, "in the large wooden coffin now in my possession;" he confirms a settlement dated 27 and 28 June 1764, whereby he settled Wiggins Key and New River Shares upon certain trusts; he bequeaths his personalty to his wife Ann Hyde for life, and then to his daughters Susanna Hyde and Mary Elizabeth Hyde, and leaves £100 to his natural son Bernard Hyde otherwise Schooling, begotten on the body of Jane Schooling. He married, first, Susanna Harrow, who died before 1766, and was buried at Christ Church, Newgate Street, and, secondly, Ann daughter of . . ., who survived him. By his first wife he left issue two daughters:

- (1) Susanna.
- (2) Mary Elizabeth, who married James Butler, and had issue three children: James Butler, Elizabeth, and Susannah Abigail,

who married her second-cousin Savile John Hyde of Quorndon, Esq. (son of John Hyde, and grandson of Savill Hyde of Sundridge, who died April 1741).

Bernard Hyde was the last of the family who owned Bore Place and Millbrooks, in co. Kent; and only a few years later his cousin John Hyde parted with Sundridge; and then all the old Hyde estates in Kent left the family. Members of the family are still living in the counties of Leicester and Nottingham and elsewhere; but so far as Kent is concerned, it is unnecessary to trace the descent of the Hydes any further.

It only remains to say that PEDIGREES of the Hydes of Bore Place and Sundridge are given in the *Visitation of London*, 1633-5; Le Neve's *Knights*; Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iii., p. 109; and Blore's *Rutland*, pp. 50-1. Their Pedigree must probably have been entered up at the last Visitation of Kent, which is preserved only in the College of Arms.

Their ARMS were: Gules, a saltire or between four bezants, a chief ermine. CREST: An unicorn's head, couped argent, armed and maned or, collared vairé or and gules. These were exemplified by Sir William Segar, Knight, Garter, 16 September 1609.

For the purposes of this memoir of the Hydes I have searched carefully the Parish Registers of Sundridge, Chiddingstone, and Chevening, in co. Kent, and the Wills and Administrations at Somerset House.

ON THE LANDING-PLACE OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

BY GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

It may seem presumption in me to re-open the question of the landing-place of St. Augustine after the learned Antiquaries who have written on the subject, so that my essay requires a few words of introduction. I have been led to this enquiry because there seems no agreement among the writers as to the exact locality of the place called Ebbsfleet.

In Dean Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, at the conclusion of the chapter relating to St. Augustine (page 54), he reviews briefly the various places where the event is supposed to have taken place:—

“First, *Ebbsfleet*: for this the main reasons are, 1st, the fact that it was the usual landing-place in ancient Thanet, as shewn by the tradition that Hengist, St. Mildred, and the Danes came there (Lewis, page 83; Hasted, iv., page 289). 2nd, the fact that Bede's whole narrative emphatically lands Augustine in Thanet and not on the mainland. 3rd, the present situation with the local tradition (page 29).

“Secondly, The spot called the *Boarded Groin* (Lewis, page 83), also marked in the Ordnance Survey as the landing-place of the Saxons. But this must then have been covered by the sea.

“Third, *Stonar*, near Sandwich. Sandwich MS., in Boys's *Sandwich*, page 836. But this, even if not covered by the sea, must have been a mere island (Hasted, iv., page 585).

“Fourth, *Richborough*. *Ibid.*, page 838. But this was not in the Isle of Thanet. and the story is probably founded partly on Thorn's narrative (1242), which, by speaking of Retesburgh in *Insula Thaneti*, shews that he means the whole port, and partly on its having been actually the scene of the final debarkation on the mainland, as described in a previous

page.” Following this summary Stanley gives us a Map of the Isle of Thanet at the time of the landing of St. Augustine.

In all the accounts of this event that reach us the historical facts have been supplemented and explained upon the views which the authors held respecting the physical, I might almost say geological, changes that have taken place on this coast since the events then referred to.

It has been my endeavour as a geologist to trace back the various changes that have taken place in the River Stour and Wantsum estuary for some years past. In the year 1880 I read a Paper before the East Kent Natural History Society, entitled “The Changes which have taken place in East Kent, in the coast and river valleys since the Roman occupation of Britain.” This Paper appears to have influenced the British Association on Coast-erosion to ask me to undertake for them a detailed examination of this part of the coast, and report thereon; moreover, I was then furnished with maps and historical data to help me in the enquiry. I had, previously to this, while engaged in the excavations at Richborough, examined the surrounding marshes, and drawn a map which was published with the account in Vol. VIII. of the Proceedings of the Kent Archæological Society.

Mr. Green, in the Preface to his book on *The Making of England* (page vii), writes: “Physical geography has still its part to play in the written records of human history to which it gives so much of its shape and form.”

It is then to this physical geographical aspect of the question which I would now direct attention.

I have quite lately read a Paper before the East Kent Natural History Society on “The Mouth of the Stour.” It will be seen that the ancient limits of the Isle of Thanet are inseparably bound up with this question.

After the most attentive study of the historical facts relating to Ebbsfleet, I am forced to the conclusion that little is to be gained from the documentary evidence, and that the chief reliance must be placed on the physical aspect of the question.

I must necessarily refer to the documentary evidence, which

has been translated and commented upon by so many writers, to which there is nothing of consequence to add. I shall, however, in quoting their statements make some remarks on the same as I proceed. Firstly, we find in 449, according to the Saxon Chronicle, "Hengist and Horsa, invited by Vortigern, King of the Britons, landed in Britain on the shore which is called Wippidsfleet." According to another reading, 449, "Vortigern invited the Angles thither, and they came to Britain in three ceols at the place called Wippidsfleet."

A.D. 465, "This year Hengist and Æsc fought against the Welsh near Wippidsfleet, and there slew twelve Welsh ealdormen, and one of their own Thanes was slain whose name was Wipped."*

Mr. Green (*Making of England*) writes on the landing of the Jutes, 449—450: "A band of warriors was drawn to the shores of Britain by the usual pledge of land and pay, in three keels (so ran the legend of their conquest), and with their ealdormen Hengist and Horsa at their head they landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet." And he goes on to inform us, "the English Conquest as a whole rests on the authority of the English Chronicle; the annals of 449 to the end of the English conquest were probably embodied in the Chronicle in the middle of the ninth century."†

This foundation of the whole story is cloudy enough; according to it the landing-place was called after *Wipped*, one of the Jutish Thanes slain there. But we do not get any nearer to the exact locality. As these Jutes came at the invitation of Vortigern, King of Kent, who probably fixed his residence at Richborough, we should of course conclude that they came with their ships to the Rutupian Harbour, which was probably situated between Stonar and Richborough. And if the events of 449 were not recorded till the ninth century there is an additional source of uncertainty. Ebbsfleet, moreover, is not mentioned—it is a mere conjecture that Wippedsfleet meant Ebbsfleet, the latter term being supposed to be derived from ebb and flow.

* Bede's *Ecclesiastical History and Saxon Chronicle*, Giles's edit.

† *Making of England*, note, page 28.

Now we come to St. Augustine's landing, A.D. 597. According to Bede, "On the east of Kent is the large Isle of Thanet containing, according to the English way of reckoning, 600 families, divided from the other land by the River Wantsum, which is about three furlongs over, and *fordable* only in two places, for both ends of it run into the sea. In this Island landed the servant of our Lord, Augustine, and his companions, being, as is reported, nearly forty men."*

We learn from subsequent writers that the two fordable places mentioned by Bede are Sarre and Sandwich; fordable has been surmised to mean passable by boats. And we know that a ferry existed in early times at Sarre and one at Sandwich crossing the river to Stonar.

It will be seen that the exact spot where Augustine landed is not mentioned by Bede, only that it was in the Isle of Thanet. In a note to Dean Stanley's *Memorials of Canbury* (page 53), with regard to Ebbsfleet in Thanet, he writes, "It must have been at this place, from the fact that it was the *usual* landing-place in ancient Thanet, as is shewn by the tradition that Hengist, St. Mildred, and the Danes came there, and the fact that Bede's whole narrative emphatically lands Augustine in Thanet and not on the mainland,"—the place indicated by Stanley being the spot where the farm called Ebbsfleet is situated. But Stonar, near Sandwich, would be equally in the Isle of Thanet, and close to Richborough, where, according to Thorn and Thomas Sprott,† Augustine and his companions landed, waiting in the Isle of Thanet until it pleased King Ethelbert to receive them: "Which thing the King hearing came shortly after into the Isle of Thanet unto his pallace or castle of Rupichester, situate nigh the old citty of Stonehore, and the King sitting under the cliff or rock whereon the castle is built, commanded Augustine with his followers to be brought before him."‡ A difficulty has been found in accepting this conclusion because Richborough is not in the Isle of Thanet,

* *Ecclesiastical History*, Giles, page 37.

† *Catalogue of British History*, iii., page 208.

‡ See also Canon Jenkins in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., page lix.

and Thorn speaks of "Retesburgh in *Insula Thaneti*." But he was probably alluding to the general name of the port,* or confused the first landing with the scene of the final debarcation on the mainland—for the Missionaries crossed the ferry to Richborough, and from thence advanced by the Roman road to Canterbury.

Tradition is not a very safe guide, especially when the traditions are at variance. The mention of St. Mildred as landing at Ippedsflete is recorded in Lambard and Thorn: "This woman (saith he) was so mightily defended with divine power that lying in a hot oven, three hours together, she suffered not of the flame; she was also endued with such godlike vertue, that coming out of France, the very stone whereon she first stepped at Ippedeflete in this Isle received the impression of her foot, and retained it for ever, having besides this property, that whithersoever you removed the same, it would within short time, and without help of man's hand, return to the former place again." †

The former landing-places were mostly fleets or streams leading into some large river—as we find in the names of Purfleet, Northfleet, Fleet Street, etc., names of like import on the Thames and suitable landing-places for the ships of those days. Ebbsfleet in this case would perhaps mean a stream leading into a river that ebbs and flows.

Formerly Ebbsfleet was supposed to be situated where the farm-house of that name stands, and is so placed in the Ordnance Maps of Thanet; of late the spot has been shifted to near "The Sportsman," and by a spring of water called St. Augustine's Well, chiefly on the representation of the late Mr. W. R. Bubb, who resided at Minster; he walked with me to the spot where the present memorial cross is erected, and explained his reasons for concluding that the landing must have been there, and not at or near the Ebbsfleet Farm, as usually represented. These reasons were chiefly the presence of a large oak tree that was said to

* "The plural form of the name *Rutupie* suggests the existence in *Portus Rutupensis* of a second town, which would naturally be situated on the Eastern shore, as Richborough stood on the Western bank, of the estuary" (*Archæ Cent.*, Vol. XII, p. 330). This town may have been Stonar.

† Lambard, *Perambulation of Kent*, page 100.

have formerly grown there, and the proximity of the place to Cottington-field, which he thought a corruption of God-man-field.* The said oak tree referred to is mentioned as coinciding with the account given in Lewis's *History of Thanet*. The latter, quoting Bede, states: "Some days after the King himself came into the Island, and mistrusting they might use some magical arts to deceive him, appointed to give them audience in the open air, *under an oak which grew about the middle of the Island*, which tree the German Pagans had in the highest veneration." It will be seen at once on reference to Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* that this is a *mis-quotation*. Nothing is said in Bede about an oak. The account of this great oak by Mr. W. Bubb is rather strange, for at the present time the oak is quite a rare tree in the Isle of Thanet. Boys, in his general view of the agriculture of the Island of Thanet, quoted by Hasted, vol. iv., page 292, states: "The timber growing in this Island is in general elm, which in the lower part of it, about Minster and Monkton, grows to a good height. Just by the house of Powcies farm there was till lately a small grove of oaks, the only one in the Island, but the unthriving state of them shewed how unkind both soil and situation were to them."†

It must strike every one who reads any modern account of Ebbsfleet how all the writers draw their conclusions from the supposed configuration of the county in early times, and as far as I am able to learn they possessed very small ability to comprehend geographical and physical forces. I need not repeat instances, for they appear in all the writers of the last, and some even of this, century.

Mr. Green, in his *Making of England*, speaking of the Jutes in Thanet, writes: "Their quarters in Thanet would satisfy the followers of Hengist, who thus lay encamped within sight of their fellow pirates in the Channel, and who felt themselves secure against the treachery which often proved fatal to the Germans that Rome called to her aid, by *the broad inlet* that parted their camp from the mainland. Everything in the character of the ground *confirms* the

* See Bubb's *History* (in the Thanet Guide), Hutchings and Crowsley.

† Hasted, folio, vol. iv.

tradition which fixes this spot at Ebbsfleet, for great as the physical changes of the county have been since the fifth century, they have told little on its features. At the time of Hengist's landing a broad inlet of the sea parted Thanet from the mainland of Britain, for the marshes which stretch from Reculver and Sandwich were then, as they remained for centuries, a wide sea-channel hardly less than a mile wide."*

Again, Stanley writes:† "You all remember the high ground where the white chalk cliffs of Ramsgate suddenly end in *Pegwell Bay*. Look from that high ground over the level flat which lies between these cliffs and the point where they begin again in *St. Margaret's* cliffs beyond Walmer. The level ground which stretches between the two cliffs was then in great part covered with water. . . . Moreover at that remote age Sandwich Haven was not yet choked up, so that all the ships which came from France and Germany on their way to London sailed up into this large port, and through the river out at the other side by Reculver; or if they were going to land in Kent, at Richborough or the mainland, or at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet."

When any of these writers give us an authority for this statement it invariably turns on Bede's *History* and the map in Battely's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*. I have been much puzzled to account for the map in Battely, seeing that he gives us no description of it in the letterpress, but rather argues against such a supposition; but I believe I have at last cleared up the mystery. Battely's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ* was published some time after his decease, the first edition in 1711 and the second in 1745, in which the map I allude to is found. In a *History of the Isle of Thanet*, by John Lewis, 1723, and from a Paper he read before the Society of Antiquaries, October 11, 1744, it appears he then undertook to shew that Battely was wrong in his account of the boundaries of the ancient port of Richborough, and he goes on to state that the mouth of the estuary extended from Ramsgate cliff to Walmer.

This map is again copied into Hasted's *History of Kent*,

* *Making of England*, page 29.

† *Memorials of Canterbury*, page 29.

vol. iv., pages 288-9, and up to the present time it seems generally to have been received as the true explanation of what must have been the state of the ancient Portus Rutupensis. With regard to Mr. Lewis's quotations they are often erroneous, his description of Bede's account of the Wantsum being a case in point.

The map in Battely's *History* is not taken from any more ancient source than that of his own time, in the last century; it is merely copied from a map giving the outlines of Thanet and the mainland, omitting altogether Sandwich and Stonar, which he supposed to be beneath the waters of the Wantsum; and he omits to give us any historical or physical data for his broad assertions. It represents the sea-level as then so greatly in excess of the present high-water mark as to overflow lands that are now more than thirty feet above Ordnance datum line, making the sea occupy all the marsh-land from Deal to Minster. But I cannot, after a study of the physical changes and actual evidences presented to a geological observer at the present time, accept this interpretation. And when I enquire into the historical evidences I do not find one *single fact* to support such a conclusion. Although it is stated again and again that Ebbsfleet was the usual landing-place in the Isle of Thanet in ancient times, the only instances adduced are the landing of Hengist and Horsa, the landing of St. Augustine, St. Mildred, and the Danish invaders; and the locality of this Ebbsfleet is equally obscure.

With regard to the supposed presence of this great estuary, with a mouth opening from Walmer to Pegwell Bay (a distance, remember, of 8 miles), and 2 miles wide between the mainland and Thanet inside Richborough, opening out into the mouth of the Thames with a width of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile—such an inlet, washed by the waves of the Straits of Dover, must have left behind it evidences of its presence in cliffs along its entire length; and where are they? Then it must have left inside some sort of beach; where is it? Then the bed of this sea must be strewn with shells of the molluscs and other denizens of the sea, of which we find no evidence whatever except a few cockle-shells and occasional shells of

brackish-water origin. The tradition about the famed Rutupian oysters will not bear investigation.

And so far as the relative height of the water in Roman times is concerned, we have evidence that the foundation of a Roman house was cut through when the South-Eastern Railway was laid below the Castrum, and but little above the present level of the water in the river close by at high tide. And it is easy to shew from other parts of the coast that at the period of the Roman occupation of Britain the sea rose no higher than it does now; nay, the evidence is rather the other way, viz.: that the land stood relatively higher than at present.

Such an estuary as I have pictured must have, in the Roman period, presented at low tide a series of mud-flats on either side of the main river, which were only covered by water at high tide, and some portions only at spring tides. Through these mud-flats the spring water from the chalk hills of Thanet (which dip down to the Marsh) would find their way into the main river as fleets. At high tide they would be covered by the sea, in this case exactly resembling the present mouth of the Stour, which runs across Pegwell Bay, and is marked for the purpose of navigation by poles driven into the mud on either side of the river. Such, I take it, must have been the case with the Minster fleet, which received the greater part of the spring waters from the chalk hills.

Putting aside then all these hypothetical notions of the physical changes that have been supposed to have existed, let us see what sort of historical evidences we have in respect to this estuary. First, Solinus, the first Roman writer who mentions the Isle of Thanet, says that: "It is washed by the Straits of Gaul, and separated from the continent of Britain by a *small* estuary." The estuary is described by Bede under the name of Wantsum, which Saxon name clearly has the same meaning as "greatly decreasing" has in English. Although it is described as about three furlongs in breadth, we are not informed where this is measured from, and taking the present marsh to represent the course of the estuary this would only be true at its widest part, and

I may add at spring tides; that it was but a shallow estuary for most part is also apparent by Bede's adding "and fordable only in two places."

The Roman writers on the Portus Rutupensis, by way of description, term it "Stationem Britanniae tranquillam,"* quiet or calm station or bay for ships, as stated by Somner.† Battely writes: "The Isle of Thanet, opposite the coast of Kent, forms such a haven as Virgil describes:—

‘ Sheltered from the rolling sea
An Island forms a port.’ ”

The advent of Theodosius is thus described. When he had come to Bononia, which is separated from the opposite coast by a narrow channel—where the sea is subject to transitions from violent tempests and tides to the smoothest calms and safe navigation—he crossed over, and arrived at Rutupiæ, a *safe* and quiet station opposite.‡

Mr. Battely, quoting from Giraldus Cambrensis, writes: "The *outer haven* of Sandwich, which agrees with my supposition, for the outer haven was that part of the river which lay between Sandwich and the sea; the inner was that which extended from Sandwich as far as Reculver, and these two together formed the haven of Rutupiæ."§

I may note that in the map accompanying Battely these are represented by Portus interior and Portus exterior, but as the map omits the Stonar beach, which, as I shall shew further on, shuts off the waters of the exterior from those of the interior by a barrier opening only between Stonar and Sandwich, this division must have been absurd, no division being shewn in the map between them; but by placing the Stonar beach in its proper position this division would be quite apparent, and it would also account for the Rutupian harbour being the quiet harbour that is represented by the Roman writers.

I will now draw attention to Stonar. In the last 6-inch

* Ammianus Marcellinus Rutupiæ.

† *Roman Ports and Forts in Kent*, page 3.

‡ See Roach Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymm*, page 8.

§ Battely, abridged, page 10.

Ordnance Map we find it recorded on the piece of ground just behind the present residence, "Roman coins, urns, swords, axes, portions of armour, and human remains found here."

The site of the town destroyed in the reign of Richard II. is given, and it is called the supposed *Lapis Tituli*. I will not presume here to argue the vexed question as to the place called by Nennius *Lapis Tituli*, which is by many learned historians described as at Stonar in Thanet. Somner would have it that this place was at Folkestone; but I believe he stands alone in this supposition. I may mention as my authorities Nennius, Camden, and Usher. The name of the place has been variously described as Stonar, Estanore, Eastanores, and Scorastan.

I have previously related that it was one of the reputed landing-places of St. Augustine and his followers in A.D. 597. Hasted, folio, vol. iv., page 384, following Battely, states: "Here Tuskill the Dane is said to have landed in the year 1009, and to have fought the English and afterwards to have burnt the town, which was however not long after rebuilt, and notwithstanding the increasing prosperity of its opposite rival remained a port some time after the Norman Conquest. In 1216, Lewis, Dauphin of France, landed here. In 1350, King Edward III. lodged here in Stonar, waiting to embark at Sandwich for foreign parts." In the same year there was a great inundation of the sea for the space of three miles on from Cliffsend to Stonar.

In the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1385, the French landing here first plundered, and afterwards burnt, the town. The Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, in Vol. XII., *Archæologia Cantiana*, page 330, in an essay on the Port of Stonar, identifies this place with the ancient Lundenwic, and I think with great show of reason, and he concludes "that Estanore or Stonore existed centuries before Sandwich was heard of." If this is the case, the early arrivals at the Port of Sandwich, which most authors have claimed as the ancient *Lundenwic*, must be shifted to Stonar. At any rate Stonar as a port and town existed at such a remote date that it precludes altogether the notion that it was covered by the

waters of the sea at the Roman period, as represented in the map I have previously alluded to. Another fact shews that at the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, not only did Stonar exist as dry land, but that part of the sand-hills between Sandown Castle and Sandwich were in existence. I allude to the discovery of Roman remains and of a hoard of Roman coins there. Mr. Roach Smith mentions this discovery in his *Retrospection*, vol. i., pages 2, 7.* I have of late had the position of these Roman vestiges pointed out to me, and have seen them with Mr. Manser of Deal, near the Rifle Butts in the sand-hills of that town.

I have sought in vain for any authentic notices of the landing of ships at the spot indicated by the traditional Ebbsfleet. In Canon Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, under the head of Ebbsfleet, he writes: "Ebbsfleet, which is now half a mile from the shore, was a port in the twelfth century, and its name indicates the former existence of a tidal channel at the spot." On writing to Canon Isaac Taylor I find from his reply that the Abbey of Minster in Thanet is supposed to mark the site of Ebbsfleet, the traditional landing-place of St. Augustine in 596. But he adds, "All the traditions must be taken for what they are worth." He referred me to Freeman's *Historic Town Series*, under Sandwich and the Cinque Ports; but states that in Freeman's own book there is much nonsense about Ebbsfleet, a "name which merely implies that the channel which made Thanet an isle was tidal."

The mention of the Minster fleet as a port appears in Thorn's *Chronicle*, under date of 1242, which is recorded in Boys's *Collections for a History of Sandwich*, page 658: "The prior and chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, entered into a composition this year with the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, respecting their respective possessions at Sandwich, Stonar, and other places in that neighbourhood. The prior and his chapter grant to the abbot and monks a free passage by Sandwich river to Menstre flete, reserving to themselves their maritime dues from such vessels

* Also *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii., page 259.

as shall cast anchor in the said river before the fleet, whether to load or unload, or do any other business there. In the fleet itself they will not for the future claim any jurisdiction, but they reserve to themselves and their tenants to be as free from duties there as heretofore, and stipulate that the abbot, etc., shall not wantonly fill up the said fleet."

Again, in A.D. 1313, Mr. Boys transcribes from Dr. Farmer's Manuscripts the following notice of the said fleet: "A presentment was made at the same session, that the water-course called Minster flete used to run from a branch of the river to the village of Minster, to which place vessels resorted with various kinds of merchandize to the great convenience of the whole country; that the King took tonnage and his other customs in the said flete, till Roger, abbot of St. Augustine's, the predecessor of the present abbot, stopped up the water-course to the King's damage and the detriment of the whole county (we find in 1290 the monks of Christ Church had given up to King Edward their Port of Sandwich, and all their rights and customs with certain exceptions). The abbot alleged that the current of the said flete ran through his own ground, and that on account of a raging tide and an extraordinary inundation of the river over his ground, his predecessor expecting his lands in the neighbourhood below would be drowned, by which he would have lost the profit of about a thousand acres of his land, that his said predecessor therefore had filled up the flete, as he had a right to do, it being upon his own ground, and agreeable to the custom of the country, and what was usually done in marshy and fenny places for the preservation of cultivated grounds. The jury find that the prior of Christ Church used formerly to receive custom from every vessel and boat anchoring before the mouth of the said flete in the stream, and without the soil of the abbot, in right of his manor of Sandwich, then belonging to the prior, which custom was annually worth half a mark.* That the flete is part of the King's stream running over the soil of the abbot to the abbot's town of Minster, and used to be so wide that two cogges might turn

* See Boys's *Sandwich*, page 666 *seq.*

therein clear of one another, that before the filling up of the said flete the abbots made walls for the defence of their lands, which walls had been since neglected; and that no hazard or loss could accrue to the said abbot with respect to the lands aforesaid by opening the flete, provided the walls were made as good as they used to be. They find further, that after the flete was stopped the manor of Sandwich came into the King's hands in exchange for other tenements; after which the King never took any custom in the place mentioned without the flete; and that instead of carrying their things by water through the flete to the town of Minster, the people of the county cannot now come near it by four miles, by which they are injured to the amount of £15 a year. And lastly that the flete should be repaired and made navigable to the town of Minster."

The description of this Minster flete will serve to shew how, up to the thirteenth century, the Sandwich navigable rights over Minster had been maintained, and it must in previous times have been the *usual* landing-place—meantime we read of no mention of Ebbsfleet or any other fleet connected by the ocean, except through the Sandwich Haven. It is true that in the annals of Sandwich we find (in a controversy between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the monks of Christ Church on the one part, and the abbot of St. Augustine on the other, concerning the jurisdiction over the Port of Sandwich, and the maritime customs on both sides of the river) *Marksfleet* mentioned in the early part of the twelfth century, and also the men of Sandwich burning a water-mill belonging to the abbot of St. Augustine at *Hepesflete*. These two fletes were probably between Minster and Sevenscore, or where the Ebbsfleet Farm is now situate, and it shews that the fletes were small streams running through the marsh. We have not the slightest historical evidence of any great landing at any other place than the Sandwich Haven, or Lundenwic, or the Portus Rutupensis of former years. As early as the seventh century we have notices of landings in Sandwich Haven; both Danes and French came there, and the Danish landings in Thanet and Minster must have been from *within* the estuary. At that time a part of

it was a much deeper channel, through which ships made their way out to the north mouth by Reculver, but we have no reason to suppose that the whole of the marsh was occupied by these deep waters, and the mention of these *fleets* is suggestive of the shallow water that was found on either side of the main course of the river, the fleets by their running water opening up a channel to the land. So the quotations by authors of the ships of the Danish invaders sailing through the estuary by no means proves that it was a broad channel extending from Cliffsend in Thanet to beyond Walmer, or even from the Port of Sandwich to Minster.

With respect to Stonar, Lewis supposes it to have been formerly an island, quoting Kilburne, who states : "It was antiently compassed with the water, then called Stour, and by the Britaines the Doure."* He concludes that in Bede's time the Isle of Thanet must have been much larger than at present, notwithstanding the addition of Stonar to it. I can find, however, no other authority for the assertion that Stonar was an island, and there seems to be insuperable objections to such a supposition. First, Bede makes no mention of two mouths to the south, as in this case there must have been, nor do we anywhere find any record of the stopping-up of an opening between Cliffsend and Stonar. If the waters of the Wantsum had originally two outlets—one between Stonar and Sandwich and the other between the assumed island of Stonar and Cliffsend, Thanet—we have no historical notices of this closing of the latter outlet; nor does it seem at all likely that it, being the more direct cut for the water to the sea, should have forsaken its course for the more circuitous way round by Richborough and Sandwich.

Kilburne states that Stonar belonged anciently to the Abbey of St. Augustine, which by the grant of King Henry I. had a fair holden yearly five days before and after the translation of St. Augustine (being the 26th day of May), but long since discontinued.

I have now exhausted all the historical notices of any

* *Survey of Kent*, page 260.

importance in support of the theory of the broad estuary of the Wantsum (at least from the earliest Saxon period), and found no ground for the supposition that St. Augustine and his followers took any route but the usual entrance to the Port of Richborough, and in that case the suggestion of Sprott that he landed in Thanet at Stonar has the greatest claim to our acceptance.

The present position of the monument erected to commemorate St. Augustine's landing may seem to some to offer a solution of the difficulty, inasmuch as it is supposed to have been in the little bay that existed beyond Cliffsend that the landing took place; but of course this necessitates our abandoning the notion of any fleet in the case. If this be so, I cannot conceive that a worse place could have been selected; we must remember that at the present time at low-water an immense expanse of mud-flat is met with, extending to a distance of one mile at least from the shore, and it is only at high-water at spring-tide that the sea approaches the shore, and is so shallow that a common rowing boat cannot land. If St. Augustine with his ships for forty followers had chosen this spot he certainly would not have landed on the "mainland," nor in the Isle of Thanet, but most assuredly in the sea of Pegwell Bay.

We must not assume that the landing-place of Hengist and his followers, or of St. Augustine and his, was a matter of chance; in the first case we are expressly told (as is recorded by Green in his *Making of England*, page 31), "The Jutes who landed under Hengist landed not as enemies but as friends, and their place of landing was the result of a settled design. In the first year that followed after their landing Jutes and Britons fought side by side." The fortress of Richborough still remained in the hands of the British troops. Here under shelter of the place rested the British fleet; the far-famed Rutupine Port was here, the entrance to this tranquil harbour was by Stonar and Sandwich; and everything points to the conclusion that the landing of the Jutes in Thanet was at Stonar and not Pegwell Bay.

The Saxon pirates had again and again invaded Thanet
They made their sudden descents upon the island

at Margate and Kingsgate, at Broadstairs and Ramsgate, in all probability on these occasions coming and going "like a thief in the night." The caves and hiding-places in the woods in Thanet testify to the terror in which the inhabitants dwelt of these pirates, who came in flat-bottomed boats propelled by oars. In Vol. XI. of *Archæologia Cantiana* I gave an account of a cave near Margate where in all probability the Roman-British inhabitants of Thanet had hidden themselves from these invaders. Under these circumstances, the Saxon landed at any part of the coast where the cliffs were cut through so that they might gain access to the land; but we must not conclude in this case that there was any usual landing-place, nor would this Cliffsend Bay present any facility for their purpose.

In the case of St. Augustine we are told that he landed on the spot where Hengist had landed more than a century before. His coming was preceded by negotiations with Bertha and with the King himself; and, if we conclude that Ethelbert had a palace or fortress at Richborough, nothing would have been more reasonable than to ask St. Augustine to remain at Stonar in the Isle of Thanet waiting his advent to his castle at Richborough.

If local tradition is to be our guide, not only does it point to Stonar as the landing-place of St. Augustine in Thanet, but that he went from thence to Richborough; and Leland informs us that in his time it was considered a portion of the Isle of Thanet—that the Holy Missionary, on leaving the ship, trod on a stone which retained the print of his foot as though it had been clay, that this stone was preserved in a chapel dedicated to St. Augustine after his canonization, and yearly, on the anniversary of its deposit, crowds of people flocked thither to pray for and receive health (see C. Roach Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough*, pages 160, 161, and Planche's *Corner of Kent*, pages 28, 29).

THE PHYSICAL CHANGES.

First of all then we have found that the great tongue of low-land reaching from Cliffsend in Thanet to the ancient town of Stonar near Sandwich must have been caused by a very ancient beach, which formerly existed along the *entire distance*, and of which we have evidences in scattered portions which have not been cut away by the bendings of the River Stour, or the Sandwich Haven as it is here termed, between Sandwich and Pepperness. This Stonar beach shews evidences that it had travelled from north to south, or from Thanet Cliffs towards Sandwich; that it was the result of marine currents that flowed at the time it was formed in exactly an opposite direction to the sea currents of the present time and for many ages past, which have driven the Walmer beach from south to north. This change in the direction of the currents was probably due to the widening of the English Channel between Dover and Calais, which has caused the great tidal wave that enters the Channel from the south and west to prevail to a greater extent over the opposite tidal wave that enters from the North Sea, and consequently the place where these two currents meet and neutralize one another has been shifted more northward. So that to go back to the time when the Stonar beach was formed we must date back to the Pre-historic period. Now all the historic evidences we have met with point to the same conclusion, that the Stonar beach and its connection with the Isle of Thanet date back previous to the Roman occupation of Britain. This great natural barrier not only kept the sea from coming directly into the Wantsum Estuary, but compelled the retreating exit-waters of the river to make a circuitous course round by Sandwich.

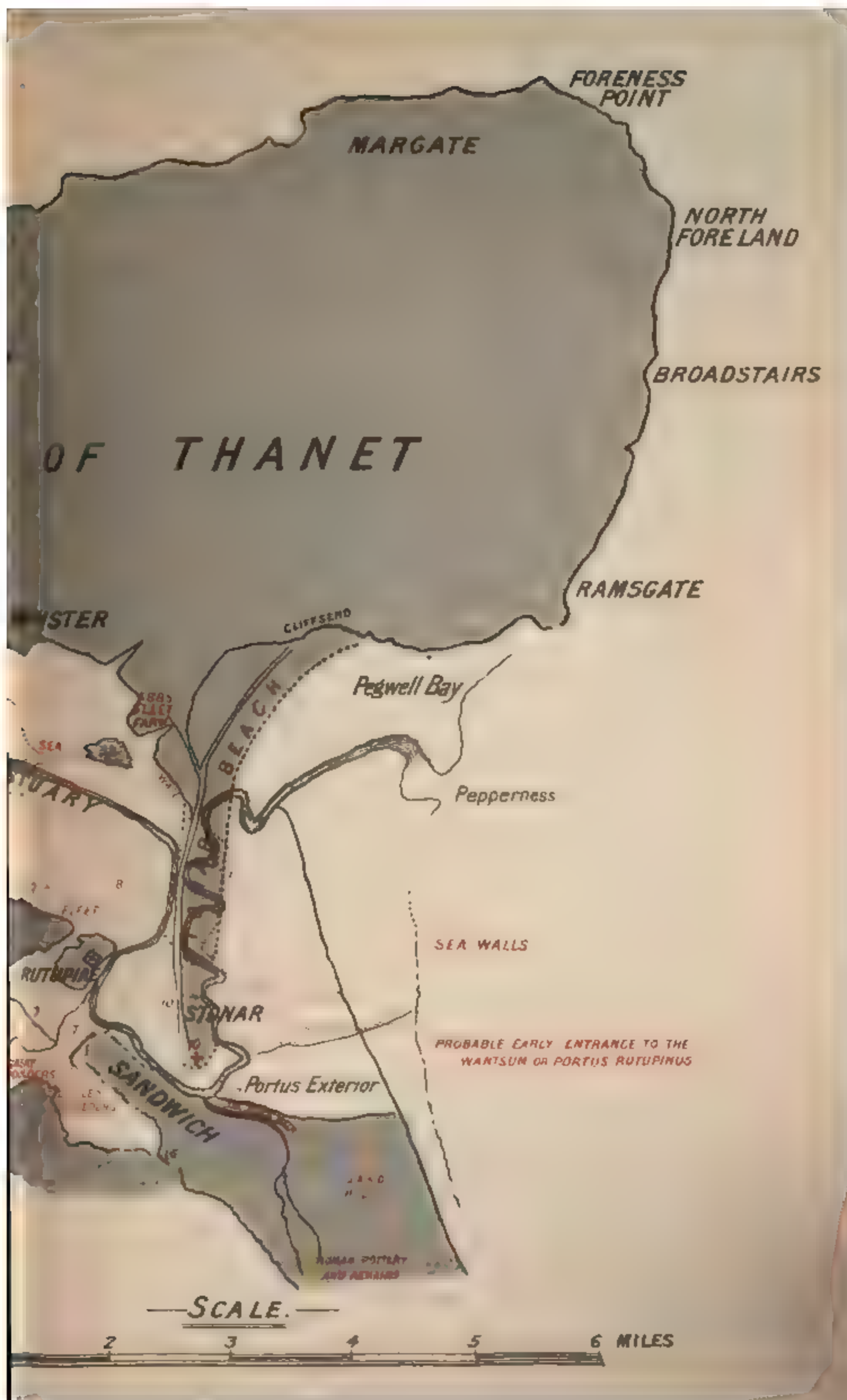
A study of the most ancient authentic maps that have been made from time to time shew quite conclusively that the Sandwich Haven, or the mouth of the Stour, has been progressing more and more northward, so that whereas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it had been somewhere opposite Stonar Cut, and pointed out eastward, it has from the



MAP OF THANET AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

From the last Ordnance map, shewing the embankments surrounding the Stour, the heights above Ordnance datum in red ink, the unshaded parts being those probably occupied by the sea at spring high tides before the ancient sea-walls were erected.





shore-drift been directed more and more westward and northward, as we find in each subsequent map. Moreover we find outside this ancient beach that the bay that existed had been in some places so far silted-up that the mud-flats had been covered with grass. It seems that from time to time extra high tides and storms had in places swept over the beach, and at or about the mouth of the river there had been considerable removal of ancient beach and mud-flat so as to endanger the level or marsh-land from Canterbury to the sea. Such appears to have been the great inundation in A.D. 1364. It appears probable that soon after this artificial walls were erected to exclude the sea near the place called *Hippelesflete*, and beyond, and a bank called the *boarded groin* may have been erected. It was this place that Lewis first pointed out as the position of Ebbsfleet.

Seeing that either the name of Ebbsflete, or Hippelsflete, is recorded as existing on the properties of the monks of St. Augustine at Stonar, between the latter place and Cliffsend, I have endeavoured to trace out the connection of this flete with the Wantsum Estuary. I may premise that the wall described as the Ebbsfleet wall in Thanet is described in the books of the Commissioners of Sewers as in the *Stone Lees* valley, a name at once suggestive of the beach which I have mentioned as formerly connected with Stonar. And I learn from Mr. K. H. Wilkie, who has kindly furnished me with the data from the Book of Sewers, that when the most distant target was put down some years ago at the Cliffsend rifle range, in digging for a foundation *beach-stones* were found twelve feet beneath the mud of the Bay. The position of the stones exactly coincides with an imaginary line connecting the present Stonar beach with the cliffs at Cliffsend, where I had traced the ancient beach, and inside this line the beach seems to have been swept away in part, especially near where the "boarded groin" was erected. In the Commission of Sewers' Books, 1605, "we find Ebbsfleet wall next the cliffs of Thanet, called the groyne, in very dangerous condition to be repaired as heretofore by the Stone Lees Valley." In 1652 we find in the same books: "New sluice made through the groyne; no longer to be scotted to Minster." So it seems

it had previously been scotted to Minster. In the map and survey of the Town and Port of Sandwich, made by C. Labelye for Sir George Oxenden, the River Stour is represented as having a branch that runs parallel to the Haven. This map was made in 1735. It may be that this branch of the Stour is not correctly drawn, but we know that the Stour has made several turns in its course, and that before the Stonar Cut was made in 1735 a stream did enter the river here and in the Minster level.

Lewis and others have represented the beach wall between Cliffsend and Ebbsfleet Lane as an artificial wall made by the monks of St. Augustine, and in proof of the assertion quote the Writ of Inquiry, issued in 1280 at the suit of the Abbot, who sets forth "that he has a wall of sand and stone between Stanore and Clivesend, by which his manor of Menstre is protected from the rage of the sea, and that the people of Sandwich by force dig up the materials and carry them away in their boats, and will not suffer the Abbot's officers to distrain in a legal way for the trespass, but even bring armed men in their boats for the purpose of preventing such distress. And that he has a marsh belonging to himself in right of his barony between Stanore and Hippelesflete, into which the people of Sandwich come without leave, and against the peace and consent of the said Abbot dig the soil and carry it away in their boats by force to Sandwich," etc.* MS. *penes* Ric. Farmer.

This proves nothing more than (as I contend) that the Stonar beach was continuous to Cliffsend. The walls erected by the Abbots of Augustine were not made of sand and beach, but of good stiff clay, and the wall alluded to was the wall or beach cast up by the sea, and the Sandwich people took it as a common right, even as is done by people at the present time with these sea-shore accumulations.

Moreover, if we examine the said wall which now remains by the turnpike road near "The Sportsman," we shall see it is a natural littoral accumulation of beach and sand, which extends inland beyond the turnpike road, and from its uneven aspect appears to have been quarried for

* Quoted in *Boys's Collection*, page 660.

material. At Stone Lees the remains of a beach are visible, but it extends nearly to Stonar, and (where absent) it is evidently owing to the encroachments of the winding mouth of the river. Nearer Stonar the beach may be seen to have been cut through at every bend of the river.

If my reasons are cogent, and I believe they are, they prove firstly, that the most probable place where St. Augustine landed was at Stonar; secondly, that if it were near Minster the way thither must have been round between Stonar and Sandwich; thirdly, it could not possibly have been near where the present monument is erected to commemorate the event; and fourthly, the map which appeared in Battely's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, and has been copied into Hasted, gives a most erroneous notion of the state of the Rutupian port.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAPS.

1. Copy of Battely's and Hasted's Maps, with red dots shewing where Roman remains have been met with.

2. Map of Thanet and neighbouring parts of Kent, from Ordnance Map of 1892, with parts of the Stonar beach restored from the fragmentary portion, with the Ordnance datum levels, and shewing the river and sea banks in red ink.

MINSTER IN SHEPPEY.***BY REV. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A.****THE CHURCH.**

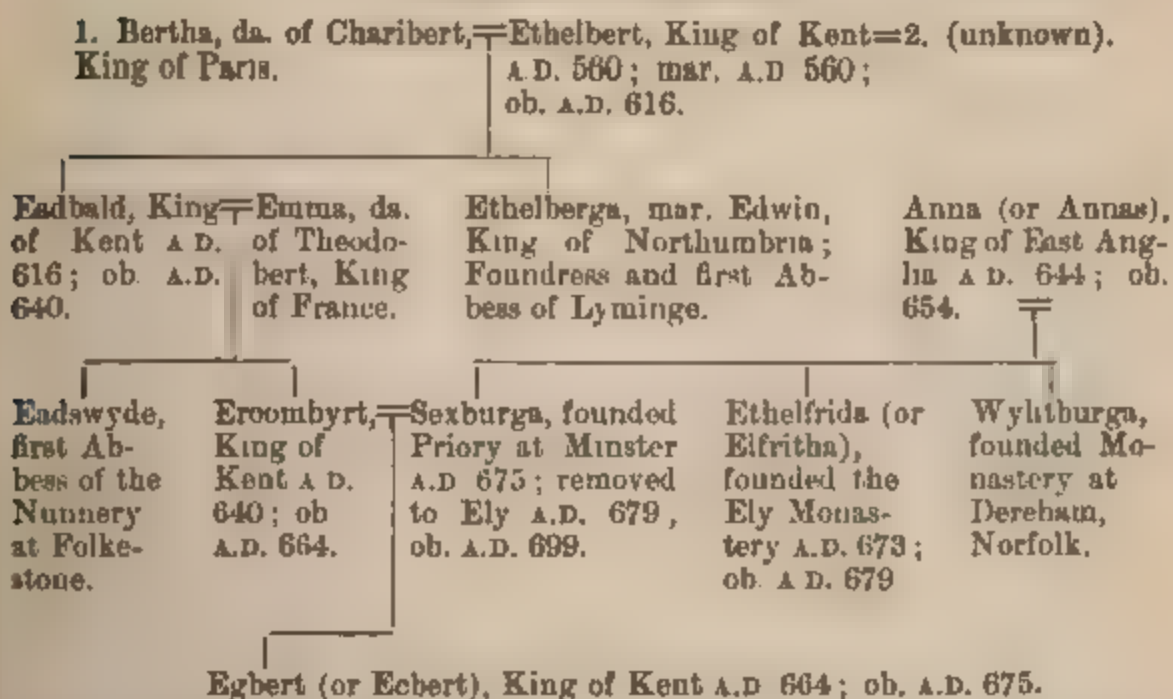
VERY different is the history of Minster Church from that of Cranbrook, where the Society met in 1895. As I then endeavoured to shew, Cranbrook Church could only claim a possible existence from the middle of the twelfth century (say 750 years ago), whereas this Minster carries us back over nearly twice that period. At the time when the Denes of the Weald were still night by night echoing the growl of the wolf and the grunt of the wild boar, as they roamed over what then was a "desart and a waste," here the walls of a Nunnery choir were already resounding with the voices of high-born ladies in chant and psalm.

The very name of its Royal Foundress and Patron Saint carries us back to the days of the Saxon Heptarchy. In that rude age, when life and property were alike of precarious tenure, when a royal or a noble widow became an object of desire to any unscrupulous baron, their only security seemed to lie in consigning themselves to the protection of the Church, and dedicating themselves to the service of God. Out of this state of society arose the prevailing custom of religious endowment and self-dedication, in which that age abounded. Thus it came that Ethelberga, the daughter of Ethelbert and Bertha, Augustine's royal converts, on the death of her husband Edwin of Northumbria, made for herself a sanctuary at Lyminge, an example soon after followed

* Paper read during the Archæological Congress of 1896.

by that goodly sisterhood, the three daughters of Anna, King of East Anglia; first of whom, Ethelfrida, and then Wyhtburga, giving preference in filial love to their father's kingdom, founded monasteries; the one at Ely, with which her name is indelibly connected, the other at Dereham, in Norfolk; while Sexburga,* on the death of her husband Ercombyrt, also King of Kent, and grandson of Ethelbert, devoted her widowhood and her wealth to promote the glory and the worship of God, by founding, on a site which her son Egbert had given her, a Monastery, or Nunnery, where devout ladies might find with her refuge from the snares and the perils of that turbulent and licentious age.† The date generally assigned to the pious dedication of this building was about 675. Here Sexburga became the first Prioress; but four years after, on the death of her sister Ethelfrida, she moved from Sheppey to take her place at

* PEDIGREE OF SEXBURGA.



† The character of this royal widow is thus drawn by Johannes Bromton (*Decem Scriptores*, p. 741) "Ista insignis regina ita crebro instinctu virum suum regem Ercombertum excitabat quod omnia idola quæ sub prioribus regibus adhuc erant residua ab universo regno suo cum omni ritu paganissimo funditus exterminavit, et monasteria amplavit." Two lives of this eminent Abbess are preserved among the Cottonian MSS in the British Museum (Caligula A, viii., f. 93 and 104), from the former of which this short extract may be taken "Nemo illa inter delicias concinencior nemo in Regis fastu humilior: nec spiritu pauperior unde tanto nec est in suprema arce sublimior quanto fuit in terrena Deo subjectior" After which follows a further description of the graces of her form being as conspicuous as those of her mind.

Ely, when her own daughter Erminelda succeeded her first at Minster,* and then on her death in 699, at Ely also.

The site she selected had peculiar advantages and attractions. Its elevated position, insulated, delta-like, by the two branches of the River Medway, called the East and West Swale, with the expanded Thames flowing in front, made it a conspicuous object to every voyager on this great highway into the heart of England; and it also commanded the surrounding flat of the Island itself (the lordship of which was in her hands), the opposite coast of Essex in front, and the North Downs of Kent in the rear.

It is not without interest to trace the changes through which the name of this Island has passed. The fame of its pasturage is preserved in its old Saxon name of "Schep-eye" (the Island of Sheep), which in the harder language of the Norman was Latinized into "Scapeia"—while the monastic writers seem anxious not to lose the origin of the name, for they almost invariably add to it the explanation "*Insula Ovium*." But St. Sexburga's religious house gave to it a new name, "*Monasterium Scapeiæ*;" this in the twelfth century was abridged into "Moynstre," and in a little time into "Menstre," and eventually into its present form of "Minster," retaining however the adjunct "in Sheppey" to distinguish it from the other Minster in the Isle of Thanet.

Here St. Sexburga planted her Abbey, and its Chapel, for her seventy-seven nuns. In the course of time there rose up by its side a Parish Church, for the use of the outside multitude, who would soon be drawn into its vicinity for the purpose of trade, or for security. Within that Chapel, with the ruins of the Abbey close by, we are now assembled.

I would distinguish between the Nuns' Chapel, now the north aisle, and the Parish Church. For many years it would have remained the only Church in the Island. In

* "*Ermenilda filia S. Sexburgæ nupsit Wlfero Regi Merciorum, filio Pendæ Regis. . . . Præfato Wlfero post xvii annos ad eterna regna migrante, Ermenilda Regina apud Cantiam in Monasterio de Shepeia confugit; ubi genitrix sua Sexburga Choris virginum præluxit; et sub ea habitum religionis suscepit.*" (*Thomæ Eliensis Historia; Anglia Sacra*, vol. i., p. 596; Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 49.)

process of time it planted other daughter chapelries, now separate parish churches, east, and west, and south, Eastchurch, Queenborough, Warden, Leysdown. The nomination of the priest first lay with the Abbess, and eventually the right of presentation was granted to the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; from whence came the two monks, the one as chaplain and confessor for the Abbey, the other as Vicar of the Parish Church. The apartments they were said to have occupied are still pointed out in the eastern gable of the "gatehouse" adjoining.

The Abbey has had a chequered existence. For well nigh two hundred years its inmates may have enjoyed a peaceful period for the undisturbed exercise of daily prayer and praise and good deeds, when in the ninth century came the Danes, swooping down on the seaboard of Kent, making two attacks on the Abbey, and here as elsewhere desecrating the sacred place. Then again in the eleventh century it fell a prey to the sacrilegious bands of the banished Earl Godwin, whose followers committed further devastation.* Thus it came that William the Conqueror in the later part of that century found the Abbey almost empty, and transferred to it the sisters from Newington Abbey, who had lost their devoted Prioress, murdered in her bed.†

After the Conquest the first mention of "Menstre" occurs in the reign of Henry I., when, in 1130, Archbishop William Corboil, after having held his grand dedication of Canterbury Cathedral,‡ rescued the Abbey Chapel from ruin, and probably added to it the Parish Church; and what had hitherto been known as the Monastery of Scapeia became by the terms of its dedication, perpetuating thereby the name

* The first attack of the Danes was said to have been made in 851, and the second in 855, while Earl Godwin's was in 1052.

† W. Thorn's Chronicle (*Decem Scriptores*, p. 1931). "Apud Manerium de Newyngton fuerunt quondam Moniales: . . . contigebat quod Priorissa ejusdem Manerii strangulata fuit de eoco suo nocte in lecto suo. . . . Quo comperto, cepit dominus Rex (Wilhelmus) Manerium illud in manum suam, et tenuit illud in custodia sua, cæteris Monialibus usque Scapeiam inde amotis."

‡ "Ecclesiam Cantuarie a Lanfranco fundatam et consummatam, sed per Anselmum auctam, in non Maii anno MCXXX. cum honore et munificentia multa dedicavit. Huc dedicationi interfuit Rex Anglorum Henricus . . . Rex etiam Scotie David . . . et omnes Episcopi Anglie. Non est audita talis dedicatio in terra post dedicationem templi Salomonis." (Gervasi, *Actus Pontificum*, *Decem Scriptores*, p. 1664.)

of its founder, "the Minster Church of St. Mary and St. Sexburga."

The next benefactor of the Abbey was a Northwode, a descendant of Jordanus de Scapeia, and as such "Lord of Sheppey," who took his name from his Manor of Northwode. It is from a private history of this family, preserved among the Surrenden MSS., that we learn that Sir Roger, who died in 1286, had so "great affection for the Minster which had fallen into ruin that with no sparing bounty he relieved it from great poverty, wherefore among the servants of God there (the nuns) he was called the restorer of that house;" and that "he was buried before the altar at Menstre."*

In the middle of the next century (1322) a sad event befell the Minster. It is vaguely alluded to in an entry in Archbishop Reynold's Register at Lambeth, where it is said that both Church and cemetery suffered "pollution from bloodshed,"† and the Archbishop was entreated to grant a Faculty for holding a special "Service of Reconciliation" there.

When we reflect that above twelve centuries have passed since the pious Sexburga founded this Abbey—that the invasions of the Danes and of Earl Godwin, the legalized spoliation of the Tudor in the sixteenth century, and the fanatic destructiveness of the Puritan in the seventeenth, and (added to these) the ceaseless exposure to the elements on this exposed height, have all had their share in demolishing it—one can hardly hope to find a single vestige of the original building.

Yet, high up in the south wall of this Chapel, above the bays which separate it from the adjoining Parish Church, may still be seen the rude circular arches of the old Saxon clerestories composed of Roman tiles, springing from rough stone jambs; while on the outside of the north wall may be

* The MS., of which Mr. Larkin has given a translation in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., pp. 9—42, seems to be no longer forthcoming. It is not among the other portion of the Surrenden MSS. referring to Cumbwell Priory, which are preserved at the College of Arms.

† "Ecclesia vestra sanguine, ut dicitur, polluta est cum Cimiterio," etc. (Archbishop Reynold's Register, f. 128 b.)

also detected traces of corresponding openings, half a similar arch cut in two by a Perpendicular window.*

Here, too, between the tower and the first buttress, are at intervals of about six feet apart pieces of ancient pottery, which carry back the mind to a still earlier period. These our able Secretary, Mr. George Payne, pronounces to have been Roman flue-tiles, of a hypocaust, belonging to a Roman *balneum* or bath, still retaining on their sides the traces of the old maker's marks. On a recent restoration of this building it was seen that these went through the wall, with a wider mouth inside, which unhappily the contractor, devoid of archæological taste, had plastered over, thus robbing us, so far as he could, of any clue to the possible or probable object of their insertion with such methodical regularity in this wall. Yet the fact remains, and the regularity shews that it was no hap-hazard arrangement, but that it had an object, and a use. Now, what was it? Could it not have been for an acoustic purpose? Bearing in mind that the "Garth" or garden of the Nunnery lay on the north side of the Chapel, still retaining the traditional name of "The Nuns' Walk," and the cloister ran under its wall (of which some trace may still be detected), is it an utterly ludicrous inference that these were used as sound-conductors placed here for the benefit of the nuns, who, spending much of their time in their daily avocations of teaching or embroidery, sitting here under the cloister, might the more easily hear, and in spirit join in, the services of the Chapel within?

Other marks, too, of the whilome presence of Roman buildings in this vicinity are to be found. Not only in the arch of the Saxon clerestory and in the flue-tiles, but in the entire length of the north wall, especially near its eastern end, are traces of Roman tiles inserted promiscuously, which have happily escaped the contractor's plaster, and proclaim that Roman buildings must at one time have stood in this

* In the *Archæological Journal* of the "Institute," vol. xli., p. 54, Mr. Park-Harrison gives an interesting account and a sketch of the outer windows, similarly constructed of Roman tiles, before the over-zealous contractor had hidden them under his layers of plaster.

neighbourhood, from which the Saxon and subsequent builders freely helped themselves.

It is at the east end of this Chapel (where under a lofty Early English arch, spanned by a rood-screen of three or four mullioned tracery, once stood the Sanctuary) we find what may be called the chief enigma of the building; which I would with much diffidence endeavour to solve. Here the masonry of the north wall, both inside and out, differs from the more western portions of the Chapel, and evidently belongs to a later period. This Chancel must once have extended some distance beyond the present east wall, for the two-seated stone *sedilia* are now close to that wall, and leave no space for *piscina* and *credence* beyond; and the *piscina*, having been preserved, has been inserted into the east wall; where also have been introduced other portions of carved stonework, which most certainly were not here originally. In the centre is a triplet of recessed niches, once surmounted by a richly decorated canopy, crocketed and finialed (now all chiselled away), the middle one more deeply recessed and containing the mutilated remains of an image; while on the outside have been built-in three ogee-pointed arches of stone, sadly pulverized, which might once have formed parts of a row of Decorated arches, or windows; and inside are the jambs and arch of a doorway inserted in the north corner. This Chancel, too, appears to have been originally flat-roofed, for the east wall retains marks of the resting-places of massive beams, while the outside distinctly shews more recent masonry in its upper portion.

Here we must digress a little from the details of the Church to trace the changes which came over the Manor of Shurland, with which the Abbey seems to have been so closely connected, and to mark how these changes materially affected the Chapel itself. Sir Robert de Shurland, whose monument in the south wall of the Church will be noticed hereafter, left an only daughter, who married Sir William Cheyne of Patricksbourne, into whose family the Shurland estates then passed; and with their descendants they remained till the time of Henry VIII., when Sir Henry Cheyne sold the Manor to Sir Humfrey Gilbert, who again

exchanged it to Elizabeth, who bestowed it on her kinsman Sir Edward Hoby. In this transfer seems to have been included the right to a certain family mortuary chapel of the Cheyneys, for the demolition of which, and the removal of the tombs and coffins, a Licence was granted by Archbishop Grindal in 1581.*

The question then arises, Which Chapel was this? and where did it stand? In different Wills, and in the Inventory of the goods of the Monastery, taken in 1536 (27 Henry VIII.),† mention is made of three Chapels, one of St. Mary, another of St. Katherine, and a third of St. John Baptist. The latter is expressly stated in the "Inventory" as "standing in the Churchyard." Now local tradition seems inclined to place that of St. Katherine at the Chancel of the Parish Church; and at first sight this seems natural, as that of St. Mary might be expected to be in the Nunnery Chapel; but it must be borne in mind that the name of the Virgin does not seem to appear in connection with the building until Archbishop Corboil restored the then ruinous church, and united the name of the Virgin with that of Sexburga the real foundress. Prior to that time it had always been known as the "Monastery of St. Sexburga."

On the other hand, the Chapel of St. Katherine is distinctly connected with the Cheyney family as their burial-place. Sir William Cheyney in his will, dated 1441, expresses the wish to be buried in it, as being the place where his ancestors lie, and leaves a legacy for its repair. The

* The record of the application for the removal is thus given in English (Grindal's Register, f. 245). "There is in a small Chappell nere unto the Parish Church of Minster . . . buried the father and divers of the auncestors of the Lorde Chayney, which Chappell is with other landes thereabout lately sold by his Lordship unto Sir Humfrey Gilberte forasmuch as he is desirous to remove the cophus and bodies of the said auncestors out of the said Chappell," etc.

The licence granted by the Archbishop is worded as follows—"In parte honorandi viri Henrici Domini Cheyney . . . quod corpus tam pie memorie Domini Thome Cheyney per nobilis Ordinis Garterii, Militis, etc., quam etiam nonnullorum aliorum antecessorum dicti honorandi viri in quadam vicina sive adjacenti parva Capella Ecclesie Parochialis de Minster, inhumata et sepulta exhumare et ab eadem Capella reverenter amovere et ad ecclesiam Parochialem . . . transferre et ibidem in loco idoneo inhumare liceat," etc. Datum Octob. 28, 1581.

† Mackenzie Walcott, in a Paper bearing on the "Inventories of Religious Houses in Kent" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VII., pp. 292-3), expressly mentions as being at Minster Church, "St. Katherine's Ile, Our Lady Chapell, and St. Johns Chapell in the Churchs yarde."

very wording of that will connects the Chapel with the Nunnery, "within the Abbey of SS. Mary and Sexburga." His son, Sir Thomas Cheyney, expresses a similar wish, in 1559,* and desires "a tombe to be made nygh to the place where my late wyef Frydeswyth do lye in my chapel at Minster." It is evident that the Chapel which was removed by Sir Humphrey Gilbert under the licence from Archbishop Grindal lay at the east of the Nunnery Chapel, now the north aisle. Most unfortunately that licence only says "a certain small chapel," giving no name, and describing it as being "near or adjacent to" the Church of Minster. The Abbey Chapel must have projected farther eastward, as already noticed; and here, whether as a part of, or detached from, the Chapel, must have lain the family mausoleum of the Cheyneys. Is it not probable that, when this was sold to Sir Humfrey Gilbert (who, as we know, pulled it down and sold the materials), the present east wall was run up, cutting short the once goodly chapel beyond, and that then, too, its miscellaneous fragments—the arches, the triple niche, the doorway (which probably had been the "Priest's Doorway" in the north wall, giving entrance to the chaplain from the Abbey grounds adjoining)—were built up as interesting relics on the inside, while the stone tracery archwork was inserted on the outside? Such a suggestion certainly seems to find some support in the presence of Perpendicular tracery in the window which appears in the north wall: this would palpably have been an insertion of that period, and no doubt formed part of the changes then introduced here.

But, as Mr. Park-Harrison says, in his Paper already referred to,† there is another perplexing feature in this Church, viz., the seven square recesses in the upper part of the east wall. But whether they were the resting-places of beams supporting a flat roof, or a gallery for the use of the nuns, must, so far as I am concerned, remain an open question.

* The will of Sir Thomas Cheyney, 1559. Somerset House, Chayney, i. 149.

Let us now turn to the Parish Church portion of this building. When it was added there is no direct record. At what exact time, beside this Chapel, reared for the private devotions and the conventual services of the high-born sisterhood, rose the Church in which the poor might have the Gospel preached to them, is not known; probably not earlier than the beginning of the twelfth century, as already hinted.

The circular arch leading from the porch into the Church, which from the depth of its hood-moulding was clearly once an outer door, Norman in shape, but with finer and lighter shafts and dog-tooth ornament, points to the Transition Period which connected the Norman with the Early English style, and would belong to the time of Henry II. It is possible that (as has been conjectured from traces which were discovered at the recent restoration of the foundations of a massive doorway in the middle of the western bay of the north aisle) it originally stood here as the entrance door into the Monastic Chapel, and was removed to its present site when Archbishop Corboil entered on his great work of repair in the year 1130. The goodly array of lofty lancet windows, which must have ranged over the three sides of the Church, certainly belong to that time. Of these one remains on the west gable, two others having been sacrificed to make room for a three-light Perpendicular; three remain on the south; a fourth having given way to a four-light square-headed late Decorated one; while a graceful triplet, recently restored, adorns the east end. But of any earlier work, if such existed, not a vestige now remains in the Parish Church.

The next addition would apparently carry us over two centuries, when the Decorated window in the south wall, already mentioned, and the exquisitely graceful canopy of the Shurland tomb (of which more presently), were introduced.

The massively based tower, which stands at the west end of the Chapel, next demands notice. But before describing this, it should be noted that the tower seems to replace two campaniles or belfries which evidently existed here; one belonging to the Abbey Chapel, and the other to the Parish Church; both of which must have fallen into disrepair towards the close of the fifteenth century, as we learn from

Wills in the Archdeacon's Court at Canterbury, in which are frequent bequests for their repair. Among others is that of one Peter Cleve, who died in 1479, leaving among other legacies a sum of money for the repair of the Chapel of St. John Baptist, and two of £40 each, one for "the campanile on the priory side," and the other for that "on the side of the parish church."* This may account for the two spiral stairs, one on either side of the tower at its junction with the nave; and may help to assign the date for the addition of the tower to the Transition Period, as the character of the building suggests. The loftiness of the arch between it and the Chapel would point to the later years of the Decorated, while the capitals and bases indicate the incoming of the Perpendicular; and the features of the latter are still more pronounced in the square head, and the label, and shields in the spandrils, of the western doorway. Then, too, would have been added the buttresses with their hollowed plinths along the face of the previously plinthless north wall.

But the dark days for monasteries—for this Minster and its Chapel—were drawing near. The time was at hand when their reputed wealth, and also their reputed abuses, were becoming notorious, and helping to accelerate their downfall; when their suppression, and the transfer of their ample and too often misused revenues, were to seal their doom, and to enrich needy and unscrupulous courtiers.

That massive base, supported by double buttresses at each of the western angles, surmounted by a dwarf penthouse or capping tower of wood, tells of a design to erect a stately beacon tower, crowned it may be by a loftier spire, to guide the seafarer up the Thames by day and night; but it now stands as an unfinished monument of the practical munificence of the "monks of old," or rather the "devoted sisters" who had here made their home, and as one of the very many similar evidences of the rapacity of Henry VIII. and his Court.

* "*Lego pro reparatione Capelle Sancti Johannis Baptiste xl. d. pro reparatione Campanille pro parte Priorisse xl. li. et pro reparatione Campanile Parochiarum xl. li.*" (Will of Peter Cleve, iii., 12.)

Before leaving the fabric of the Church, it will be interesting to note some allusions made in divers Wills to side-altars and images which once existed in the Church and the Chapel. There were the High Altar, the Altar of the Virgin Mary, and also of St. Katherine; there were images of "St. Mary le Pety," of the Holy Cross, and of St. James. These it seems now impossible to localize. Besides the three-fold recesses already mentioned as now inserted in the east wall of the Chapel, there are also two recesses in the east wall of the Church, one on either side of the east window, which no doubt were once filled with frescoes; that on the north side has been obliterated by plaster, while the one on the south still retains traces of a figure, and the letters NICH LAI, indicating that it was designed to represent St. Nicholas, the Patron Saint of Sailors.

Nor must we omit to notice at an elevation of some twelve feet from the floor in the north wall of this Chancel two very elegant lancet-shaped recesses, which some think may have been openings through which the occupants of the supposed gallery in the east end of the Nuns' Chapel might have been able to see the Host in the Chancel of St. Mary; but as there is no trace of any opening extending through the wall, it is more probable that they were merely niches, either for images or for lights.

THE MONUMENTS.

The architectural features of this Church perhaps possess few points of interest in comparison with those of the Monuments. These are alive with local history. They tell us of the successive families of note which from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries were "Lords of Sheppey;" for each family has its representative here—Shurland, Northwode, Cheyney.

Taking them in chronological order, the one that claims priority in point of time, and also of artistic and historic interest, is that in the south wall of the Chancel. Here lies a knight in his shirt of mail, over which falls his loose surcoat, his head pillowed on his *heaume* or casque, his left hand still retaining its grip of the thong of his tapering

convex shield, on which he is lying; his gauntleted right hand (the arm broken away) resting on the hilt of his sword, as though he had just dropped it into its scabbard; his bannered lance laid down beside him, yet within easy grasp; his legs crossed Crusader-wise; while close at his feet (not under them, as in the case of a lion or a dog) sleeps his boy page, his head resting on his arm bent under him, ready to spring up at the slightest touch to attend his lord's behest. The whole group is a perfect study! The knight has fought his fight, and has laid him down to rest.*

Who is here represented might be a matter of conjecture but for a singular adjunct to the group in the shape of a horse's head in the background, rising up as it were out of the water, the waves almost touching his nostrils. That horse's head provides the clue, and tells its tale. Towards the close of the thirteenth century the Manor of Shurland was held by one Sir Robert of that ilk, who had taken part in the Crusade of 1271, under Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.), by whom also he was created Knight-Banneret for gallantry at the Siege of Carlaverock, and rose to high honours. Now divers traditions connect him with a strange scene and a daring exploit on a favourite horse, which saved his life by swimming to shore, where an old woman, seeing him landing after his perilous adventure, in comment on his rashness, warned him that that horse would some day be the death of him.† This had so deep an effect on his super-

* It is commonly called "The Templar," but the absence of the cross-marked flowing cloak refutes the claim to that order.

† One story is that "having buried a priest alive, he swam his horse two miles through the sea to the king, who was then near the island on shipboard, to purchase his pardon, and having obtained it swam back to the shore." Another is that "having obtained a grant of privilege by charter to have 'wreck of sea' upon his lands confining on the sea-shore, the extent of his royalty being esteemed to reach as far into the water, on a low ebb, as a man can ride in and touch anything with the point of his lance," he had made the effort, and the sudden rise of the tide threatening to overtake him, he owed his life to his horse, which swam in with him to the shore. The third is a much less sensational one: that he one day made a wager that his horse would carry him across the Swale from the mainland, when the tide was strong. In each case the climax is the same, and the old woman's remark would be natural, as a warning against his recklessness. (Philipott's *Villare Cantianum*, p. 382; Seymour's *Survey of Kent*, p. 388; Brayley's *History of Kent*, p. 714.) Barham has appropriated the tale, and made Sir Robert the hero of one of his *Ingoldsby Legends*, "The Grey Dolphin."

stitutions mind that to render the hag's prediction impossible he drew his sword and killed the horse on the spot. Some years after, seeing the skeleton lying on the shore, he gave the head a contemptuous kick, and in so doing bruised his foot, of which injury he eventually died; thus unconsciously fulfilling the prediction. To perpetuate the tradition a horse's head was placed on the tomb, and also on the vane of the Church spire; this explains why the Minster is sometimes called "The Horse Church."*

But the interest of this monument does not rest here. The figure lies on a base, and is covered by a canopy, of a much later date than that of Robert de Shurland's death. The elaborate panelling on the face of the tomb, and the bold yet very graceful tracery of the rich Decorated work above it, point to more than half a century after. Grand and beautiful it must have been when its heavily crocketed (but now broken) arch and massive finial rose up to the very roof, from imposts still retaining in wonderful perfection and sharpness the head of a veiled nun on one side, and on the other that of a man whose thick rolling curls suggests the times of Edward III., or Richard II. It has been thought that this tomb was probably designed for some very different effigy; it may have been for some high-born and distinguished Prioress, whose memory the sisters of the Priory desired to honour by lavishing on her tomb all the art and skill of that age. But it would seem that for some now unknown cause the original design was never carried out, and the tomb remained unoccupied, and that when the Chapel or mausoleum (whether it was that of St. Katherine or of St. John Baptist) was demolished, the figure of this grand old knight was found there among the ancestors of the Cheyneys; and it being noticed that the figure would exactly fit the vacant space under this canopy, it was introduced here. This is at best conjecture, but we have it on record that other tombs (that for instance of Sir Thomas Cheyney, of whom presently) were originally in that Chapel, and were removed into the body of the Church, where they

* Grose, *Antiquities* (Kent, 4to, p. 78), where he gives a rhyming account of this legend.

at present stand ; and this of Sir Robert Shurland might have been rescued in the same manner.

Next in point of time, and scarcely inferior in interest, are the two brasses which lie in the centre of the Chancel, on either side of the lectern. These, now on separate slabs, were until lately side by side on a large block of Bethersden marble (now hidden under the choir stalls), though no doubt they originally rested each on its own altar-tomb. Their general character—the clean cut outline of the figure inlaid in a corresponding indented matrix, instead of forming part of a large oblong unbroken plate, including effigy, canopy, shields, and probably inscription-scroll, as is customary with foreign brasses—would seem at first sight to lead to the inference that they were English work ; but a closer examination of the details—the finer lines, with the intervening spaces chiselled out, instead of the deep bold lines with which an English graver would produce the shading of the figures—indicate in both brasses a French or Flemish hand, and such they are pronounced by experts to be ; an opinion further confirmed by the style of dress of the female figure.

The question then rises, “ Whom are they supposed to represent ? ” Weever, in his *Funereall Monuments*, writing in 1631, says that in his day there lay at the foot of the figures, though it has now disappeared, the following inscription, “ HIC JACENT ROGERUS DE NORWOOD & BONA UXOR EJUS, SEPULTI ANTE CONQUESTUM.” The palpable anachronism of chain armour “ before the Conquest ” proclaims the utter valuelessness of this statement, while the character in which the letters were written proved also that they must have been of much later date. Still, while admitting the ignorance which is stamped on this inscription, it is possible to surmise the ground on which it was attributed to Sir Roger. The cross engrailed on a field *ermine* pronounced it to have belonged to a Northwode, and, as has been already shewn, Sir Roger had been a great benefactor to the Abbey and Church, and it was but natural that he should be supposed to be the one to whose memory, as a grateful recognition of his good deeds, this brass should have been placed in the Church in which it was known that he desired to be buried. Then again the

dress of the lady might be thought to confirm this view, for the ends of her mantle, drawn over her shoulders, and hanging down in front, exhibit a *vair-en-point*-like ornament, which might be thought to form heraldically a connection with the Fitz-Bernard family, to which Bona the wife of Sir Roger was known to belong.

But the armour refutes the theory that it was meant to represent a man who had lived in the thirteenth century, to say nothing of being "before the Conquest." The light bascinet, instead of the heavier heaume or helmet, the haubert of banded ring-mail, in the place of the simple chain armour, associated with the Crusader times, the plated shoulder-piece and elbow-piece, too—all mark the transition period of the earlier years of the fourteenth century, and combine to strengthen the claim of another member of the Northwode family, Sir John, the son of Sir Roger, who was even more distinguished in the annals of the country; who was also created a Knight-Banneret, and had by marriage allied himself with one of the most powerful and influential of Kentish families, the Badlesmeres.

Assuming then that these brasses represent Sir John Northwode and his wife Joan (de Badlesmere) we are able to fix the date of their deaths. Sir John died in May 1319, and she in the following June; she was thus spared the sorrow of knowing that her father, Bartholomew (Lord) Badlesmere, three years after paid the penalty of his refusal to admit Queen Isabella into Leeds Castle, of which he had been appointed Custodian by Edward II.

Now of the figures themselves, each was composed of two pieces; that of the lady has retained its original form; but the lower portion of the knight's brass has undergone more than one change. Until a few years ago there lay, as a drawing in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies** shews, a broad space between the middle of the shield and the grotesquely misshapen legs; this has been accounted for by the supposition that it was at one time proposed to lay the two figures on one stone; but the disparity of the height was met by applying the

* Stothard, in his *Monumental Effigies*, p. 54 (1811), gives a representation of the brass as it then appeared, with the "gaping interval."

Procrustean process, and cutting away enough from the middle of his body to reduce the excess of height, and to make it correspond with the female figure, which made the ignorant addition of the lower limbs the more ludicrous.

The research of the late Dr. Maitland,* while Librarian at Lambeth, brought to light an interesting entry in the Lambeth Registers, which enables us to conjecture the date of this strange suffix. In the year 1511 the Churchwardens of Minster made a presentation to the Archbishop (Warham) at his Visitation to this effect, "That wheare a long tyme agoo in the chapell a knight and his lady were buryed, the pictures upon them were sore worn and broken," and they requested permission to remove them. But the Archbishop's Commissary "admonished them to implore his Grace for permission that they might be repaired."† It is most probable that the addition was then made; and that (utilizing as a palimpsest a portion of another brass, on which was engraved the drapery of a female figure) on the back of it was designed by some illiterate local workman what he fancied might have been the form of the cross-legged Crusader knight. The lapse of 200 years, and the ignorance of the engraver, would easily account for the gross incongruity, and also suggest the date when the old inscription was added, as, on old Fuller's shewing, the character would belong rather to the sixteenth than to the fourteenth century.

The next and the last step in the metamorphosis of the Northwode knight took place a few years ago, when the Church was being restored. A member of that family supplied the gaping interval between the upper part of the figure and the grotesque legs, by introducing a third piece, on which the remainder of the shield and the armour were engraved, with far more harmonious effect.

* *British Magazine* (1847), vol. xxxi., p. 547.

† This brass seems to have been the subject of another petition at an earlier date. The late Rev. R. C. Jenkins of Lyminge, in his *Dioc. History of Canterbury*, p. 234, gives, without stating his authority, the following account of the difficulty which its presence caused to the inhabitants of Minster: they petitioned the Archbishop "that they might remove the effigies of a knight and his wife, and lay in the place a plain stone with an epitaphy that the people may make setes and pews where they may more quietly serve God." He gives the fifteenth century as the date of this petition, but the writer has found no entry of it in the Lambeth Registers of that period.

The Northwode interest in Minster would seem to have continued for some generations.* The eldest son of this Sir John, also a Sir John, was buried here; again, the first wife of his eldest son, a Sir Roger, and their son, a Sir John too, who died in 1379,† found burial here.

The next monument to be noticed is that standing under the eastern bay of the colonnade which separates the Parish Church from the Abbey Chapel, and forms the most conspicuous monument in the Church. On a very massive tomb of Bethersden marble, with its sides and ends richly ornamented with sixteen escutcheons proclaiming the proud alliances of the Cheyney family,‡ lies an alabaster figure of a knight in full court costume of the later years of the sixteenth century, with the badge of the Garter lying on his breast, and the ribbon at his knee. It has been already said that on the death of Sir Robert de Shurland, the marriage of his only child Margaret with Sir William de Cheyney§ carried the Manor of Sheppey to the Cheyneys of Patricksbourne; and although the family pride and interest in the Sheppey estates flagged somewhat under the Cheyneys, yet it is clear that they looked to Minster as their ancestral burial-place.

This monument, as the now partially effaced inscription running round the verge still shews, was in memory of Sir Thomas Cheyney, who had been Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and Privy Councillor under Mary and Elizabeth. In spite of all his honours, his heart, as shewn by his will, reverted to the old family home, and like his ancestor Sir William,

* Other braases of Northwodes mentioned in Philipott's *Church Notes*, in British Museum, Harleian MSS 3917

† Will of Sir John Northwode (Archbishop Sudbury's Register, f. 100 b) (1379): "Volo corpus meum sepeliendum in Ecclesia Monasterii Sancte Sexburge de Menstrye in Scapeya," etc.

‡ The tendency to emblazon their tombs seems to belong to the name of Cheyney, for a descendant of this Sir Thomas, Elizabeth, of the Gestling branch, who had married Sir Thomas Colpeper, and died in 1638, had a similar heraldic display of alliances on her tomb in Hollingborne Church.

§ Will of Sir William Cheyue (Chichele's Register, part 1, f. 475) (A.D. 1441) "Volo corpus meum sepeliendum in Capella Sancte Katherine infra Abbathum Sancte Marie & Sexburge in Insula de Scapeia . . . Item lego ad pictum Crucis, & ad reparacionem Capelle Sancte Katherine in Ecclesia de Menstre
138."

who had died in 1441, he left the following record of his wish: "I will (he said) that my bodye be buried in the Minster in the Isle of Sheppey, in a chapel there, wheare my late wyef Dame Frydeswith and divers of myne ancestors are buried." This wish was carried out in 1559; but his son, Sir Henry (created by Elizabeth in 1572 Lord Cheyney of Todington), parted with the Sheppey estates to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who pulled down and sold the materials of what had been the family chapel of the Cheyneys; the one redeeming act in this sad transaction being that, though Lord Cheyney sold to a stranger the chapel his father had so loved, he had the grace to solicit from the Archbishop of Canterbury a licence to remove his father's tomb, and the remains of other ancestors, and place the tomb reverently in the body of the Church, where it now stands, having happily suffered very little disfigurement or mutilation. There lies the old knight in all the grandeur of his official robes, his hands clasped, his head resting on a pillow richly diapered, and supported by angels; the most striking if not the most interesting monument in the Church of a man more than once described in Rymer's *Fœdera* as "Strenuus Miles;" and by old Fuller in his *Worthies* as "a spritful (? spirited) gentleman."

Here is another monument, which in point of time takes precedence of Sir Thomas Cheyney's, in far more lowly position, lying on the ground, with no raised altar-tomb, no sculptured recess, to give it dignity, with no inscription, nor any heraldic device by which it might be identified, the only clue to its probable date being the armour, a plated breast-plate and tuilles, without a trace of a coat of mail either above or below; this would indicate the earlier part of the fifteenth century. Its history, at least as much of it as is known, is strange. It was found buried in the churchyard, some five feet below the surface, in the year 1833, and here it lies in a vacant space against the north wall of the Chapel; a knightly figure of Purbeck marble, on a coped slab; the face and upper part of the body in fair preservation, but the feet and projecting portions of the thighs roughly chiselled and sadly mutilated. There is no trace of sword or

dagger; the bare head rests on a pillow supported by two angels. The gauntleted hands are raised as in prayer, and here we meet with the most striking, it may be said "unique," feature of the monument; between the tips of the fingers is a very small oval-shaped concave plate containing a very diminutive figure of a man (probably meant to represent his soul); it is this figure which gives the archæological interest to the monument. Why he was so mutilated—why he was buried in the churchyard—why so long left there uncared for and perhaps unknown—must now ever remain a mystery; as also *who he was*. This can only be conjectured by supposing that he belonged either to the Northwodes or the Cheyneys; one who died in the earlier half of the fifteenth century. If a Northwode, it may have been the John Northwode who died in 1416; or if a Cheyney, probably Sir William, whose death is recorded in 1441.

There remains yet another monument to be described. It carries us on to a later period of England's history, and is connected with the Spanish Armada. Under a plain arched recess in the north wall of this Chapel we see a tomb, itself of much earlier date, with its front and the back of the recess composed of slabs of Bethersden marble richly diapered and panelled, probably belonging to the fifteenth century, and on it an alabaster figure of a knight in full armour of the latter part of the sixteenth, the chain shirt appearing at the throat above the plated cuirass, the head resting on a pillow supported by angels; on his breast lies an Order, attached to a narrow ribbon embossed with alternate small roses and stars; the Order itself so worn and effaced that it is difficult to identify it with any known Order. Local tradition has always assigned to it the title of "the Spanish Ambassador," but has never given it a name. He is so described in a rare coloured print by Livesay of the year 1791. It is amusing, and perhaps instructive, to mark the various forms of the name and office assigned to this worthy. For instance, Brayley, in his *Beauties of Kent*, gives the name as "CERINEMO," and says he was "taken by Sir Francis Drake 1588 and died a prisoner on board a ship at the Nore;" while in a Paper in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of

1798, under the signature of T. Mot, the name is spelt GERMONA, and he is styled, "Commander of the Land Forces on board the Spanish Armada, who died a prisoner on board the Guardship at the Nore." This account Mackenzie Walcott evidently copies in a Paper in *Archæologia Cantiana* on Kentish Priories, only calling him a "Spanish General," and describes the capture under similar circumstances. These varying accounts were no doubt based on a defective recollection of the entry in the Church Register, where among the burials, under date December 5, 1591, it appears thus: "Signior JERONIMO, a Spanish prisoner to Sir Edward Hoby, taken in the fight with the Spanish flete (1588)." Who then was he? The style of the armour, the costliness of the marble, the Order on his breast—all point to his having been a man of some mark, of some importance and dignity. But who? Among the treasures of the Record Office Museum is a letter from Robert Cecil,* afterwards Earl of Salisbury, written to his father, Lord Burleigh, on July 30th, 1588, describing the adventure of the *fire-ships*, which he facetiously calls the "fireworks," at Calais Harbour. He says that after Moncada, who commanded one of the largest galiases, had been shot on the deck of his stranded ship, "the second of account," whom he styles "a proper gentleman of Salamanca," was "taken and kept in one of the ships of the flete." Then C. F. Duro, the Spanish historian, in his work *La Armada Invincible*, says there was among the *Aventureros*, men no doubt of wealth and position, like the "Merchant Adventurers" of English History, one JERONIMO MAGNO. Is it too much to infer that possibly the Spanish grandee captured by Drake at the Calais Bar, and detained a prisoner on board one of the ships at the Nore in the custody of Sir Edward Hoby (at that time Constable of Queenborough Castle, and therefore commanding at the Nore), who was

* State Papers, Dom., Elizab., vol. cciii., No. 66, Record Off. Museum, a letter from Cecil to Lord Burleigh, July 30, 1588, runs thus: "I thought good to acquaint yow wth yt wch I have hearde of a Sp. Jentleman taken yesterday in one of ye Galeases wch was runn a shore at Calis and there is seised by Mosr. Gowrdan. The Captaine of this Shipp, named Moncadaa, one of ye greatest personages in the Fleete, was killed wth a small shott of a muskeyt yt persed both his eyes. The second of account in that Shipp is taken and kept in one of ye Rhins in her M'tie Fleete. This mann yt is here is a proper Jentleman of name," etc.; dated "From Douer, this 30th of July."

known probably chiefly by his Christian name of *Jeronimo*, with the recognized title of *Signior*, was the person who three years after died there, and was buried in this Church, and whose monument is now before us?

There also lie on the floor of the Chapel two massive stone coffins, one with the lid bearing a foliated cross. These clearly carry back the mind to the earlier days of the Chapel, and may probably have once held the bodies of some noble if not royal prioress in Saxon times.

It were indeed ungracious and unjust to bring to a close this attempt to describe Minster Church as it now is without an allusion to what *it was* when the Rev. William Bramston, the present Vicar, entered on his duties here in 1877. It was then little better than a ruin: the roof leaking like a sieve, the walls dilapidated and overgrown with moss, the entire fabric a disgrace, its very appearance bringing into contempt the holy cause which it was supposed to represent. To his zeal and energy it is mainly due that out of that wreck has risen a restoration not unworthy of Him whom the Parishioners now delight to worship within its walls—a building of which they may be justly proud.

THE NUNNERY.

Passing from the Church and its Monuments, let us glance at what remains of the Monastery (or rather Nunnery) itself. Of its component parts all must now be conjecture. The gateway alone remains to bear silent witness to its former grandeur. It is unfortunately a case of "*Ex pede Herculem*." We may, however, reasonably imagine that a religious house which had for its first and second Prioresses representatives of royalty, and in their successors ladies of high and often of noble birth, would have every portion of its *entourage* complete. There would have been its refectory, its dormitory, chapter-house, cloisters, and garth, as well as its chapel, all enclosed within a range of high walls. All this, except the gatehouse, is gone; nor does a trace remain, unless it be in the line of a high-pitched roof on the

west wall, where probably stood the spacious refectory. Even the gatehouse is altered; no longer does the wide-spanned arch open its door to receive the visitor. It has been long since built up. The old arched or square-headed windows of stone, and closely quarried glass, have been replaced by wooden frames and staring sashes; and the former abode of the devout sisters of the Benedictine Order is now utilized into tenements for the families of farm-labourers. It is only in the north-eastern corner that we can detect anything of the really old. Here are jambs of Early English windows, now blocked up; here is still the newel stair which once led up to the apartments of the two priests: but it has long since ceased to be used. It is scarcely possible now to say which were the rooms of the Confessor of the Nuns and the Chaplain of the Church.

Our only clue to the distribution of the apartments (and this probably confined to the gatehouse itself) is to be found in the "Inventory"* already noticed (p 151). There were the apartment of the Lady Prioress, Alicia Crane; that of Dame Ursula Gosborne (? Gisborne), who was called the sup-prior; those of Dames Agnes Browne, Margaret locks, Dorothy Topleve, Anne Loveden, Elizabeth Stradlynge, Anne Clifford, and Margaret Ryvers. In this Inventory are also included the most minute details of the "goods" which each contained, specifying not only the "clothys for the hangyngs," but also the "fetherbeds, bolsters," number of "pyllowes, blankattes, payres of shetes," etc., which each owned.

In Minster, as in the Benedictine Monasteries generally, the discipline of the house was under Episcopal jurisdiction: while the election of the Prioress lay with the sub-prioress and the nuns, it required the preliminary sanction and subsequent confirmation of the Archbishop. This is evident from an entry in the Lambeth Register, where Archbishop Stafford issues a Licence† to the sub-prioress and the convent to proceed to the election of a prioress on the death of the

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VII., where the names are given of the occupants (temp. Henry VIII.) at the time of its suppression.

† Archbishop Stafford's Register, f. 107 b (A.D. 1450): "Emanavit licentia ~~superiorum~~ et Conventui domus Monialium Scapeie ad procedendam electionem ~~hanc~~ secundum consuetudinem."

last Prioress. The internal discipline, too, of the house came under the control of the Primate.

In the same Registers we have glimpses of the life these nuns were accustomed to lead; and they are not always favourable pictures. More than once it became necessary for the Archbishops to interfere, and sometimes to administer warnings and even rebukes and threats. Archbishop Peckham* in 1286 had to condemn the latitude which (as he had heard) allowed *mulieres seculares* (women who were not under the vow) to come inside the walls, and threatens them severely unless they mend their ways.

Ten years later Archbishop Winchelsea held a personal visitation, and found other grounds of complaint; he heard that in refectory and dormitory, in cloister, and even in choir, the rule of SILENCE was not observed; that the nuns are "said to be garrulous and quarrelsome;" and for such delinquencies he enjoins periods of solitary confinement in the cells (*in camera, carceris loco*), and warns them that if this disorder continues still more severe forms of punishment must be resorted to to maintain the good order of the house.†

Of the successive Prioresses it is now impossible to give a full and correct list, as the names only occur incidentally in various records. For instance, we read that one Agnes (whose surname is not given) was Prioress in 1139; that Johanna de Cobham filled that post in the middle of the fourteenth century, and that on her death in 1368 she was succeeded by Isabella de Honyngton, who had "professed" only a few months before.‡ These two ladies no doubt belonged to the old Kentish families of Cobham and Honington. Then in 1511 Alice Rivers was Prioress; and she very probably belonged to the family of which Elizabeth, the Queen of Edward IV., was a member. The last of the Prioresses was Alicia Crane, who held the office at the time of the suppression, when she was pensioned.

* Archbishop Peckham's Register, f. 119.

† "Injunctiones a Monachibus in Scapula observandi Robertus, etc., etc. In primis ut in locis silentio deputatis, et precipue in Choro, Claustra, Refectorio, & Dormitorio, silentium observetur. Ita quod neque hoc non garrulent neque contentant, etc., etc. Datum in Monasterio vestro Kal. Maii 4. d. MCCXCVI." (Archbishop Winchelsea's Register, f. 63.)

‡ Archbishop Langham's Register, f. 64-5.

We cannot better close this brief account of the Minster Nunnery than by referring to a highly interesting MS. in the British Museum (Cottonian MSS., Faustina, B. vi.), where a list is given of the "memorial days" of five of the Prioresses: this unfortunately gives only their Christian names, and consequently we are not able to identify them, or to give the years in which they died. The names occur in the following order:—

2 Id. Martii, ob. Johanna de Badlesmere, Priorissa de Menstre.

12 Kal. Maii, ob. Eustachina, Priorissa de Menstre.

4 Non. Octobris, ob. Agnes, ditto.

18 Kal. Octobris, ob. Christina, ditto.

11 Kal. Decembris, ob. Gunnora, ditto.



SEAL OF THE PRIORY OF MINSTER IN SHEPPEY, FROM A CHARTER OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY.

NOTES ON THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF QUEENBOROUGH.

BY REV. C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

THE recent visit of the Kent Archæological Society to Queenborough may afford excuse for a short notice of the Municipal Records of that borough. The records are carefully preserved in a muniment room beneath the Town Hall, but it seems likely that in former days they were less well cared for, inasmuch as few date back further than the end of the fifteenth century. At some period no doubt a general clearing out resulted in a holocaust being made of what the Mayor and Jurats considered mere useless rubbish, in which the earlier records would certainly have been included. However, enough remains to give us some little insight into the history of the borough in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and since no report upon the records has been issued by the Historical MSS. Commission, I venture to offer to the members of the Society the result of a few days' work in the muniment room undertaken by the kind permission of A. W. Howe, Esq., the present Mayor of Queenborough.

The Records may be conveniently divided into the following classes:—

- I.—Royal Charters.
- II.—Bound Volumes.
- III.—Loose Papers.

I. The Charter box contains the following six Charters:—

Dated 1 Henry V.

Mary.

All the above have portions of the Great Seal attached, of which Nos. 3 and 6 preserve very fine impressions. These six Charters are *inspeximus* Charters confirmatory of the original Charter granted by King Edward III. in his forty-second year (1368). This Charter is no longer extant, but the following transcript from the Patent Rolls is preserved at Queenborough.

“Edwardus dei gratia, etc., etc., inter cetera quibus nostra sollicitudo versatur votis nostris occurrit precipuum regnum nostrum et eius incolas in pace et tranquillitate regere et a noxiis preservare locaque ad fortificandum habilia ad subditi nobis populi securitatem et hostium nostrorum formidamen et repulsionem solida fortitudine roborare sane considerato in Insula de Shepeye quodam loco situ decoro satisque securo et brachio maris multum lato et profundo et pro applicatione navium congruo vicino, castrum et villam ibidem construere incipimus, eaque muris et fossatis sufficienter ad ipsius regni fulcimentum et decorem et hominum partium vicinarum et bonorum suorum munimen proponimus domino concedente firmare quam quidem villam Burgum Regine duximus nominandum, et ut maior confluat concursus populorum ad eandem et ad habitandum ibidem animum assumant promptiorem et sit locus ille securitatis et fortitudinis incrementum ibidem solatium et quietem habitatorum concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hac carta nostra confirmavimus habitatoribus Burgi illius libertates et privilegia subscripta videlicet quod dicta villa perpetuus et liber burgus sit et homines eiusdem ville liberi sint Burgenses et habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines ad liberum burgum pertinentes et quod de se ipsis singulis annis in festo Sancti Michaelis eligere possint unum maiorem duos ballivos qui burgum predictum et libertates ceteraque dictum Burgum tangencia custodiant et gubernent, et qui cum electi fuerint corporale prestent sacramentum coram constabulario Castri predicti nomine nostro quod nobis et dicto Burgo fideles erunt, et in hiis que regimen et custodia eiusdem concernunt bene et fideliter se gerent, et habebunt et quod habeant duo mercata ibidem singulis septimanis unum videlicet per diem lune et aliud per diem Jovis, et duas ferias singulis annis unam videlicet in festo Sancti Jacobi Apostoli in mense Julii et per quinque dies prosequentes, et aliam quarto die Martii et per septem dies prosequentes cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujus modi mercati et ferias pertinentibus nisi mercata illa et ferie ille sint

ad nocumentum vicinarum mercatarum et vicinarum feriarum. Et quod idem burgenses et successores sui non implacent seu implacentur alibi quam infra eundem Burgum coram Maiore et Ballivis dicti Burgi pro tempore fuerint de aliquibus tenuris suis intrinsecis aut transgressionis seu contractibus infra Burgum factis, et quod habeant in eodem Infangenethef et Outfangenethef et iudicium inde facere possint et quod quieti sint per totum regnum et potestatem nostram de thelonio pontagio pavagio muragio Kaiagio gwyndagio lantagio stallagio wharvagio hidagio ryvagio wrecco maris et de shiris et hundredis et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus de rebus et merchandisiis suis propriis prestandum imperpetuum et quod iidem Burgenses heredes et successores sui non ponantur in Assisis Juratis recognicionibus aut inquisicionibus aliquibus ratione terrarum et tenementorum suorum forinsecorum vel ratione transgressionum contractuum convencionum aut aliorum negotiorum suorum forinsecorum quorumcunque coram Justicario aut aliis ministris nostris vel heredum nostrorum emergerint faciendum quamdiu moram in eodem Burgo ut Burgenses ejusdem ibidem inhabitantes steterint et quod homines forinseci non ponantur cum ipsis Burgensibus in Assisis Juratis recognicionibus aut inquisicionibus huiusmodi que ratione terrarum vel tenementorum in eodem burgo existentium aut transgressionum contractuum convencionum aut aliorum negotiorum intrinsecorum emergerint faciendi nisi res illa tangat nos vel heredes nostros aut comitato Burgi predicti et insuper quod dicti Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores dictum burgum habitantes et inhabitaturi quieti sint de omnimodis tallagiis auxiliis decimis et quintis decimis ac aliis quotis nobis vel heredibus nostris de propriis bonis suis concedendum prestandum concessimus etiam prefatis Burgensibus et eorum successoribus quod Maior et Ballivi eiusdem Burgi habeant cognicionem omnium placitorum de contractibus debitis convencionibus et transgressionibus in eodem burgo emergentibus et executores eorundem que non tangunt nos vel heredes nostros aut comitatem dicti burgi et quod idem burgenses de propriis vinis suis de quibus negociantur quieti sint de recta prisa nostra videlicet de uno dolio vini ante malum et alio post malum et quod Custos quinque portuum nostrorum aut ministri sui vel Barones eorundem portuum de dicto Burgo vel Burgensibus eiusdem burgi vel de possessionibus aut rebus suis in eodem burgo nec de navibus eorundem burgensium in aliquo non intromittant nec quod ipsi Burgenses de serviciis que dicti Barones quinque portuum nobis et heredibus nostris de navibus suis invenire tenentur in aliquo onerentur sed omnino inde quieti sint et exonerati imperpetuum

Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro heredibus nostris quod dicti Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores dictum burgum inhabitantes et inhabitaturi omnibus et singulis libertatibus quietanciis et privilegiis predictis plene gaudeant et utantur in perpetuum sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum Justiciorum Exchaetorum Vicecomitum aut aliorum Ballivorum sui Ministrorum nostrorum quorum cunque hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus S Archiepiscopo Cantuariensis tocius Anglie Primate W Wynton cancellario nostro J Elien thesauro nostro Episcopis Johanne Duce Lancastri, Edmundo comiti Cantebre, filiis nostris carissimis, Humfredo de Bohun comiti Hereford, Ricardo Comiti Arundell, Thoma de Bello Campo Comiti Warr, Henrico de Percy, Thoma de Roos de Hamelak, Walter de Manny, Will Latymer Senescallo hospicii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram Westminsterio x die Maii.

per ipsum Regem."

In the preamble of this Charter the King distinctly states that his object in thus dignifying the little hamlet of fishermen's houses (hitherto called Bynnee) with the title of a royal borough, was to attract a larger population to the neighbourhood of his newly erected castle. This castle had been commenced in the year 1361 from the plans of the celebrated architect William of Wickham, and was designed for "the strengthening of the realm and the refuge of the inhabitants" of the Isle of Sheppey; that a town should spring up under its walls capable of supplying the requirements of the garrison within seems to have been the motive which induced the King to grant to the inhabitants full corporate privileges. Under this Charter the town was governed until 1625, when King Charles I. granted a new Charter to Queenborough. This Charter is preserved amongst the archives, and was the basis of Queenborough law until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in our own times.

The following is a short abstract of the provisions of this Charter.

The boundaries by land are described as follows:—
"From the gate called Barres gate on the east side of the borough, and so by the land or fleet by the marsh called Rushenden Marsh, on the south side there, and from thence

to the common creek unto the Swale on the west side, and from the aforesaid Swale unto the marsh called Digge's Marsh on the north side, and from the said marsh unto the gate called Barres gate on the east side." And by water "From the passage or place called King's Ferry unto the place commonly called Swale's Spitt. Saving, nevertheless, to us and our heirs and successors excepted and reserved our Castle of Quinborowe, and all the waters and lands within the liberty, circuit, and precincts of the same Castle."

The government of the town, which under King Edward III.'s Charter was vested in a Mayor and two Bailiffs, was now entrusted to a Mayor, four Jurats, and two Bailiffs, with one "discreet man learned in the laws of England" as Steward.

The Mayor on his election had to take oath before the Constable of the Castle. A Court of Record was to be held before the Mayor and Steward, or either of them, every Monday three weeks, but they had no power to try cases touching the loss of life. No burgess could be compelled to muster or find arms out of the borough. All was to be held "as of our Manor of East Greenwich as in common soccage on payment of ten shillings of lawful money of England payable at the receipt of the Exchequer or into the hands of the Sheriff of the County of Kent at the feast of St. Michael."

The Queenborough Charters were, in the fifteenth century, distributed amongst various members of the Corporation. In 1476 an entry in the Statute Book informs us that Alan Jacob (Mayor) holds the Papal Bull* and the common seal.

John Raynet, a box covered with leather containing two Charters.

John Clerk, a box of wicker work containing one Charter.

Richard Pylgryme, a box with one Charter.

Richard Rand, a box with one Charter.

William Brett, a box with one Charter.

* What was this Papal Bull? On another page we find the following entry:— "The privileges contained in our Charter which said privileges all and every of them our most Holy father in Christ Pope Nicholas the fourth hath graciously ratified" This is a puzzle, since Pope Nicholas IV. died in the year 1292, seventy-six years before the date of the earliest Queenborough Charter.

II. BOUND VOLUMES.

The most important of these is the Statute Book, a thick quarto containing 115 vellum leaves, bound in oaken boards from which the clasp has disappeared. On one of the fly-leaves at the beginning of the volume are some verses in a handwriting of the early part of the fifteenth century; they are apparently a somewhat coarse satire upon the Friars. Also the following memorandum: "That William Kynge and Richard Davy hath axett ffranchys in the Kyng's name of Yngelond of the Mayor of Queneburgh for the saff gards of thar lyffys and ther godys on the vijth day of ffebruary in the yere of our sovereign lorde Kynge Harry the vijth vjth yere." At the beginning of the volume is a rubricated Calendar occupying twelve pages; at the foot of the page for the month of ffebruary is the following entry:—

"Be itt known to all men by these presents that I Richard Bond of Quinborow, Mayer in the County of Kent in the Isle of Shepey, and I John Allan of the same towne, byndys us and every one of us to other our heres, executors, and assyns, to abyde the wourde and arbytrayment of Richard Taylor, Robert holton, Thomas hewet, and Richard Cockerell ye elder burgesys of ye same towne, for all manner of causes, debaytts, demands, and controversys had between ye forsayd Richard and John from the begynging of the world to the date hereafter on payne of forfitt xij^{li} sterling to the party y^e will not ther abyde the Arbetryment of ye forsayd arbetrater, and for ye more suerty we ye forsayd Richard and John charytably hath sett to our seylls hand ye xx day of Aprell the xviiij yere of King Harry the viii.

By me Rychard Bond
P' me John Alyn."

A Table of Contents follows the Calendar.

Tot subscripta continentur in isto volumine.

Magna Carta	de finibus.
Carta de fforesta	novi articuli.
Sentencia lata super eisdem	Statuta de Gaveleto.
Provisiones de Mertona	De terris et libertatibus per
Statuta de Marleburgh	quirendis de gratia Regis.
Westmonasterii primum	Consuetudines Kancie.

Gloucesterie cum explanatione	Exposiciones vocabulorum in
Westmonasterii secundum	cartis libertatum.
Statutum Religiosorum	Modus Calumpniandi essonia.
Confirmacio domini regis Cartarum	Dies communes in banco.
Statuta scaccarii	Dies dotis.
Districiones scaccarii	Visus franciplegii.
Statutum de bigamis	Modus faciendi homagium.
Statutum de mercatoribus	Assisa panis et cervisie.
Statutum Wyntonie	Extenta manerii. [ram.
Statutum de quo Waranto	Modus ad mesurandum ter-
Articuli contra Regiam prohibicionem	Compositio ad puniendum
Statuta de emptoribus terrarum	infringentis assisum et
Statutum exonie	forstallarios.
„ de militibus	Summa parva hengham.
„ de vocatis ad warrantum	Modus ordinandi brevia.
„ de vasto facto in custodia	Exceptiones ad cassandum
„ de Conspiratoribus	brevia.
„ de Juratis et assisis	Tractatus de bastardia.
„ Contra vicecomitis et clericos	Judicium essoniorum.
„ brevia retornantes	Cadit Assisa.
	Articuli qui in narrando
	indiget observari.

The other bound volumes are—

I.—A. A parchment bound book in bad condition labelled “Entries in King Henry VIIth and part of Henry VIIIth reign.” The first entry is dated 11 Henry VII. (1497). It contains views of frankpledge, etc.

B. A parchment bound book in bad condition and imperfect. The first entry is dated Monday, May 8, 34 Henry VIII. Contains views of frankpledge, etc. On a subsequent page the following entry appears:—“M^d that I Willyam Nobull husbandman hath here taken senctory for the safety of my body and my goods the xxij day of Apprell, Thomas Robinson meer the xix yere of ye rayne of King Harry the viijth.”

C. A parchment bound book in bad condition, inscribed “C from 1533.” Contains admission of Freemen and Actions for debt.

D. Court book, commencing April 8, 1611, and ending April 29, 1661.

E. Court book, 1661—1724. At the end are a number of Certificates under the Test Act. Also entries relating to the oyster fishery.

1661. (Extracts.) "Stephen Morris disfranchised till he pay £5 for contempt in sliteing and undervalueng ye charter.

"None to keep a horse except ye Mayor, Jurats, and Bailiffs, and ye two Butchers, on forfeiture of 8^s for every day except they hire two whole leeses or rent £10 per annum.

"The Hoymen and Bakers admitted to keep a horse on the green.

"Mr Rich^d Nicolls fined £5 for abusing the Mayor and undervaluing him in his authority."

II.—Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, 1573—1608 (extracts) :—

1573. "At this law day it is ordayned by the Maior, Bayliffs, and Burgesses y^t every Baker in the said Towne and liberty shall sell to every victuayler xij loves to the dossin, and likewise every burges in the town and liberty shall sell xij loves to the dossin being no vitayler, uppon the payne of every one that offendeth to the contrary iij^s iiij^d."

1575. "We present the butts (*for the Archers*) for being in decay and will that they be made up this weke."

"We the said Jury will that order be taken in the towne for keepinge clean of the Churchyard, and about the Church."

1582. "It'm we present that we think it is expedient to have a cucking stole made in the Towne for the punishment of scouldes and unquiet."

1584. "It^m the same Jury do present all the Inhabitants of the said towne for Bowling and such other unlawful games wherefore every man is amerced to paye ij^d unto the poor men's boxe, and he that refuseyth to pay shall be distrayned by the officers and shall paye xij^d."

1584. "Y^t is agreed that Richard Higat Fleming shall paye unto our Church, that is to saye unto the Minister iij^s, and unto the Clerk xij^d." "It'm it is agreed that Richard Higat Fleming shall provide one caliver furnished, to remayne in the custody of our chambers for ever uppon payne if he doe not provide it by Midsommer next xx^s."

1588. "We present privy tiplers not licensed to sell malt. Widdowe Lawson and Richard Whyte not to tipple or sell any more upon payne of vj^s and viij^d for every tyme."

"M^d that Robert Lulley Clarke did sell a black mare of three years old in the market for the sum of fifty three shillings."

III.—Records of Court, 1598—1674.

IV.—Book of Enrolments, 1585—1671.

V.—Chamberlain's Accounts from 1611:—

1613.	P ^d to M ^r Lee (Steward) for his fee	2 ^h	0	0
	It ^m paid for the Vane and setting it up	8	4	
	It ^m paid for writing a petition to ye lord of Canterbury	7	6	
1623.	For gaging 410 barrells of beere 4 ^d per barrel	6	17	4
	M ^r Garland rent for the land laid to the Copperas house	2	10	0
	P ^d to M ^r Pretchett for making of a sermon ye 4 June	6	0	
	For repairing the Court Hall and building of a prison under the same and for repairing of the cadge and pillory	15	12	8
	P ^d for chardges in going to the Burgesses to Lon- don and for lobsters that were given to them	1	0	0
		£	s.	d.
1653.	Rent for the New Salt house	1	0	0
	For mendinge the glass windown in the Court Hall	2	0	
	For the Market House tylement	3	0	
	For two posts for the stocks	7	0	
	Vile for setting up the stocks	3	8	
	For a sheet to burie a poore man	4	0	
	for sockinge of him	1	0	
	For lobsters for Col. Kenniwicke	15	6	
	To Weldishe and William ffelowe for fetching back the souldiers	3	0	
	To Vile for clearing the well	3	0	
	„ for setting up the cesterne	10	0	
	„ for makeing a waterside place at the great pond	1	0	
	For cleaning the well and mending the hoope of ye bucket	1	16	0
	For cleaning the pond	4	15	0
	To John Siborne for a rope	2	16	0
	To Smith for his work about the bucketts*	1	13	0

* The well above referred to was no doubt the Castle well, to which the townsmen now had free access for the first time, the Castle having been demolished in the previous year. This well is still the sole source of the water supply for the town.

VI.—Chamberlain's Accounts from 1700.

VII.—Folio Book labelled Town Quay.

VIII.—Parchment bound book containing translations of Charters, copies of By-laws, etc. The Mayor's salary is set down at £20, with a lease for twenty-four sheep on the Common. Fines: A Jurat refusing the office of Mayor £50. A Bailiff refusing to be a Jurat £30. Free Burgesses refusing the office of Bailiff £20. Admission of Freemen 40s for the sons of freemen and for apprentices, £6 in the case of "foreigners."

IX.—Churchwardens' Accounts, 1723—1768:—

1731, June 5 th . "Pd the Ringers and for Bonfire, Beer, etc., upon his Majesty's coming to anchor within Sheerness"	£1 13 6
June 6 th . "Paid to the Boats' crews that attended the Mayor, Jurats, and Bailiffs when they waited on his Majesty on board the Carolina yatch"	1 0 0
1762, May 7 th . "Paid M ^r Ongley for one barrell of Strong beer to be drank by the populace when peace was proclaimed"	1 16 0

X.—Cesse Book from 1706. Also contains the Land Bailiff's disbursements from 1702.

XI.—Folio book inscribed Parish of Queenborough—Articles of ye Committee, 1806—1810.

XII.—Folio book containing abstracts of leases.

III. LOOSE PAPERS.

These may be divided into two classes (a) General, (b) Letters. Many of the latter refer to the Parliamentary elections, and are of interest as shewing the influence which was brought to bear upon the Burgesses by those who imagined that they had a right to control their choice of representatives.

CONTENTS OF LARGE PORTFOLIO.

Office copy of the Royal Charter of Queenborough. "A copy of the original record remaining in the Rolls Chapel having been examined therewith this day by me John Hewett Aug. 16th 1827."

A copy of King Charles II.'s Confirmation of the Charter.

A letter from Christopher Robinson, Mayor, to the Collector of the Queen in Kent, protesting against the imposition of the 10th and 15th being levied by the parish of Minster on lands and goods of certain Burgesses of Queenborough.

A copy of the Charter, "amended by Cap^t Evans 1626."

A "copy of ye old Charter of Queenborough," 42 Edw. III.

Names of the Burgesses 1459-60, and 1471.

Nomina Burgensium ville de Queenburgh tempore Johannis Swalman Maioris de Queenburgh Anno xxxviij^o H. vjth.

Northwode Armiger.

Joh'es Swalman, Maior.

Will's Bret, Sen'.

Will's Bret, Jun'.

Joh'es Bret.

Galfred Benet, mortuus.

Alanus Jacob.

Joh'es ladys.

Joh'es lowythe.

Joh'es Wyllys.

Joh'es Clerk.

Joh'es Gryggs.

herte.

Will's Baker.

Joh'es Coke.

Will's Barnarde.

Nomina Burgensium de novo
Apposita Anno E. iij^{to} xi^o.

Will's Bret, Sen'.

Will's Bret, Jun'.

Rob^t Knyght.

Joh'es Clerk.

Alanus Jacob.

Joh'es Cowle.

Ric. Pilgrym.

Will's Bunce.

Joh'es Payne.

Thomas Benet.

Rubene Bret.

Ric. Rande.

Will's Estwood.

Thomas Aleyn.

1368. Copy from Patent Roll of a Warrant for the appointment of Richard de Blore, Richard Cok, and William Chaundeler as paymasters for work done at Queenborough Castle.

1384. Copy from the Patent Roll of Grant by King Richard II. of the lordship of the Castle to his favourite Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

The will of Thomas Robynson, singleman, of Queenborough, made Nov^r 22^d, 1557 :—

.... "I give and bequeath my soul to God Almighty, and my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Mynster, to the parish

priest of the same iij^s iiij^d, to the Chapell of Queenborowe xx^s. To Roger Kircopp iij^s, to Elizabeth Stevenson one half angell in gold. To Ralph Blythe one blacke cote and ij^s in money. To William Thorneborowe's wife xij^d. To Kircoppe's Children and John Saunders' children vij^s. To each howse xij^d. To Gilbert Amore one doblett. To William Howhe one sherte and my best breaches. To M^r John Saunders for the injuries done to him by me when I was his servaunt vj^s viij^d. To Roger Kircoppe iij^s iiij^d. To my M^r John Saunders' wife v^s. To be bestowed at Mynster at my buryall one ewe shepe wyth as moche brede and drynke as shall suffice, and at my moneths minde at Quinborowe. To the townhall of Quinborow xl^s." His executors are directed to sell his house to the best advantage, and to devote the money to making a well in the middle of the town. "To every pore house in the towne xij^d and all the rest to be bestowed in dedes of mercy and pyttie." Witnesses, Sir John Sheref preste, James Pette, Roger Kircoppe, and other more. (Proved before the Mayor Robert Colens May 24th, 1558.)

SMALL PORTFOLIO.

1558. An Assessment for the Minister's wages, 41 paid and the total amounted to £5 3s. 4d.

1660. Proceedings in the Court Leet before John Tyce, Mayor:—

"We present that Daniel Baker, ffreeman, being at home at his owne house, hath wilfully absented himself from his attendance at this Court Leet and hee is therefore amerced at 5^s to bee levied for the use of the poor of the towne.

"Also we present M^r Nicholas Taylor and Henry Minge for their keeping each of them a hogg on the Common more than their stock, and are therefore allowed a moneth's time for their removal of them upon penaltie of xij^d a peece.

"Also we present John Tayler for keeping company at his house in Sermon time on the last Lord's Day and hee is therefore amerced at ij^s.

"Also we present M^r Richard Thompson for breaking downe the cage and stock house, and doe order him to repaire the same againe at his owne charge within one moneth upon penaltie of xx^s.

"Also we present M^r Richard Thompson for detaining forty shillings of the money given to the Towne by James Herbert, Esq^{re}, and Sir William Wheeler, K^t,* and order the same to be paid unto

* Members for the Borough 1660.

the Chamberlain of the Town before the next Court day upon the penalty of *iiij*^d.

"Also we present the same M^r Richard Thompson for deteyning the plate taken off the Town Mace, whereon was engraved the last pretended State arms and order it to be delivered to the Chamberlain before the next court day on penalty of 40^s.

"Ordered that the severall Victuallers of this Towne shall sell a full wine quart of strong beere for a penny to any person who shall have occasion for the same, upon the penalty of *xij*^d for every default not exceeding two quarts in one day to one *man* (pen drawn through) house.

"Whereas the Register booke of this Towne hath heertofore beene in the hands of severall persons incapable of keeping the same by reason whereof divers persons who have been borne and buried within the said Towne have not been Registered to the great dishonour of this Towne and of those borne therein, it is heereby ordered that the said Register book bee put into the hands of the Minister of this Towne for the time being or some other person capable of keeping the same, to be duly kept on penalty of 5^s a moneth for every other person who shall deteyn the same."

1679. Article exhibited in the Court the fourth day of August 1679 against Andrew Widgin, Serjant Mace, and one of the Freemen of the Borough of Queenborough:—

"Inprimis that the said Andrew Widgin in the presence of diverse of the ffreemen . . . did upon the fower and twentieth day of July last past publish declare and say these approbious scandalous and villifying words following, that is to say, 'They are all rogues that voted or spoke against Captaine Hales,' M^r Richard Nicholls being then present and hearing the same words and knowing that M^r Henry Knight, Maior of the said Borough, amongst severall of the Juratts had given his vote in the last election against the said Captain Hales, asked the said Andrew Widgin what he made of his Master, Master Mayor. The said Andrew replied that he was as badde as the rest "

1664. Cesse for renewing the Charter, total £37.

1728. View of Frankpledge.

1607. A petition from the Mayor, etc., of Queenborough to the King complaining that although King Edward III. built them a chapel of their own, and that they provide a convenient Curate, yet they have to pay tithes to the parish church of Minster.

The Muster Roll, 16 Elizabeth (1574).

Walter Wheatley, Mayor	two calivers furnished.
Thomas Lawson, Water balie	two calivers furnished.
Allen Henman, land baylie	two calivers furnished.
Eli Graff	one caliver one corslet furnished.
Robert Rayholl	his caliver furnished.
William Browman	a bowe and shef of arrows sword and dagger.
John Maplis	a bowe and shef of arrows sword and dagger.
Thomas Nox	one caliver furnished.
Edward Browne	one caliver furnished.
John Howlyng	a bill sword and dagger.
John Brett	a bill sword and dagger.
Thomas Spencer	a bowe shef of arrows and dagger.
Edmund Weynam	a bill sword and dagger.
Wyllym Norcotte	a bill sword and dagger.
Roger Gayton	a bill sword and dagger.
Robert Daile	a bill sword and dagger.
Gilbert Amore	a bill sword and dagger.
William Antony	a bill sword and dagger.

LETTERS.

1576. Thomas Smyth, Customer, to the Mayor and Jurats of Queenborough.

"I am advised that you have stayed fyve barrells of powder of M^r Thomas Manwood which came indeed very unorderedly to y^r hands by ignorance of them that shipped it, and therefore you have done duties of good offices in staying it. But seeing it is the dewtie of all men to certifie a truth when any thing is in contraversie. And that also I am requested thereto by the right worshipful M^r Justice Manwood his uncle. This is to let you know the Custom of the said powder is truly paid."

1596-7. Sir Moyle Finch to the Mayor and Jurats of Queenborough.

Directing them to choose "meete and unmeet men to serve in the next Parliament," "for the better asserting whereof I am to inform you by my letters or otherwise of the contents of her Ma^{ties} good meaning for the said Borough in the intended Parliament, which if y^t shall otherwise appeare to be evill supplied, the said

Lord (as they write) shall have occasion to enquier and find out by whose default the same hath happened."*

1610. From the Mayor and Burgesses of King's Lynn to the Mayor and Burgesses of Queenborough, in answer to a complaint by the latter that the "officers of the town of Lynn had taken some dewties which they ought not to take from the Burgesses of Queenborough." The Mayor of Lynn returns a guarded answer, but takes the opportunity of reminding the Burgesses of Queenborough that their Charter is less ancient than that of Lynn, which dates from the days of King John.

1623. The Earl of Montgomery† to the Mayor and Jurats.

Thanking them for having "see freely conferred one Burgess' place at my disposinge and the other upon M^r Bassett," but inasmuch as "upon the first motion of a Parliament" he did "presume upon their love so far as to make a promise to engage his credit for two of his special friends M^r Roger Palmer and M^r Pooley." He therefore begs the Jurats to elect these gentlemen as M^r Bassett offers to retire.

Whitehall, 6 Jan. 1623.

1625. From the same to the same.

"After my hastie commendacions I have just cause to make ye worst constructions of your undiscreeete carriage towards me in slighting my letters which I directed unto you for M^r Robert Pooley, a gent. every way able to discharge a greater trust than happily might betide him from that Corporation, if you had made choice of him according to the tenor and meaning of my sayd letters. And assure yourselves since Sir Edward Hales out of respect to mee is content to wave acceptance of that Burgesshipp wh^h yee would enforce upon him, if in his Roome you choose not the sayd M^r Pooley for whom you see how much I am engaged, I shall consider it as a neglect and scorne doubled uppon mee, and shall most assuredly therefore whensoever your occasions shall need my furtherance bee found

Yo^r friend according to yo^r behavio^r
to mee in this and in ye future,
MONTGOMERY."

Whitehall,
25th of Aprill 1625.

* In 1592-3 the Burgesses had returned John Cobham, Esq., and John Baynham, Gent

† Philip, second son of the second Earl of Pembroke, he was raised to the peerage in 1605 as Baron Herbert of Shurland in the Isle of Sheppey and Earl of Montgomery. In 1630 he succeeded his elder brother in the Earldom of Pembroke.

1654. John, Earl of Thanet, to the Mayor, etc.

"His Highness the Lord Protector and the Councill have thought fitt that at the time and place where proclamation shall be made for the election of Burgesses, the instrument entitled ye Gou'ment of the Commonwealth shalbe alsoe read."

1680-81. William Glanvill* to Mr. Peter Ken, Mayor of Queenborough.

"Mr Mayor,

"And all that are freemen of the Corporation of Queenborough. Though I freely confess that I cannot pretend any Title to your favour, yet I hope I have not by any act of mine deserved y^r unkindness. I did heretofore by a letter (or I now doe) offer myself and service to yo^r Corporation which I think was in itself no offense; in that offer I neither sought or designed any particular advantages to myself beyond the reputation of being your servant in Parliament I hope no man can reasonably think I gave you, Mr Mayor, or any other person any just cause of displeasure by my late petition to the honourable House of Commons for the asserting my own right and theirs who at the last election were pleased to vote for me As the whole house was pleased without a negative voice to think my cause good, so after all my trouble and charge I got nothing but the hon^{or} of being thought worthy to sit in that House and capable to serve my King and country and yo^r Corporation. It would be a meanness much below the minde of a gentleman to make supplication to be y^r Burgess, but it is a necessarey peice of civility and good manners to offer my service if you please to accept it. I freely forget all unkindness shewed me at the last election, and I think mee as fitt to serve you in the next Parliament as the house of Commons thought me in the last, though my prospect be no other but trouble and expense I will think it some credit to mee to bee in the next session the towne of Queenborough's

Most faithfull and humble ser^{nt}

London, Jan. 27, 8^o.

WILL'M GLANVILL."

1680. Sir Edward Hales to the Mayor, etc.

Says that on account of age and infirmity he must cease to represent them in Parliament, and recommends his son Charles as his successor.

* William Glanville of St. Cleres in Ightham; he married Frances, daughter
 of Hales of Chilston.

1689, Jan. 22. James Herbert to the Mayor and Jurats.

“ Gentlemen, I have had the happiness to serve twice for your Corporation thro’ ye favour of some of my friends among you, and yet by ye opposition of others it was upon termes so severe as a stranger might have expected it. However I shall not decline still offering you my service in this next Parliament, and hope you will consider my Interest and fortune in ye Island and Hundred is not so inconsiderable as to expose me to ye hazard of such opposition as I formerly met with all. And I am willing to believe that you will think them friends no more to you than to me y^t made use of so unworthy an argument as to make my kindnesse and gratitude to your Town in ye present I made you of a New Mace as an occasion in ye Committy to void my last election. Gentlemen, I need no act to assure you that I cannot but intend ye good of your Corporation since ye best of my ffortune lyes in your nearest neighbourhood, and so concerns me as Common good to us both. Truly I am sensible of these oppositions as reflecting too much upon me in that place. I will hope to finde you better inclined at this time, and therefore make you this early offer of standing in hope to find your favour, and that such as were my friends before may have so good an influence upon ye rest as to encourage me thereunto, which I wish I may understand by M^r Barton who will deliver you this from

your assured friend

to serve you

JAMES HERBERT.”

COATS OF ARMS IN KENT CHURCHES.

COLLECTED BY REV. CARUS VALE COLLIER,

LATE CHAPLAIN OF DAVINGTON PRIORY.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.

1. On a mural monument to the memory of Sir John Routh, late of Brenley in this parish, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, is this coat: Argent, on a bend cotised sable three mullets of the field, for ROUTH; impaling, Sable, between double cotises three lions passant argent, for BROWNE.

The inscription informs us that Sir John Routh came of the family of Routh of Romley in Derbyshire; that Dame Elizabeth was of the family of Brownes of Bettisworth Castle in Surrey. Of this marriage there was issue four sons: William, Robert, Francis, and Richard, all dying without issue; and four daughters, Margaret, the eldest and only survivor, who married first Richard Bate, Esq., and afterwards John Boys, Esq.; Cecilia who married John Hay, Esq.; Barbara who died unmarried; and Dorothy who married John Farewell, Esq., left issue, John Farewell, her only son, and coheir with the said Margaret Boys and the said John Routh.

I have no date of the death of Sir John and Lady Routh. I believe Mrs. Margaret Boys died 22 July 1710, aged 83 years.

2. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, ROUTH; 2 and 3, BROWNE.

This coat of arms is on a slab to the memory of Mr. Richard Routh, youngest son of Sir John Routh and Dame Elizabeth his wife, who died in June 1637 in his 1st year. Also to the memory of Barbara Routh, third daughter of Sir John Routh and Dame Elizabeth his wife, who died 1 June 1654, in her 21st year. Also to George Farewell, Esq., who died 21 March 1749-50, aged 57 years.

3. Arms.—Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent, for FAREWELL; impaling ROUTH.

This coat occurs on a slab to the memory of Dorothy Farewell, relict of John Farewell, late of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons John and Henry. She was the daughter of Sir John Routh of Brenley, Knight, and died 15 August 1666, in her 31st year.

4. Arms.—FAREWELL Crest.—A wolf (?) sejant sable, murally gorged or.

This coat is on a mural monument to George Farewell, who died 16 December 1741, in his 79th year.

5. The Arms and Crest of FAREWELL occur on another mural monument which is to the memory of George Farewell, Esq., sole surviving child of George Farewell, Esq., late of Breuley. He died childless 21 March 1749-50, in his 50th year.

6. Arms.—Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces argent, for PETTIT. Crest.—A leopard.

This coat is on a mural monument to Henry Pettit of Colkins, Esq., who had by Mary his wife fourteen children, six surviving him, namely two sons and four daughters. He died 11 November 1607, in his 55th year.

7. Arms.—PETTIT; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three farm-yard cocks gules for COBB. Crest.—A leopard

This coat occurs on a mural monument to John Pettit, Esq., sometime household servant to Queen Elizabeth. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Cobbes of Chilham, Esq., widow of John Osborne of Sheppey, Gent. He died 3 December 1630, in his 78th year. His nephew and heir erected the monument.

8. Arms.—Argent, on a chevron sable three fishes hauriant of the field, for PEMBLE.

This coat occurs on a mural monument to William Pemble, Esq., of this parish (Boughton). He was J.P. for the County of Kent, and died 3 August 1774, in his 54th year. By Margaret his wife he had two sons and one daughter, Charles, William, and Margaret.

9. Arms.—Per chevron, sable and ermine, in chief two wolves' heads erased argent, for ALLEYN; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased sable, for SPENCER.

This coat is on a mural monument to Ann wife of John Alleyn, late of Stowtting, Gent. She was daughter of Robert Spencer of this parish (Boughton), Gent. She married first Renold Shrubsole of this parish, and had issue by him one son and two daughters; and by John Alleyn one daughter, who died before her. She died 12 January 1713, in her 78th year. The monument also commemorates John Alleyn who died 16 January 1716, in his 74th year.

10. Arms.—A griffin segreant, for COLKINS.

This coat is on the brass of John Colkins, who died in 1405.

11. Arms.—On a fess between three boars passant, as many eagles displayed, for BUNER. Crest.—A demi-boar saliant pierced through with an arrow bendwise.

This coat is on a slab to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth and Mary Buner of this parish (Boughton). Mrs. Elizabeth Buner died 29 March 1692, aged 31 years and 4 months, Mary Buner died 12 April 1689, aged 24 years and 3 weeks.

12. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, On a chevron three quatrefoils, for EYRE; 2 and 3, three horse barnacles, for PADLEY; on fess point over all a crescent for difference.

This coat (with no inscription) is in the Sacarium, and I am informed by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, that Robert Eyre, Esq., of Brenley in the parish of Boughton Blean, was buried there on the 12th of September 1573. He had married Miss Elizabeth Roper, who inherited Brenley from her father John Roper, Esq. This carved shield, on the south side of the chancel of Boughton Church, shews by the horse barnacle charges upon the arms quartered by Mr. Eyre that he was descended from that member of the Derbyshire family who married the Padley heiress. Mr. Tilley in his *Old Halls and Families of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 53, says, that Robert Eyre, the famous son of Nicholas, married the heiress of the Padleys.

13. Arms.—Or, a fess wavy between three escallop shells sable, a label of three points for difference, for LADE. Crest.—A leopard's head erased affrontée, Or.

This coat is on a brass to the memory of John Pryce Lade, born 22 October 1798, died 4 June 1878.

14. Arms.—LADE; impaling, on a fess between three mullets, five lozenges, for ADAMS.

These arms are cut on a slab to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Michael Lade, Esq., of this parish (Boughton), by whom she left issue one daughter and two sons, namely, Elizabeth, John, and Michael. She died 5 November 1766, aged 67 years. This slab also commemorates William Adams, brother to the above Elizabeth, who died 12 May 1775, aged 72 years. The same slab is to the memory of Hester wife of John Lade, Esq., of this parish, who died 27 (?) July 1778, aged 47 years. Michael Lade, husband to the above Elizabeth, died 2 August 1778, aged 81. John Lade, Esq., eldest son of the above Michael, died 1 May 1811, aged 77 years.

15. Arms.—Ermine, a lion rampant, for KENWRICK. Crest.—A falcon standing on a sheaf of arrows fesswise.

This coat is cut on a slab to the memory of William Kenwick of this parish (Boughton), Esq., sixth son of Robert Kenwick of Kingsutton in Northamptonshire, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, eldest sister to Sir Edward Hales of Tunstall, Baronet. He died 8 October 1681, aged about 67 years.

16. Arms.—A chevron between three griffins' heads erased Crest.—A stag trippant.

This coat of arms is on a slab to the memory of Edward Spencer, Esq., who died 8 June 1729, aged 56 years. He married firstly, Ann daughter of William Spencer of the City of Canterbury and secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Edward Clinch of Clinch of Eastling in the County

17. There is a fine altar tomb in Boughton Church on which are two reclining figures and about the front many children

This monument is to the memory of Thomas Hawkins and Ann his wife, daughter of Crick (?) Pettit, Esq. By her he had issue seven sons and six daughters. He died 19 April 1617, aged 68 years, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Hawkins. She died 5 October 1616, aged 64 years.

(1) Arms. - Argent, on a saltire sable, five fleur-de-lis of the field, for HAWKINS. Crest.—On a mount a hind lodged or.

(2) Arms — HAWKINS; impaling PETTIT.

(3) Arms — HAWKINS; impaling sable, a cross or, between four peacocks close.

(4) Arms.—A plain shield impaling HAWKINS.

(5) Arms.—HAWKINS; (on a lozenge.)

(6) Arms.—HAWKINS.

(7) Arms — As No. (4).

In the case of the last four coats the saltire is not charged, but left plain.

18. Arms.—HAWKINS' Arms and Crest.

Cut on a slab to the memory of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., who having had by his wife five children, three sons and two daughters, died 19 December 1678 in his 31st year. His wife was "Catherine daughter of Walter Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, who was plundered at the Revolution and forced into France, and was buried at the English poor Clares in Rouen. She was great by birth but more by virtue. Her son Thomas of a pious regard to her memory, and the great obligation he owes her hath order'd these lines to be cut."

19. Arms — HAWKINS; impaling, between two flanches each charged with as many bars wavy, a fish hauriant, for SEA.

This coat occurs on a brass placed on the wall near the chancel and commemorates Eleanor Sea, daughter of Robert Sea of Herne, Esq., wife of Thomas Hawkins, Gent., and died 20 August 1553.

20. Arms.—HAWKINS; impaling a cross engrailed between four roundels, for . Crest. —HAWKINS.

These arms are on a slab to the memory of Mary wife of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., and daughter of Richard Clayton, Esq., of Lea Hall in Shropshire, and of Margaret Gower his wife. She died in 1719, and had borne five children; Mary Magdalene, who married Charles Eyeston, Esq., her two eldest sons died within the year and are buried in the same grave; she was aged 34 years; John who had the paternal estate, Edward; and Thomas who enjoyed the Gower Estate of Colmers in Worcestershire taking the name. She rebuilt in her lifetime the mansion house of Nash.

21. Arms. Three coats arranged on a shield in tierce: 1, HAWKINS; 2, a bend; 3, Argent, on a bend azure three bucks' heads caboshed or, for STANLEY.

This coat of arms is blazoned on a mural monument to the memory of John Hawkins, Esq., and Mary his first wife, daughter

of William Wollascot of Sutton in Berkshire, Esq., "who by her fortune and joint prudence saved the family from ruin by sequestration in O. Cromwell's days." She left issue one son and four daughters. His second wife was Anne daughter of Sir Roland Stanley, Bart., of Oughton in Cheshire, by whom he had no children.

22. Arms and crest of HAWKINS.

This coat occurs on a brass affixed to a slab; there is also the representation of a man in armour, and also the following inscription, in Old English letters:—

"I now that lye within this marble stone
was called Thomas Hawkins by my name:
My terme of life, an hundred yeares and one
King Henry theight I servd which won me fame
who was to me a gracious prince alwayes
And made me well to spend myne aged days."

23. Arms of Queen Victoria occur in this church.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE, DAVINGTON.

The coats of arms at Davington are for the greater part painted on the plastered walls of the building by the late Thomas Willement, Esq., F.S.A., Herald Painter to King George IV. Other arms occur in the stained glass, most of them being executed by Mr. Willement, or selected from his collection.

IN THE CHURCH.

1. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, three fleur-de-lis or, for FRANCE; 2 and 3, Gules, three lions passant-guardant in pale or, for ENGLAND; all surrounded by the garter proper, and surmounted by a Royal crown, for KING EDWARD VI. Badge—A Tudor rose. E. R., 1553.

In MS. notes to the *History of Davington*, by T. Willement, Esq., I find the following:—

"During my many visits to the city of Wells, at the time of the work going on at the Cathedral there, I noticed particularly in the Deanery an Iron back to a grate, having on it the arms, Crown, and initials of King Edward VI., with the date of 1553. The Dean kindly presented to me a plaster cast from it. After his death I received the following letter from his widow.

"My dear Sir,

"On leaving the Deanery I find many rare objects of curiosity, etc., which I am having either packed up for removal or placing where they may be appreciated and be acceptable. Do you remember an ancient casting in Iron (I believe one of the earliest) in our Hall? I think you admired it, and had a plaster

cast made from it. Should you like to have it in your own collection of Antiquities, and be willing to remove it, I shall have very great pleasure in begging your acceptance of it, in memory of one whom you have known for many years, and who would have, I feel sure, been gratified to have this object of interest in your hands. I leave the Deanery on Wednesday," etc.

The letter is signed Frances Goodenough, and dated at the Deanery, 18 July 1845.

The plaster cast is now placed on the screen in the Church of Davington, and the original in iron at the back of the grate in the entrance hall.

2. Arms.—Argent, a cross gules, over all a bendlet azure, for FULK DE NEWENHAM, founder of Davington Priory.

3. Device.—Sable, a pastoral staff in pale argent, garnished or, veiled of the second, in dexter the letter D of the third.

This is a badge designed by Mr. Willement for a seal for Davington Priory.

4. Arms.—Sable, a cross argent, for the ORDER OF ST. BENEDICT. Davington Priory belonged to the Benedictine Order.

5. Arms.—Quarterly. 1, Ermine, a lion rampant guardant gules, on a canton or, an eagle displayed sable, for EDWARDS; 2, Azure, two lions passant in pale or; 3, Sable, a griffin segreant ermine; 4, Sable, three bulls' heads coupé argent.

This coat of arms occurs on a brass plate to the memory of Anna Edwards, wife of John Edwards. John Edwards resided at the Priory, and caused considerable alterations to be made in the buildings of the place. He died 9 June 1631, aged 87, and was buried in Davington Church; his wife Anna died 8 March 1613, in her 63rd year. On the brass occur kneeling figures of John Edwards and his wife Anna, behind him is a youth, behind her a maiden, on the ground are two children lying swaddled. One child, Annie Edwards, survived, and married John Bode of Rochford in co. Essex.

6. Arms.—Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces argent.

This coat occurs on a brass to the memory of Katherine Lashford alias Lyshford, daughter of Edmund Lyshford, Gent. She died 25 April 1616, in her 25th year. Her burial is not entered in the Davington Register. Her will dated 13 January 1615 describes her as of Davington, near Faversham.

7 and 8. The same as 3 and 4 respectively.

IN THE CLOISTERS.

9. Arms.—FRANCE quartering ENGLAND and surrounded by the garter, surmounted by a Royal arched crown. Badges.—A Tudor rose and a portcullis or, for KING HENRY VIII

This coat of arms is a plaster cast, but I have not succeeded in finding out the original.

The following arms and badges occur in the windows:—

10. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, six lioncels rampant argent, 3 and 3, a canton ermine, for SHURLAND; 2 and 3, Ermine, a chief per pale, indented or and gules, on the dexter side a rose of the last, for SHOTTESBROOKE, surrounded by the garter.

This is the coat assumed by Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G.

Sir Thomas Cheney was elected a Knight of the Garter 24 April and installed 18 May 1539. His stall-plate is still in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His arms are supported by two lynxes (?) vert, collared and lined or. Motto.—“Le meus que je puis.”

Sir John Cheney, Kt., afterwards styled Baron Cheney, was descended from Edith Stourton by her second husband Sir John Shottesbrook, Kt. He seems to have dropped the paternal coat of Cheney (viz., Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets or), and to have assumed the arms of Shurland and Shottesbrooke, quarterly. As a mark of difference, on the nombril point he placed a crescent. His son Sir Thomas Cheney bore the same coat, omitting the crescent; he had inherited considerable lands in Sheppey through the families of Shurland and Shottesbrooke, and no doubt assumed the undifferenced arms of those families as lord of the estates which had once belonged to them.

11. Badge.—A pomegranate, for CATHERINE OF ARRAGON, she derived it from her father FERDINAND, who bore it to commemorate the conquest of Granada from the Moors.

12. Badge.—A Tudor rose, for KING HENRY VIII.

13. Badge.—A fleur-de-lis or, for KING HENRY VIII.

14. Badge.—A portcullis or, for KING HENRY VIII., used in reference to the descent of the Tudors from the House of Beaufort.

15. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, FRANCE; 2 and 3, ENGLAND; surmounted by a royal crown; the initials, E. R.

16. Badge.—A white falcon in a fetlock of gold, unlocked, on a banner supported by a white falcon.

This is painted on a panel, with a background of the livery colours of the House of Tudor, namely, vert and argent.

This badge is generally considered a Yorkist badge. The falcon is said to have been used by Richard II. With a padlock in its mouth it was a badge of John of Gaunt. Edward IV.,* who had a falcon with the lock closed, ordered his son Richard to bear it with the lock open, and it is thus represented on the gate of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and at Davington.

17. Badge.—A greyhound argent, collared and ringed or, supporting a banner per pale gules and argent, charged with a portcullis or. The background argent and vert.

The greyhound† was a badge of the House of York, and assumed by King Henry VII. as a supporter in right of his wife, who had

* *Vide Willement's Regal Heraldry*, pp. 54-55.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 59-60.

derived it from the Nevills. Some trace the greyhound to the House of Beaufort.

18. Arms. -Gules, three lions passant-guardant in pale or, over all a label of three points argent Crest. On a cap of maintenance a lion statant-guardant, crowned or, for BROTHERTON. On the dexter side is a shield, Chequy or and azure, for WARREN, and in pale behind it is an ostrich feather, Argent, charged along the spine with a chain or; on the sinister is a shield gules, a lion rampant argent, for MOWBRAY.

These arms are probably those borne by John Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, created, in the lifetime of his father, Earl Warren and Surrey, 24 March 1451, Earl Marshal and K.G., who died 1475 without male issue.

The arms of Brotherton represent the descent of John Mowbray from Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed "de Brotherton," fifth son of King Edward I., created Earl of Norfolk to him and the heirs of his body. Some writers consider the Earldom of Norfolk to have become extinct on this Earl's decease, but it was created to the heirs of the body; it probably eventually rested in Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, his daughter, and from her passed to the families of Segrave and Mowbray. Hence the occurrence of the coat of Brotherton with that of Mowbray.

19. Arms.—Three pairs of keys in saltire, on a chief three dolphins embowed, for the SALT-FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

This coat is carved in oak.

William Smith, *Rouge Croix*, says*: "The Company of Fishmongers were at first two companies, of Stock-Fishmongers and Salt-fishmongers." The above coat is that of the latter company. About the year 1536 the two companies were united, and bore a common coat of arms.

20. Arms. -Quarterly: 1 and 4, FRANCE: 2 and 3, ENGLAND; surrounded by the garter, and surmounted by a royal crown. Supporters, dexter, a lion rampant guardant crowned or; sinister, a dragon segreant gules. Badge -A Tudor rose.

This achievement of arms is in stained glass, in that part of the cloister known as the "Chaplain's Room." The same arms occur in the entrance hall, painted on a panel with a background, Pale argent and vert, the Tudor livery colours.

This is the bearing of King Henry VIII.

"The red fierye drago' beaton upo' white and greene sarcenet," was the charge of a standard offered by Henry VII. at St Paul's on his entry into London after his victory at Bosworth field, and this standard was represented on the corner of his tomb, held by an angel. It is said to have been the armorial ensign of Cadwallader, the last of the British Kings, and from whom Henry seemed fond

* MS. dated 1605 in the Library at Davington.

of declaring his descent. A tradition had existed that Cadwallader had consoled himself, at a time when but little of his territories were left to him, with the assurance that one of his posterity would, at a future period, wear the diadem of England.* Henry would avail himself no doubt of this superstition, and with this view probably adopted the red dragon as a supporter.

21. Badge.—A white greyhound on a field paly, vert and argent, for KING HENRY VIII. *Vide* No. 17.

22. Badge.—A white falcon, crowned gules, holding in sinister claw a sceptre or. The falcon stands on a root of gold, issuing therefrom red and white roses. The background is Paly murrey and blue (the Bullen livery colours), for QUEEN ANNE BULLEN.

The two preceding badges are in the window in the "Chaplain's Room."

Painted on the walls are the arms of the monastic establishments of the county:—

23. Arms.—Azure, an episcopal staff erect or, ensigned with a cross patée argent, surmounted by a pall of the third, edged and fringed of the second, and charged with four crosses patée fitché sable. Above is a coroneted mitre all or, and behind, in pale, is an archbishop's crosier, for SEE OF CANTERBURY.

24. Arms.—Argent, on a saltire gules, an escallop or. Above is a bishop's mitre or, labelled argent, and in pale, at back, is a bishop's pastoral staff all or, for SEE OF ROCHESTER.

25. Arms.—Sable, a cross argent. Above is a mitre argent, garnished or. In pale, at back, is a pastoral staff argent, garnished or, for ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

26. Arms.—Per pale gules and azure, on the dexter three lions passant-guardant or, conjoined and dimidiating as many hulks of galleys on the sinister, argent; over all in pale a pastoral staff of the last, garnished of the third, for FAVERSHAM ABBEY.

27. The device of Davington Priory, as No. 3.

28. Arms.—Azure, on a cross argent between four mitres or the letters $\frac{B}{P}$, sable, for BLACKFRIARS PRIORY.

29. Arms.—Gules, three bends or, on a chief of the first, a plate charged with the letters $\frac{H}{G}$ sable between two lions rampant combattant of the second, for ST. GREGORY'S PRIORY.

30. Arms.—Argent, a bend sinister of five lozenges gules, on a canton of the last, a pastoral staff erect or, for BOXLEY ABBEY.

31. Arms.—Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, for ST. THOMAS'S PRIORY.

* Churchill's *Diui Britannici*, p. 257, and Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, 1-58.

32. Arms.—Per pale or and vert, a cross pommée gules, for COMBWELL PRIORY.
33. Arms.—Ermine, on a chief gules three annulets argent, over all in bend sinister a pastoral staff or, for MALLING PRIORY.
34. Arms.—Azure, a cross pattée argent, for MOTTENDEN PRIORY.
35. Arms.—Per pale azure and sable, two pastoral staves in saltire argent headed or, for LANGDON ABBEY.
36. Arms.—Sable, a cross argent between four leopards' faces or, for DOVER PRIORY.
37. Arms.—Argent, a cross voided gules, for LEEDS PRIORY.

IN THE ENTRANCE HALL.

38. Arms.—ENGLAND, for EDWARD I.
39. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, a castle or, for CASTLE; 2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant sable, for LEON—for ELEANOR, Queen of Edward I.

A large figure of King Edward I. stands between these two shields.

40. Arms.—ENGLAND, for EDWARD II.
41. Arms.—Azure, semée-de-lis, for FRANCE (ancient)—for ISABEL, Queen of Edward II., daughter of Philip IV. of France.

A large figure of King Edward II. stands between these shields.

42. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets or, for EDWARD THE CONFESSOR; 2 and 3, Quarterly: 1 and 4, FRANCE; 2 and 3, ENGLAND. Supporters: Dexter, a lion rampant; Sinister, a bull, for KING EDWARD IV.

These arms occur on a small capital which was found among some rubbish.

The lion as the dexter supporter is probably the white lion Henry IV. assumed from the Mortimers, Earl of March. The bull is probably the black bull with horns, hoofs, etc., of gold, of the house of Clarence, through which family the House of York derived their right to the throne.

IN THE LIBRARY.

43. Arms.—ENGLAND.
44. Arms.—Gules, three lions passant to sinister regardant in pale or.

IN THE DINING ROOM.

Here occur the arms of the various owners of Davington.

—FULK DE NEWENHAM. See No. 3.

—DAVINGTON PRIORY. As No. 3.

47. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, FRANCE; 2 and 3, ENGLAND, for HENRY VIII.
48. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, SHURLAND; 2 and 3, SHOTTESBROOKE.
49. Arms.—Argent, on a bend gules cotised sable three mullets or, for BRADBORNE.
50. Arms.—Per pale azure and gules, a griffin passant or, for GILES.
51. Arms.—EDWARDS. See No. 5.
52. Arms.—Sable, two chevronels between three escallops argent, for BODE.
53. Arms.—Sable, a griffin segreant per fess or and argent between three crosses patée fitchée of the second, for SHERWIN.
54. Arms.—Or, on a pile argent, three martlets or, for WOOD, in pretence, SHERWIN.
55. Arms.—Gules, a chevron between three martlets argent, a chief ermine, for SAYER.
56. Arms.—Per fess dancettée, the chief or charged with a lion passant sable, the base per pale azure and gules, for WILLEMENT.
57. Arms.—Argent, a cross gules surmounted by a bendlet azure, over all a pastoral staff of the field, garnished or, in sinister chief the letter D sable. Being the arms assumed by Willement, for DAVINGTON PRIORY.

ARMS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE BUILDINGS.

58. Badge.—The red rose of Lancaster.
 59. Arms.—Vert, a chevron between three harts' heads caboshed or, for HART?
 60. Arms.—Argent, a lion rampant sable. Crest.—A demi lion rampant sable, for STAPLETON (?).
 61. Arms.—Azure, a fess between three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or. Crest.—A griffin's head erased, for WATKINS.
 62. Arms.—Per saltire azure and argent, a fleur-de-lis, also parti per saltire or and gules, for HOLT.
 63. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, WILLEMENT; 2 and 3, WATKINS; impaling, Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, on a bend gules between two griffins segreant azure three mullets argent, for GRIFFITH; 2 and 3, Per saltire sable and argent, two eagles displayed of the second, for JACKMAN. Crest.—A boar's head erased per fess indented or, and per pale azure and gules. Motto.—“Thynke and Thanke,” for WILLEMENT.
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ST. MARY OF CHARITY, FAVERSHAM.

1. Arms.—On a fess ermine, between three bugle horns to sinister, stringed, as many boars' heads erased close, for HORNBY of Lincolnshire.

2. Arms.—Quarterly. 1 and 4, a chevron between three trefoils, slipped, for NORTON (?); 2 and 3, A cross between twenty crosslets, for

3. Arms —No. 2; impaling No. 1.

These arms occur on an uninscribed monument within the Communion rails. There are seven shields: of No. 1 there are three; of No. 2 there are two; of No. 3 there are two. This monument was erected by Dame Joan Norton (*née* Hornby), who married a FitzJames.

4. Arms.—Gules, on a bend between two dolphins embowed or, three lions' heads erased of the field, for FRANKLYN (?).

5. Arms.—Azure, three mullets or, for HILLIARD (?).

These two coats occur on a mural monument ordered to be erected by Mrs. Frances Pysing, relict of Mr. William Pysing, one of the jurats of Faversham and Mayor—to the memory of her father and mother.

Probably Mrs Pysing was the daughter of a Mr. Franklyn, who had married a Miss Hilliard. Mr. William Pysing, Mayor of Faversham, and his wife Frances gave "a commodious silver paten for the use of the Lord's table" (Lewis, p. 72).

6. Arms — Quarterly, gules and argent, in first quarter a horse's head coupé of the second.

This coat is on a monument to the memory of Silvester daughter of Richard Marsh, Esq., and Mary his wife, who died 4 February 1742, in her 24th year.

Probably Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Llandaff (1816—1819), and translated to Peterborough (1819—1839), was of this family.

7. Arms.—Quarterly of ten. 1, Sable, two chevrons between three escallops argent, for BODE; 2, Per bend raguly argent and sable a bend counterchanged; 3, Quarterly, argent and sable, a label of three points or, charged with as many chevrons gules; 4, Gules, a chevron ermine between three garbs or; 5, Ermine, three pick-axes gules; 6, Ermine, two chevronels gules; 7, Argent, three crescents gules between nine crosslets sable; 8, Gules, a maunche ermine; 9, Per chevron sable and ermine in chief three boars' heads, coupé close or; 10, Argent, a chevron between three rams' heads erased, all sable; impaling, Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, on a chevron engrailed (azure?) between three martlets sable, as many cinquefoils; 2 and 3, argent, six pellets, each charged with a mullet of five points
Crests — 1, A greyhound's head coupé argent, collared ringed sable, charged with three plates; 2, A demi-kamoor proper, in dexter a lance (?).

This coat of arms occurs on a mural monument to the memory of Mary Bode, late wife of John Bode, Gent., who died 6 July 1620, then lying in childbed of her daughter Rebecca. She was the daughter of Henry Heyman of Sellindge, Esq., and grandchild (by her mother) to the Right Rev. Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

8. Arms.—Sable, a bend engrailed or, between six bezants, on a chief gules three cinquefoils of the second, for BAX (?).

This coat is on a mural monument to Ann daughter of Stephen Bax, Esq., by Sarah his wife, daughter of John Lynch, Esq., of Grove in the parish of Staple. She died 10 March 1765, aged 39 years.

9. Arms.—Argent, a bend sinister gules between six torteaux, on a chief of the last three cinquefoils or, for BAX (?); impaling, Per chevron sable and argent, three griffins passant counter-changed. Crest.—A demi-lion rampant sable.

This coat is on a mural monument to the memory of Stephen Bax, Esq. (late impropietor of this parish), who died 8 December 1758, aged 69 years. Also to Sarah his third wife, who died 12 July 1782, aged 63 years. Also to their son Stephen, who died 12 March 1770, aged 26 years.

10. Arms.—Ermine, a bend engrailed gules between six bezants, on a chief of the second three cinquefoils or, for BAX (?); impaling, Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, a chevron wavy between three crosses patée fitchée, all argent, for BONHAM of Essex; 2 and 3, Argent, on a chief sable three lions' heads erased of the field, for RICHARDSON of Gloucester.

This coat of arms is on the mural monument to John Bax, Esq., of this town (Faversham), who died 30 March 1832, aged 86 years, and also to the memory of his wife Jane, who died 11 November 1829, aged 66 years.

11. Arms.—A bend engrailed between six roundels, on a chief three cinquefoils. Crest.—A demi-lion rampant, for BAX (?).

This coat is cut on a slab to the memory of Stephen Bax, Esq., who died 8 December 1758, aged 69 years.

Which is the correct coat of arms of the Bax family ?

12. Arms.—Ermine, on a pile a leopard's head jessant-de-lis.

This coat occurs on a slab to the memory of Abraham Terry, Gent., only child of Mr. Isaac Terry of this town (Faversham) by Ann his wife. He died 29 March 1729, aged 59 years. The slab commemorates too, Elizabeth, late wife of the above Abraham Terry, who died 5 January 1708, aged 24 years; and also Mary, second wife of Abraham Terry, who died 2 February 1734, aged 45 years, leaving issue: Elizabeth, Abraham, Isaac, and James.

Mrs. Ann Terry, widow of Isaac Terry (three times Mayor of Faversham), gave in 1722 two silver chalices for the use of the Communion table.

13. Arms.—Quarterly: 1, Three broad arrows in pale, 2 and 1; 2, A chevron embattled; 3, Three lions' heads erased; 4, On a chevron three talbots passant; over all, on fess point, a crescent for difference; impaling, A chevron engrailed between three griffins passant, for FINCH of Grovehurst (?). Crest.—A dexter arm embowed in armour, bound round the wrist with a scarf, and holding in the hand, in bend sinister, an arrow; a crescent for difference.

This coat of arms appears on a brass to the memory of Edward Hales, Gent., twice Mayor of Faversham, and Captain of the Select Band, only son of Edward Hales of Chilham in Kent, Gent., by Martha, sister of Sir Charles Hales, Kt. Edward Hales married Bennet daughter of Clement Finch of Grovehurst in the same county, Gent., by whom he had five sons and seven daughters, and died 10 January 1634, aged about 52 years, "and wedded about 31."

14. Arms.—On a mount a squirrel sejant, holding in its forepaws a branch of Crest.—A griffin passant, for NAPLETON.

This coat is on a slab to the memory of Thomas Napleton, Armiger, who died 6 February 1721, aged 61 years. By his will dated 2 February 1721 he gave to the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Faversham, all his lands and tenements in Faversham and Herne Hill, in trust that they found a hospital for six old men, and provide them with £5 a year, and every two years a new coat.

15. NAPLETON Arms and Crest.

This coat is on a mural monument to Thomas Napleton of Faversham, of the family of Napleton of Graveney, who died 1679, aged 46 years.

Below this coat and inscription occurs another coat on the same monument, viz. :—

16. Arms.—NAPLETON; impaling, A lion passant between two cotises, for KNOWLER (?).

Below this coat is an inscription, which, so far as I could make out, seemed to be :—

"In tam (?) chari conjugis . . . monument . . .
Hoc posuit ELIZABETHA uxor JOHANNIS
KNOWLER de Hearne de Stroode in Agro
Cant. Gen' filia unica."

17. Arms.—Paly of six, argent and gules, over all three crescents sable. Crest—A demi-lion rampant (?), for WATERMAN.

This coat of arms occurs on four slabs and a mural monument of the Waterman family. The following persons are commemorated, viz. :—

Edward Waterman, M.A., Vicar of Hollingborne, and Curate of Leeds and Bromfield in the county of Kent, died May 1725 (?), aged 67 years.

Francis Waterman, Gent., Service-Master, and Captain of the Select Trained Band of this town.

Thomas Waterman, late of Faversham, Gent., died 27 September 1706, aged 54 (?) years.

Sarah wife of Francis Waterman, daughter of Robert Knowler of Faversham, Gent.

Mrs. Anne Waterman, Gentlewoman of Faversham, died 13 December 1727, aged 67 years. She was the daughter of Francis and Sarah Waterman; the former died 7 November 1707, aged 79 years, and the latter (daughter of Robert Knowler of Faversham) died 28 April 1694, aged 61 years.

Francis and Sarah Waterman had seven sons and daughters; four died in infancy, and were buried in the chancel of Faversham Church. Of the other three children: Thomas Waterman of Faversham, Gent., died 27 September 1706, in the 54th year of his age; Rev. Edward Waterman, A.M., Vicar of Hollingbourne, etc., died 5 May 1725, aged 67 years; and the above Mrs. Anne Waterman.

18. Arms.—On a fess between three birds (crows?) as many fleur-de-lis, for STACE; impaling, Ermine, on a chief three battle-axes erect, for SHEPHERD. Crest.—A cubit arm erect, habited and cuffed, holding in the hand a fleur-de-lis.

This coat occurs on a slab to the memory of Richard Stace of Faversham, Gent., who died 6 February 1711, aged 49 years. Also to Ann his wife, who died 13 December 1735, aged 68 years.

Richard Stace was Town Clerk of Faversham from 1696—1711.

19. Arms.—TERRY; impaling, a chevron between three covered cups, for SPILLET.

This coat occurs on a slab to the memory of Isaac Terry, Gent., three times Mayor of Faversham, who died 16 December 1719, aged 64 years. The same slab commemorates his wife Anne the daughter of Mr. Edward Spillet, Gent., once Mayor of Faversham. She died 24 February 1729, aged 70 years. From the same slab we learn that Edward Spillet and Elizabeth his wife and William their son "near this stone lieth interred."

20. Arms.—Three horses' heads coupé. Crest.—A griffin's head erased.

This coat is on a slab to the memory of Richard Reynolds, Citizen and Salter of London, who died 16 September 1661, aged nearly 63.

21 and 22. Palimpsest brass shields. (21). Arms.—Three lions passant-guardant in pale, dimidiating three hulls of ships in pale, for CINQUE PORTS.

On the other side certain marks go to shew that this shield has been cut from some brass figure.

(22) The CINQUE PORTS' arms on one side. On the other: Quarterly: 1 and 4, Quarterly, per fess indented (for CHAPMAN?); 2 and 3, Quarterly, a bend.

23. Arms.—Gules, three lions passant-guardant in pale or, dimidiating azure, three hulks of galleys or, for CINQUE PORTS.

24. Arms.—Gules, a fess wavy between three estoiles all or, for EVERARD (?); impaling, vert (?), on a bend or, three crosses patées-fitchées of the field, for

This coat of arms is on a mural monument to the memory of Stephen Everard of Faversham, M.D., who died 17 January 1738, aged 76, to Mary Everard, relict of Stephen Everard, died 19 December 1757, aged 76, and to Mary daughter of James Lawson and Thomassin his wife, and niece of the above Stephen and Mary Everard, died 26 February 1741, aged 8 months.

25. Arms.—Gules, a fess between three hawks close or. Crest.—An arm embowed in armour, the hand holding a battle-axe in bend, for HALKE.

The coat occurs on the mural monument to Mary, wife of Rev. Richard Halke, Vicar of Faversham, who died 23 (?) December 1600, aged 43 years. The same monument is also to the memory of Susannah Halke, widow, mother of the above Richard Halke, who died 1 April 1709, aged 78 years. Also to three sons and two daughters of the said Richard Halke and Mary his wife, viz., Richard, who died 8 October 1776, aged 1 year, and was buried at Osprunge; Mary, who died 8 March 1788, aged 5 years; Susannah, who died 1 November 1792, aged 11 years; Edward, who died at Clarendon in Jamaica 1 June 1794, aged 18 years; and Charles, who died 8 August 1804, aged 20 years. Also to the above-named Richard Halke, 36 years Vicar of this Parish (Faversham), and late Rector of Badlesmere with Leaveland in this County, who died 13 December 1813, aged 70 years. Also to Frances wife of Rev. James Halke, Vicar of Selling, and surviving son of the above Richard and Mary Halke; she died 18 May 1813, aged 23 years.

26. Arms. Gules, two bendlets vair. Crest.—An ostrich, ducally gorged, wings expanded, argent, holding in its bill a horse-shoe azure, for Fagg.

27. Arms.—Fagg; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three griffins sable, for FINCH.

28. Arms.—Fagg; impaling, Gules, six cross-crosslets fitchée or in pile, 3, 2, and 1, for THEOBALD of Seal.

29. Arms.—A plain coat; impaling Fagg.

30. Arms.—Azure, three otters in pale or, each holding in its mouth a fish argent, for PROUD; impaling Fagg.

These coats of arms (Nos 26—30) occur on an altar-tomb to the memory of Edward Fagg, Armiger, who married Anne Theobald, relict of Thomas Nevins of Estry, Armiger, to them was born one son, Michael, and two daughters, Mary and Anne. Edward Fagg lived a widower from 1594 to 1618, when he died in his 58th year.

Ann Theobald was the daughter of Richard Theobald of Seal in the county of Kent. The above Michael Fagg went on a military expedition to the United Provinces in search of glory, but found an untimely death, and lies buried in a country beyond the sea.

31. Arms.—Gules, a tower argent within an orle of eight crosslets or, for CASLOCKE.

32. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, CASLOCKE; 2 and 3, Or, a bull's head caboshed between three mullets of five points all sable, for HEYWARD or HAWARD of SHEPPEY.

33. Arms.—Quarterly of six: 1 and 6, HEYWARD or HAWARD of Sheppey; 2, Gules, three garbs within a bordure engrailed or, for KEMP; 3, Argent, three crescents gules; 4, Argent, two chevronels sable; 5, Sable, three cinquefoils or.

These three preceding coats occur on a mural monument to the memory of John Caslocke, Esq., late Jurat, twice Mayor, and Captain of the Select Band of Faversham. He married Bennet, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Cole of Faversham, Gent., and had by her three sons and four daughters. He married secondly Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of Samuel Haward of the Isle of Harty, Gent., and died 22 September 1651, in his 77th year.

About the year 1500 William Caslocke was induced by his brother John, the last Abbot of the Monastery of St. Saviour at Faversham, to take up his abode in this town. William and his descendants to the third generation, besides filling other important offices, were Jurats, and two of them were twice elected Mayor of Faversham.

34. Arms.—Per pale, a lion rampant supporting a tree in pale eradicated, for WINSTON.

This coat is on a mural monument to the memory of Gyles Winston, the only child of Philip Winston of Willington's Court in co. Gloucester, and of Joane his wife. He died 4 June 1659, aged 8 years.

35. Arms.—Ermine, three bezants, for SMITH; impaling, argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three fleur-de-lis or. Crest.—A plume of five ostrich feathers argent enfiled with an annulet or.

This coat of arms occurs on a mural monument to John Smith, Esq., of Throwley, who died 1 May 1810, aged 35 years; and to Ann his wife, who died 31 January 1829, aged 54 years.

36. Arms.—Azure, on a bend cotised argent, three martlets gules, for SOUTHOUSE; impaling, sable, three bars argent and in chief as many mullets or. Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a talbot's head argent.

This coat of arms occurs on a mural monument to Thomas Southouse of Selling (Historian of Faversham?).

The arms of Southouse also occur on a mural monument to Henry Southouse of Faversham, who died 9 October 1766, aged 52.

37. Arms.—Argent, on a bend engrailed between two bendlets sable, a crescent or, for WHITFIELD; impaling, Argent, two bars sable, and a canton or. Crest.—Out of an earl's coronet a bull's (?) head or, collared gules (?). Motto.—"Fides est gloria mea."

This coat of arms is on a mural monument to Josiah Whitfield of Faversham, who died 4 May 1746, aged 44 years. Also to Lucy wife of Josiah Whitfield, who died 31 January 1775, aged 74 years. Hadarezer their grandson died 15 April 1787, aged 30 years. The monument also commemorates Lucy White, who died 16 January 1794, aged 51 years, and Sarah Whitfield of New Romney (mother of Hadarezer Whitfield), who died 26 May 1818, aged 86 years. John Whitfield caused the monument to be erected.

38. Arms.—A fess, over all, on a mount, an oak tree fructed, for WATSON. Crest.—An arm embowed habited, the hand grasping a broken arrow.

This shield occurs on a slab to the memory of Mary Watson, daughter of John Watson, hoyman, of Faversham, and Elizabeth his wife; she died 3 September 1721, aged 6 years and 6 months.

39. Arms.—Vert, a griffin segreant or, on a canton gules a fleur-de-lis of the second, for CULLEN.

This coat occurs on a mural monument put up by John Gillow in A.D. 1679 to the memory of Mark Cullen, Jurat of Faversham. The Cullen Arms also occur on a slab to Mark Cullen, Jurat and some time Mayor of Faversham, who died 2 November 1678, in his 56th year. He married Elizabeth eldest daughter of John Knowler, Jurat and thrice Mayor of Faversham, and had issue John, Mary Abigail, Elizabeth, Anne, Susanna, Mark, and Sarah. His wife died 6 August 1697, aged 70 years.

40. Arms.—Barruly, on a canton an orle.

41. Arms.—Paly, a masle voided and flory.

These coats of arms occur on the brass of Henry Pay, Armiger, who died in 1419. Henry Pay, or rather Harry Pay as he was called, appears, from Mr. Burrows's account of the Cinque Ports (Historic Town Series), to have been a great naval hero in the time of Henry IV. We are told he assisted in the capture of a French squadron off Milford Haven, and in 1407 at the head of the Cinque Ports Fleet, he succeeded in making an immense capture, no less than 120 ships laden with iron, salt, and wine. He was buried in Faversham in 1419.

42. Arms.—On a fess between three griffins' heads erased as many mullets. Crest.—A dragon.

This coat is on a brass to Zutphania Wood, late wife of John Wood the younger of Faversham, Gent., and daughter to the Right Worshipful Sir Christopher Clyve, Knight, buried at Zutphen in Gelderland, and died in childbed the 26 October 1635, aged 19 years, leaving one daughter called Zutphania.

43. Arms.—A chevron between three farm-yard cocks, for COBB. Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a demi leopard.

This coat is on a slab to the memory of Henry Cobb of Faversham, who died 5 February 1772, aged 61, leaving issue by Mary his first wife, Elizabeth, and by Elizabeth his second wife, Sarah, Henry, and John. The slab also commemorates Sarah daughter of the above Henry Cobb, who died 12 May 1785, aged 23 years.

44. Arms.—On a fess between three pelicans as many roundels. Crest.—A sinister arm embowed in armour holding a

This coat is on a slab to the memory of Mary Power, wife of John Power of Faversham, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Pearce, Gent., of Bristol. She had two sons John and James, who died in their infancy. She died 5 November 1676, and in her 50th year. The slab is also to the memory of John Power of Faversham, who died 3 May 1680, aged 49 years, who had last to wife Ann, daughter of William Buckle, of London, Gent.

A certain Pearce Power, Esq., married Elizabeth Boyle, sister of the first Earl of Cork.

45. Arms.—Quarterly : 1 and 4, A lion passant-guardant crowned between two cotises, for KNOWLER (?); 2 and 3, CASLOCKE; In pretence, a lion rampant, on a chief three escallops.

This coat of arms is on a slab to John Knowler, Esq., Recorder of Canterbury and of the Corporation of Faversham. He was Town Clerk of Faversham from 1655 to 1664. He died 7 July 1763, aged 69 years. He married a daughter of John Russell, Gent., of Hawkhurst in co. Kent, by whom he had two daughters Ann and Mary.

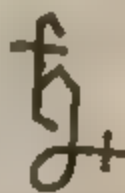
46. Arms.—A fess dancettée between three cherubs. Crest.—On a mount a hart lodged.

This shield in brass is affixed to a slab to the memory of Nicholas Ady of Faversham, Gent., who died 27 July 1637, aged 63 years, and had issue, by Jane his first wife four daughters, and by Alice his second wife one son.

47. Arms.—CINQUE PORTS.

48. Arms.—Barry nebulé of six, on a chief quarterly : 1 and 4, A lion of England; 2 and 3, Two roses fesswise for MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.

49. Badge.—A dolphin embowed and this merchant's mark:—



These arms, badge, and mark (47, 48, and 49), occur on the brass of Henry Hatch, who died in 1533. Mr. Hatch was a benefactor to the church and town, and lived in a house in the market-place facing down Court Street. The brass also commemorated Sir Henry Amcotts, L.M. of London, Master of the Fishmongers' Company.

50. Arms.—Azure, four fusils in fess argent.

51. Arms.—Per pale gules and azure, a griffin segreant argent, on a chief ermine three lozenges azure.

These two coats (50 and 51) are in a window to the memory of William Chafy, Vicar of Faversham 1778 to 1780

52. Arms.—Argent, a saltire gules between in chief three garbs, in the flanks two mullets, and in base a boar's head, all sable (?), for ; impaling, Gules (?), on a bend argent three crosses patée fitchées of the field.

This coat of arms occurs on a mural monument to Thomasin wife of James Lawson, Gent., and niece of Stephen and Mary Everard, who died 23 December 1781, aged 79 years.

53. Arms.—On a fess between three eaglets displayed, as many crescents. Crest.—A demi eagle displayed, for TASSELL.

This coat of arms occurs on a slab to the memory of Arthur Tassell, late of Hamestall in the parish of Faversham, eldest son of James Tassell of Norton in the co. of Kent, Gent., who died 2 November 1717, in his 45th year. Also to Richard Tassell, son of Arthur Tassell, by Mary his wife, died 2 December 1707, aged 2 years and 2 months. Also to Edward Plott Rigden, who died 17 April 1776 aged 31 years.

54. Arms.—Or, on a canton gules, an eagle displayed of the field, for JACOB. On a shield of pretence, Azure (?), a lion rampant within an orle of crosslets.

This coat occurs on a mural monument to the memory of Edward Jacob, Esq., F.S.A., a native of Canterbury, who died 26 November (?), aged 75 years. By his first wife Margaret daughter of John Rigden of Canterbury, Esq., he had no issue, by his second wife Mary only daughter of Stephen Long of Sandwich, Esq., he had eleven children, six died in infancy and five survived him, viz., Edward, Stephen Long, John, Anne (married to Thomas Bridges of St. Nicholas's in Thanet, Esq.), and Mary. Mary the second wife of Edward Jacob died 7 March 1805, aged 80 years.

55. Arms.—JACOB, with shield of pretence as in No. 54.

This is on a mural monument to Edward Jacob, Esq., eldest son of Edward Jacob, F.S.A., of Faversham, died 27 January 1836 his 83rd year, and was buried at Ospringe.

56. Arms.—Argent, a chevron between three horses' heads erased gules, for BECKWITH (?). Crest.—An antelope trippant, in his mouth a branch of Motto.—“Joir en bien.”

This coat occurs on a mural monument to the memory of Edward Beckwith, Esq., of the family of Beckwith in the county of York, Collector of his Majesty's Customs in Faversham 40 years, resigning in 1763, and died 31 October 1763.

The same coat of arms occurs on a mural monument to Mary wife of Edward Beckwith, Collector of his Majesty's Customs; who died 4 February 1740-1, in her 41st year.

57. Arms.—Or, a lion rampant, and in chief two others passant azure, for TAPPENDEN; impaling BECKWITH. Crest.—A demi-eagle's head couped and collared, wings adorsed (?).

This coat of arms occurs on a mural monument to the memory of Mary Frances daughter of Edward Beckwith, Esq., and wife of James Tappenden, Gent., who died 14 September 1771, in her 27th year.

58. Arms.—Argent, on a chevron sable between three elephants' heads erased gules, as many mullets of the field (?); impaling, Sable, a chevron between three talbots passant or (?). Crest.—A dove holding in its mouth an olive branch.

This coat of arms is on a mural monument to Martha wife of George Smith of Faversham, Gent., and daughter of Roger Keigwin, late of Deptford in county Kent, Gent., and Martha his wife. She died 30 May 1779, aged 56 years, leaving one daughter, married to Rev. A. Stephens, Rector of Goodnestone. George Smith the above died 6 February 1791, aged 69 years.

59. Arms.—Argent, on a bend azure cotised wavy sable, three mullets of the field.

This coat of arms occurs on two mural monuments and possibly a third, on this last the shield is illegible, the crest appears to be an arm embowed holding a club (?).

The persons commemorated by these monuments are:—

Thomas Buck, Gent., of Faversham, Town Clerk for 40 years, who died 10 February 1779, in his 70th year.

Elizabeth first wife of Thomas Buck, who died 14 May 1751, aged 37 years.

Susannah second wife of Thomas Buck, who died 2 July 1761, aged 44 years.

Effield third wife of the above Thomas Buck, who died 10 May 1795, aged 76 years.

Thomas Buck, Esq., Barrister, son of Thomas and Susannah Buck, who died 26 January 1801, aged 39 years.

Susannah Buck and her twin sister Martha Buck. Susannah died 13 February 1823, aged 71 years. Martha, the last surviving child of Thomas Buck, Gent., died 21 March 1831, aged 80 years.

Mary wife of John Toker, Esq., of The Oaks, Ospringe, died 8 March 1814. John Toker died 9 August 1817.

60. Arms.—An eagle displayed, with two heads, in middle chief a mullet, for JOHN BOYVILLE (?)

This coat occurs on a slab to John de Boyville, Esq., who died 11 August 1730, aged 48 years

61. Arms.—Barry of six or and azure, in chief three escallops gules. Crest.—An escallop gules.

This coat is on a mural monument to Richard Hazard, Esq., F.R.S., who died 21 September 1784, aged 75 years. Mary Hazard his sister died 9 June 1727, aged 10 years.

62. The coat is illegible, but the crest is a lion's jamb erased fesswise, holding erect a fleur-de-lis.

This bearing is on a mural monument to the memory of Richard Iles, late citizen and sailmaker of London.

This gentleman is said to have left money to keep the ironwork of his tomb oiled. (See Lewis's *History of Faversham*.)

63. Arms.—Sable, two chevronels between three roses argent, for WELLER.

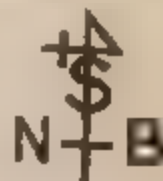
This coat occurs on a mural monument to the memory of Ann wife of Captain Weller of Faversham. She died 16 June 1741, aged 54 years, and left issue one daughter, who married Mr. Edward Norwood of Ashford. Captain Edward Weller died 21 July 1762, aged 84 years.

63. Arms.—A lion rampant debriused by a bend, for LUKYN (?). Crest.—A demi-lion rampant.

This coat occurs on a mural monument to Robert Lukyn, Esq., who died 28 April 1843, aged 73 years. Also to his two sisters, Mary Lukin, died 10 September 1843, aged 73 years, and Ann Lukyn, the last member of the family, died 28 January 1852, aged 84 years.

- 64 Arms.—Barry nébulé of eight argent and azure, on a bend gules, a lion passant guardant or, for the COMPANY OF HABERDASHERS or HURRIERS.

No inscription occurs on the slab with this coat of arms, but there is a badge formed of a gloved hand holding a hawk belled, and there a merchant's mark thus:—



65. Arms.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, three fleur-de-lis or, for FRANCE; 2, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, for ENGLAND; 3, Gules (plain).

This coat is now in one of the small windows in the vestry; it was formerly in one of the eastern windows of the South Transept.

66. Arms.—Gules, three lions passant-guardant in pale or, dimidiating azure, three hulks of galleys argent in pale, over all a pastoral staff (?) of the last.

This coat occurs in a window of the North Transept.

67. Arms.—Quarterly: 1, Gules, three lions passant-guardant in pale or, for ENGLAND: impaling, Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules, for SCOTLAND; 2, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, for FRANCE; 3, Azure, an ancient harp or, stringed argent, for IRELAND; 4, Gules, two lions passant guardant or, in pale, for BRUNSWICK: impaling, Or, semée of hearts proper, a lion rampant azure, for LUNENBERG, in base gules, a horse courant argent, for SAXONY. The shield is surrounded by the garter and surmounted by a royal helmet, and crown of crosses patées and fleurs-de-lis, thereon a lion statant guardant crowned all or. Supporters: Dexter, a lion rampant guardant, crowned or; Sinister, A unicorn saliant, royally gorged, armed, crined, and chained or. The mantling is or, lined argent. Motto.—“Dieu et mon Droit.”

This is the royal arms as borne by the Kings George I., George II., and George III.

THE WEALD AND ITS REFUGEE ANNALS.

BY S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A.

THIS district of Kent from its position, surrounded by outlying towns of importance, and leading to the coast, could not fail to attract settlers, independently of its natural resources.

The chief towns of Cranbrook, Tenterden, Maidstone, Ashford, and Tunbridge, so many centres of activity in the Middle Ages, would alone call forth notice; and a certain difficulty of access in those days tended to retain any trades established within these boundaries. The cloth trade pre-eminently took the lead at the time when Cranbrook was the metropolis of that industry, and many circumstances had tended to encourage this. The settlements of the Flemings in Edward the Third's reign are well known to historical scholars, while the history of the cloth trade has also been specially treated by Mr. Tarbutt in the *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. IX.), as well as ably discussed in Mr. Furley's well-known work on the Weald. It would therefore be inappropriate to treat this subject at length, other than by a few remarks with which I cannot forbear to preface this paper, dealing as it will especially with the REFUGEE history of the district, and bringing it down to a later period by the help of many recent materials hitherto unnoticed in Mr. Tarbutt's treatise. These are the publication of parochial records, especially those of Canterbury and the Diocese, by Mr. J. M. Cowper, the *Registers of the French Church at Canterbury*, by Mr. Hovenden, F.S.A., the Wills proved in the "Prerogative Court of Canterbury," as well as the invaluable series of the Historical MSS. Commission Reports, and the "Denization" Lists issued by the Huguenot

Society of London. When we consider these facts, as well as the various measures for the improvement of trade, especially during the reign of Elizabeth, it is not surprising the refugees should seek a district so fertile in resources and employment.

As the wool trade increased, the proprietors of the Weald converted their arable land into pasture, and the opening up of woods and water transit greatly aided commerce. Thus, a statute of Henry VIII. provides "for clearing, deepening, and widening the River Stour from the town of Great Chart to Canterbury, and thence to Sandwich."* Some of the weaving was carried on far away from the Weald, and this improved river passage could not fail to assist in every way.

A wool staple had been set up at Canterbury, and a similar one existed at Calais, so early as the 25th Edward III.; relations could thus be easily maintained between the French-speaking Walloons and their English brethren. The Privy Council Acts of Edward VI. (1552) refer to an Indenture between that King and the merchants of the staple at Calais, sealed and delivered to the King.

The later development of fulling and dyeing mills in and around the Weald led the clothiers to dye their own cloth, instead of sending it away or abroad.

There was much controversy at this time as to the advantages of wrought and unwrought cloth, and several enactments found in the State Papers illustrate this question. The results of the different appeals seem to have been in favour of the dressed cloth, as giving greater employment to native artificers, and increasing their wealth. The Acts themselves tell their own tale, as follows :†

1575. "*Memorial to Lord Cobham*, exhibiting the decay of the cloth trade in Kent, and desiring an emendation of Statute 8 Elizabeth against the exportation of unwrought cloths." That Act regulated that for every nine cloths

* In this connection I may mention Fordwich as a member of the Cinque Ports, whose peculiar trade customs and archives are brought to light in Mr. Woodruff's *History of Fordwich*, 1895.

† *Calendar State Papers* (Elizabeth).

unwrought, a tenth shall be exported dressed, on penalty of £10, "that no person convey any Kentish or Suffolk cloth undressed on penalty of 40 shillings."

It seems that in 1586 a contraband trade had been carried on, and that persons came from Dunkirk into Kent, and under pretence of landing goods and victuals sold Kentish cloths, which were transported at Calais to Liège and other places. No less than 46 Acts had been passed as to raw and manufactured wool, and although severe measures had been enacted against the transport, it still seems to have been carried on. The *Hatfield Papers* (Historical MSS. Commission), dated 23 August [1575], contain the following:

"*Lord Cobham to Lord Burleigh*, begs him (Her Majesty having granted a licence for transmitting 2000 Kentish cloths unwrought a year) to grant him a favourable letter to the Custom House, that he may pass the same, now that our merchants do repair to Antwerp." In 1575 we have an injunction of Lord Cobham (*Lord-Lieutenant of Kent*) to see that the "Queen's duties are paid for carrying unwrought Kentish cloth," as it appears that sundry cloths passed through creeks in Kent and paid no duties!

It seems difficult to reconcile these inconsistent enactments, sometimes for protective, at another for free trade, measures, but it cannot be denied that the industry had taken full hold, whatever the changing policy of the time.

Guilds had been established and were most helpful to those not wealthy or numerous enough to begin a separate trade, for by combination they effected a great deal. Enquiries into the state of the ports and keeping them in repair were also made, and in 1565 a Royal Commission was issued on this subject. In 1571 returns of the trades carried on by the "strangers" provided against undue encroachments, as well as promoted a generous rivalry and competition. Personal action was, however, of stronger importance, and we hear of Sir Thomas White of St. John's College, Oxford, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, giving to Canterbury £100 to be laid out in spinning and weaving of woollen goods; and Archbishop Grindal left to the same

city £100 to be kept for ever for the use of the poor traders and dealers of wool there.

The Corporation of Canterbury encouraged the manufacture, and we find several entries in the city records transcribed into the Historical MSS. Commission Reports (vol. ix.) (*Burghmote Records*).

1577. "Paid to the Walloons for their allowance of the *xxs.* given them towards their halls." "Loom money" is mentioned in these documents, whether it was a tax on each loom, or a gradual payment of a loan granted to buy looms, does not appear; it sufficiently indicates, however, a growing interest in the foreign workmen. The correct sealing, stamping, and registering of cloths and other stuffs were systematically maintained at Canterbury, Sandwich, Maidstone, and other central towns.

The way was thus fully prepared for the advent of the refugees into Kent, and this immigration may be divided into three distinct historical epochs, viz., (1) *after the expulsion of the Protestants* from the Low Countries by the Duke of Alva; (2) *before and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew* (1572); and (3) on the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes* (1685). Though naturally most found their way to the large towns, it cannot be disputed that several settled in the Weald, though I think more as artizans than as master workers, the owners and principals of the trade seeming to have been English born.

The Registers of the Wealden Churches occasionally include foreign names, and, if the Christian name is not stated, the appellation "*Frenchman*" or "*stranger*" leads to a similar conclusion.

I am kindly indebted to Mr. Haskett Smith (one of our Members) for a few names from Goudhurst Register sufficient to establish a foreign occupation. They are:

De Goyes.	Gomabesse, 1561.
Dypres, 1711.	Gotier (Gautier), 1702.
Cordelyon, 1641.	Hassherd (Achard).
Durcken, 1561.	Morline, 1559.
Furneaux (17th cent.).	

At Maidstone, in Elizabeth's reign, we find undisputed evidence of a foreign settlement (chiefly Flemish), and the

Corporation granted them the use of St. Faith's Chapel and burial-ground. The "Guilds," which had been formed long ere this, were very active in this town, especially that of the "Drapers." So early as 1474 one Stephen Norton of *Chart Sutton* belonged to the Maidstone Guild of Artificers. "Each Guild had its own rules and customs; its wares were exhibited at markets and fairs, and fees for stalls paid over by its officers to the Corporation" (James's *Maidstone*).

Other trades were pursued here by the refugees. In the *Naturalization Acts*, edited for the Huguenot Society, we read of one "*Peter de Lillo*," a "capper" at Maidstone in 1544. Mention of hammer-makers, cannon-founders, copper-smiths, leads to the conclusion that some of these may have settled in the Weald, where the resources of the iron and other industries, especially on the Sussex border, would have tempted them to reside. Fuller's-earth was found at Leeds, and that would assist the industries. After the decline of the cloth trade here, thread-making flourished, as shewn by the returns of the Mayor and Town Clerk of Maidstone in the "State Papers" (James I., 1622), transcribed into the volumes of the Camden Society, and entitled *Foreigners Resident in England* (1618—88). The names are mostly Flemish, but an interesting note at the end states, that "the thread-making trade was much decayed by the importation of thread from Flanders, as the strangers of Maidstone affirm."

From a glance at the Marriage Licences in Canterbury Diocese (*circ.* 1568—1660), "*edited*" by Mr. J. M. Cowper, I give a brief synopsis to shew what trades were most prevalent in those periods, and find them to be :

Broadweavers (Smarden), 1606,	Bayweavers,
Cordwainers (Faversham),	Glovers,
Hempdressers,	Mercers;

the localities, Cranbrook and Hawkhurst; and among names apparently of foreign origin are those of

Bachelor,	Geffraye,
Benison,	Meriall,
Ferrall,	and others.

It is well known that Queen Elizabeth's policy, though one of expediency, gave, on the whole, distinct encouragement for foreign craftsmen, and I now hasten on to see how far this policy was carried out by her successors—James I. and Charles I.

The first-named King certainly followed his predecessor's action; but of Charles I. we notice several statutes and edicts passed, at first of a favourable, then of a prohibitive nature, without doubt instigated by that King's great adviser and friend, Archbishop Laud.

The Weald equally with the Kentish districts now lost many of its refugee inhabitants, who, rather than conform to a religious system they could not tolerate, left for Holland, America, and other countries. Even before that time, in 1616, some of the restrictive measures of the Stuarts affected trade, and it is stated that 2000 Kentish clothworkers went to the Palatinate. In 1622 the State Papers (James I.) mention the Kentish clothiers' petition, "praying that notwithstanding proclamations against export of wool and fuller's-earth, they are still sent out of the country;" and in 1634 the Merchant Adventurers prevailed on Charles I. to restrict the export of cloths, baizes, and English woollen commodities.

At this period (1634) occurred a smaller but important exodus from France, which again revived the fluctuating industries, further protected by a measure of some importance, recorded among the Rye Corporation MSS., "that the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports should charge his officers respectively not to permit the said strangers to reside in any of the said ports, *but to repair to the inland towns* more remote from the sea." The consequences of this order would be at once palpable.

Although enactments like this last had a favourable influence, yet followed by the harsh ecclesiastical policy of Laud they brought about much more serious results, by the withdrawal of hundreds of craftsmen, and a complete stagnation of the Kentish trade. Of this movement, Canon Jenkins, whose critical learning is a by-word to this Society, thus writes: "It would be ill to forget at how dear a price the forced uniformity of Laud was obtained, and the immense

injury it inflicted upon the Diocese, and the Archbishop's treatment of the foreign Churches was a direct contravention of the Orders in Council by which the foreign Churches were protected, and which in every case permitted their members, though born in the kingdom, to belong to their congregations."

This proceeding is also set forth in the famous "*Kentish Petition*," printed in the Camden Society's volumes, entitled *Proceedings in Kent*, 1640, which alleges the results to have been "discouragement and distraction of all good subjects, of whom multitudes, both clothiers, merchants, and others, being deprived of their ministers, and overwhelmed with their pressures, have departed the kingdom to Holland and other parts, and have drawn with them a great part of the manufacture of cloth and trading out of the land."

Canon Jenkins further remarks that "the principal complaints against the Laudian charges came from the Weald and the places adjacent, where these industries were specially established."

The greater liberty of opinion under the Commonwealth caused a transient revival in Kent and other places, but the years preceding the Revocation of the "Edict of Nantes" clearly foreshadowed that event which occasioned the exodus of thousands from France, and even before that time, the unjust measures forced on the Protestants by Louis XIV. and his Jesuit emissaries, produced a total disruption.

Beneficial Acts were passed in England about 1678; one called the "Protestant Strangers' Bill" empowered foreigners to exercise their trades, provided they shewed certificates of conformity either to the Church of England or the several Reformed Churches.

Admission of freedom to the city of Canterbury was now much increased by foreign applicants, and it is possible that though this privilege was restricted to citizens of that metropolis, it may have included some Wealden inhabitants.

Another circumstance which caused the influx of "strangers" was the destruction of the Protestant Church at Guines, near Calais, by order of Louis XIV., and the flight of its numerous adherents, many to England, and some

certainly to Kent. At this time collections were made for those who came over in poverty and distress, and at *Smarden* in 1699 occurs an entry, "Collection for relief of Vaudois," £1 11s. 8d.; and in 1794, for the Protestants of the Principality of Orange, £1 12s. 4d. The *History of Smarden*, by Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A., contains elaborate extracts from the Churchwardens' Books as to the price of wool, flax, wages for weaving, etc., from 1554—1816, proving the extent of the cloth trade there. Of the cultivation of flax, which was doubtless increased by the refugees, mention is made both at Smarden and Headcorn, at which latter place was the "*Flax Garden Field*." In 1697 an Act was passed to encourage the linen trade, and William III. specially invited over a Huguenot gentleman to superintend that industry.

It was not unusual at this time for foreign ministers to officiate in the Church of England, and in the "Tanner MSS. at the Bodleian Library" we find a petition of the inhabitants of Hollingbourne to Archbishop Sancroft to allow Monsieur Rondeau to preach in the church there; and the same MS. states that the Primate gave him leave to hold a service at Leeds and Broomfield.

Archbishop Sancroft stands out with true liberality of thought to others out of the Church of England, and by his efforts contributions for the fugitives were made through the Province of Canterbury; an example afterwards followed by Archbishops Tillotson, Tenison, Secker, and Wake.

It now appears from the "Act Books" at Lambeth that Boughton Malherbe, almost the centre of the Weald, became the headquarters of refugee interest, chiefly owing to the settlement of the Marquis de Venours and his friends, as told in the following extract:

Act Book, No. 4, p. 180.

Whereas the bearer hereof, Monsieur the Marquiss of Venours, a Noble and Honourable Gentleman of Poictou in France, hath been by the extreme Rigours of the Persecution mov'd lately in that Province, against those of the Reformed Religion (and against him in particular), forc'd to leave that His native Country: from whence being escapéd he hath chosen to put himself under the

protection of Our Gracious Sovereigne, and to seeke his repose here, and in order thereunto, hath hired and taken of the Rt. Honorable the Earl of Chesterfield a House and Land within your Parish, intending to settle himself there, together with a little Colonie of his Countrey men, who are not only professors of the Protestant Religion, but Confessors and sufferers for the same, and all desirous to serve God and to performe the publick Offices of our most Holy Religion according to the use of the Church of England (to the Government and Discipline whereof they do also entirely submitt themselves), I do therefore require you and the rest of the Inhabitants of your Parish, and your Neighbours, both Ministers and others, to receive and assist them as occasion shall be offered, with all the expressions and instances of Christian Charitie, and Brotherly kindness due to afflicted strangers of the same Faith and Communion with ourselves And because they understand not the English Language, and are therefore permitted to performe divine Offices in the French-tongue (as they are and have been for severall years performed in the French Church att the Savoye), I have therefore appointed and doe hereby appoint *Mr. Jaques Rondeau* a Presbyter of the Church of England, to officiate and preach to them in your Parish *Church of Bocton Malherb*, and do hereby require you to give them to that purpose, free access into, and use of the same, at such Houres and times of the day as may not hinder your Ordinary publick Assemblies in the same. And so commending you, and all under your care to the Grace and blessing of God,

I remayn,

Lambeth House,

Feb. 21, 1681.

Your very loving Friend,

W. S.

(WILLIAM SANCROFT.)

For Mr. Stanhope, Rector,

Bocton Malherb in Kent.

William the Third's exertions in behalf of the refugees are well known, and his encouragement of them brought down Defoe's celebrated lines in the *True-born Englishman* :

" We blame the King that he relies too much
On strangers, Germans, Huguenots, and Dutch,
That foreigners have faithfully obeyed him,
And none but Englishmen betray'd him."

The first fifty years of the eighteenth century witnessed

a revival of industrial handicrafts, in which Kentish towns and the Weald shared, and during that period, wealthy families had been established, as the Desbouveries, Huguessens, Minets, and others.

In 1708 we read that "Chart Place" was erected by Sir Christopher Desbouverie (from whom Lord Radnor descends).

James Huguessen, a native of Dunkirk, died at Linsted in 1637, and the Minet family had long settled in East Kent.

Local newspapers occasionally give an insight into important events, and the *Kentish Post and Canterbury News Letter*, 1715, of whom one Peter Abree (a foreign name) was then publisher, has the following: "At the fair at Maidstone the 1st and 8th of May will be sold by Daniel Lepine, silk weaver, from Canterbury, a very curious parcel of newest fashion brocade, broad and narrow damask, mantua silks, broad and narrow, rich borders, and half tabbies."

Though trade flourished in the Weald and elsewhere in Kent for some fifty years after this date, its days were numbered. Newer inventions and the rivalry of the North, aided by machinery and steam power, affected all the Kentish industries, and the Weald suffered in the decline of its work, as well as its renown.

The furnaces and hammer-ponds once so alive with labour and movement, amid the still woods and recesses of this historic part, are now silent, and the cloth halls no longer are freighted with merchandize and goods. Still memories are with us as we recall the names and occupations of those who have made this part of Kent truly famous—names which, by the aid of recent publications, have been recovered to us from remote archives that become more and more valuable day by day.

Mr. J. M. Cowper's *Canterbury Marriage Licences* in the Diocese from 1619—1660 supply an inexhaustible fund, and I have selected some of the Wealden names bearing on this subject, and presumably of foreign extraction:

BONNYAR, Boughton Malherbe (clothier)	1619
DORMER, of Berstead	1619
DOVESON, of Leeds (brazier)	1638

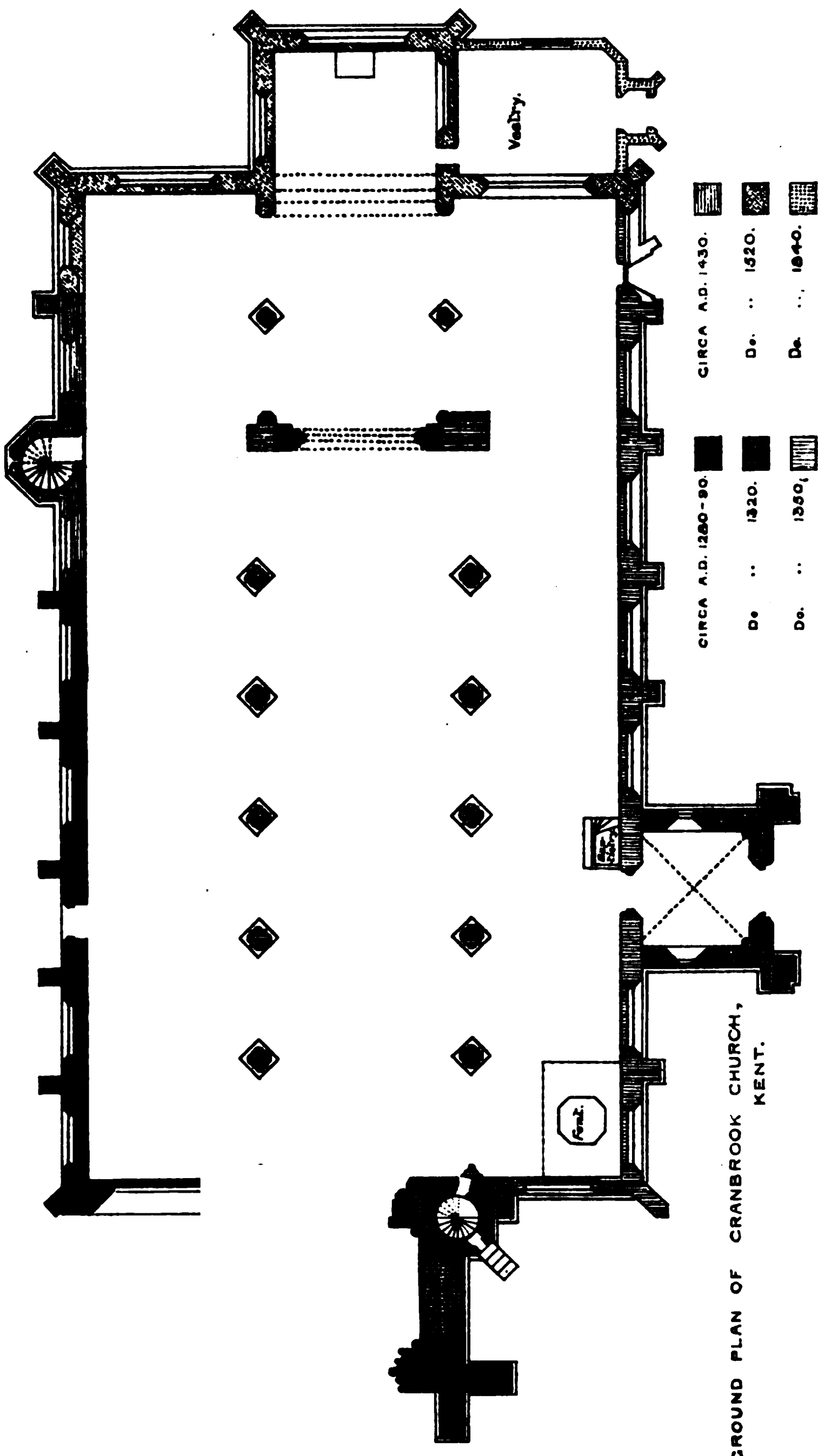
DUNNINGE, Maidstone (thread-twister)	1635
FLAUNDER (Benenden), weaver	1620
GLASIER (Hawkhurst), clothier	1625
GRUER (Kennington), linen-weaver	1640
LEVETT (Cranbrook), (clothier)	1634
PERRIN (Challock)	1646
RIVETT, Sheldwich	1638
VALLANCE (Hawkhurst), cordwainer	1623
VAN DALE (Maidstone), thread-maker	1630
VERON (Maidstone)	1635
VIDIAN (Chart next Sutton), kersey-maker	1636

Many an inscription, monumental slab, or stone helps to the collection of such notes which I have endeavoured to place before your learned Society; and I conclude with some names of foreign origin, chiefly in the Weald, from the "Act Books" at Lambeth Library, to which I would call the earnest attention of all Kentish antiquaries who are engaged in genealogical research or parochial history, and also to the general accessibility of that noble collection at Lambeth Palace. Several of the names now quoted are of clerical lineage, and lingered for some time in the district.

BRETON, R., Rector of Boughton Aluph	1752
" Kenardington	1753
BEAUVOIR, OSMUND, Vicar, Milton	1764
DAWNAY, W. H., V. Stalisfield	1748
DE COETLOGON, C. E., Curate (Marden)	1770
DE LA DOVESPE (E. P.), V. East Parleigh	1752
DE LE FIELD, J., Frittenden	1818
DE L'ANGLE, THEOPHILUS, V. Tenterden	1723
DE STARK, G. H. (Curate), Loose	1821
GIBAUD, F. F., V. Preston (near Faversham)	1766
LE GEYT (PHILIP), V. of Chislet	1800
MINET, JOHN, R. Eythorne	1723
POMFBET, VINCENT, High Halden	1711
PERRONET, VINCENT, R. Sundridge	1718
VARENNE, JOSEPH, R. Staplehurst	1824

One can hardly choose a better conclusion to this paper, which admits of so much diversity of treatment, than the words of Canon Jenkins in his Diocesan History, when,

enumerating other causes which facilitated the progress of the Reformation in the Diocese of Canterbury, he says: "The vast numbers of foreign Protestants who were received and tolerated in all the ports and towns of Kent, and who tended to leaven the population with which they intermarried and held daily intercourse—added to the characteristic independence of the Kentish yeomanry, who had established their industries among them, the clothiers of the *Weald*, the iron workers of the district bordering on Sussex, and the gardening population of Sandwich and South-eastern Kent—all contributed to the signal and almost unparalleled success of a movement which brought at the same time temporal prosperity and spiritual freedom."



GROUND PLAN OF CRANBROOK CHURCH,
KENT.

Scale of 1" = 10' 0" 20' 30' 40' 50' 60' 70' 80' 90' 100' Feet.

CRANBROOK CHURCH.*

BY REV. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A.

THE first thought that rises in the mind of an archæologist, when he attempts to write the history of a parish church, is, "What says Domesday?" Now as to Cranbrook, Domesday says *nothing*. The name does not occur. Its absence may be accounted for on two grounds. First, that unrivalled Record—the oldest of National Records in Europe—was not designed as a gazetteer, but as an authoritative Survey of lands held under the Crown, to shew for military and fiscal purposes who was in each case the responsible tenant or owner, and what was his military service, and the amount of rating and taxes his holding involved. Thus the existence of a manor, or of a church attached to a manor, would not necessarily be mentioned unless the manor or the advowson belonged to the Crown. The absence therefore of the name is no evidence either way of the existence of a church here. And, secondly, the state of the district would imply the improbability of a church being here at the time of the Conquest, when Domesday was written. Camden describes Cranbrook as "lying in the great wood." It lay in the heart of the "Anderedsweald," or, as Isaac Taylor calls it, the "Great Forest Andredesleagh," now known as the "Weald," which stretched for about 120 miles, with a breadth of some 30 miles, through the central tracts of Kent and Sussex. This range of country, now famous for its fertility, was in the eleventh and twelfth centuries a vast forest, without township or even village, partitioned into

* The writer desires to acknowledge his obligation to the Rev. T. A. Carr, formerly Vicar of the parish, and to the late Mr. W. Tarbutt of Cranbrook—whose indefatigable researches into the history of his native town appears in three pamphlets, on the Church, the Clergy, and the Monuments—for much of the information contained in the following pages.

denes or wooded valleys for swine pasture, or, as Harris describes it, "A desart and a waste, neither planted nor peopled, but filled only with herds of deer and droves of swine."* In such a district it were vain to look for a Church.

Not until the reign of King John was this wild district brought under what was called "Hundred Law," that is, so partitioned off into hundreds as to be brought within any jurisdiction. It was then divided into "the Seven Hundreds," and of these Cranbrook was the largest and most important. It first appears in this character in *Testa de Nevill*, the Survey instituted by Henry III. and Edward I. about 1270—1280, as Crennbroc, a part of the fee of Margaret de Redeware. It had now assumed a recognized place in county administration, and had a more settled population than that which previously existed of scattered roving parties of swine-herds; and the next step was the obtaining a market of its own. The grant for this was made by Edward I. in 1289 through Archbishop Peckham. Its position at the crossing-point of many of the roads from every quarter, which, though probably little better than bridle-paths, supplied the only means of intercourse with other parts of the county, rendered this a necessity.

The next mention we meet with of Cranbrook is in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Boniface in 1291, and then it is said to have a church. Twenty years later, in 1310, it had lost its probably first Rector, for in that year Archbishop Reynoldst collates William de Mephram to the then vacant rectory.

Hasted says† that Edward III., in the sixth year of his reign (A.D. 1332), appropriated the Rectory of Cranbrook to the See of Canterbury; and Tarbutt§ adopts the same view, adducing it as evidence of the King's zeal for the

* Harris's *History of Kent*, p. 347.

† The entry runs thus: "1310. Robertus Archiepiscopus," etc., etc. "Magistro William a. presbytero," etc., etc. "Ecclesiam Parochialem de Cranbrook et ad nostram collationem pleno jure spectantis et Rectorem instituimus," etc., etc.

Church; both no doubt following Bishop Tanner.* But the entry in Archbishop Reynolds's Register at Lambeth† distinctly shews that this appointment of William de Mepham was a "Collatio," meaning that the patronage was already in the hands of the Archbishop.

Cranbrook must also have had its Vicars at this early date; for in the "Sede Vacante" Records at Canterbury it is said that in the year 1333 the *custodia* of the church was committed to the Vicar.‡ This would probably have occurred on the death of William de Mepham, and during the interval between the primacies of Simon de Meopham and John de Stratford, when the spiritualities of the See would be in the hands of the Prior and Convent. In the same records mention is made of Vicars of Cranbrook in the years 1364 and 1371.

It was in the reign of Edward III. that this little town received its great stimulus. The year 1332 forms an epoch in its history. Edward, having observed during his visit to Flanders the effect of the Flemish loom industry on the prosperity of the people, resolved to import into England some of those skilled craftsmen, and selected Cranbrook as one of the centres for weaving broadcloth, for which it soon became so famous. Why this still retired spot should have been selected is an enquiry of some interest. Perhaps its very retirement, which its very name, the haunt of Cranes, implies, constituted one of the attractions.

Others no doubt were found in its ample supply of wood, and of water too; for *fuel* and *water* would be essential to the manufacture; and the Weald, with its milder climate, would perhaps be more congenial to the Flemish than the more Northern Forests of Sherwood or Arden; while its lordly oaks would furnish an ample supply of timber, and here, almost only through the length and breadth of the Weald, would be found the also equally needed *water*. It seems worth noting that while there are *denes* or *dens*§ well-nigh innumerable in that district, no less than seven of the

* *Notitia Monastica*, p. 199.

† Reynolds's Reg., f. 49 b.

‡ Vol. Q, f. 180.

§ Furley's *Weald of Kent*, vol. ii., pp 728, 827.

towns having that suffix to their names, this alone, with the exception of Tonbridge and Edenbridge, proclaims the presence of water sufficient to entitle it to the designation of a "brook," or requiring a "bridge," the present narrow stream running below the town representing what was then no doubt a brook of goodly proportions. May not this account for the selection by Edward III. of this spot for his imported broadcloth workers?

This brings us back to the Church itself. Its dedication to St. Dunstan is not without interest. In the not remote parish of Mayfield, included also within the Weald, are still preserved reputed relics of that distinguished but much maligned Primate, who was wont to find there a favourite place for retirement and retreat, and whose legendary life had no doubt made him an object of awe and veneration in the neighbourhood.

Assuming then, as I think we must, that three successive churches have stood on this site, and more or less on the same lines, it is clear that the earliest could not have been built before the later years of the thirteenth century, and that would have been of the simple form. No bold massive Norman, or Romanesque, which belongs to the preceding centuries, and arrests the eye and calls out the admiration of the antiquary in almost every Church along the eastern fringe of the county, nor any of that lighter and more ornate style which characterizes the following one, would be found or looked for in it. Rough rubble walls pierced by narrow lancet windows would probably have been the best that this retired, little known, and but recently redeemed Weald could boast.

The question then arises, "Does any part of that earliest church remain in the present building?" The answer must, I think, be in the affirmative. In the west end of the north aisle, in the corner abutting from the tower, the extreme and irregular thickness of the wall suggests that it must have formed the eastern wall of the basement of a tower; and this is confirmed by the discovery made by the Rev. T. A. Carr of the foundations of such a tower extending westward from this north aisle, where the lines could be

distinctly traced. Then again, along the north wall of this aisle, the rough rubble work externally of the first four bays, without plinth, and the corresponding string-course along the wall inside, carry us back to the thirteenth century, and seem to have belonged to the first small Early English church.

As the village grew into a small town, boasting too its market, the enlargement of the Church became necessary. This enlargement was enough to constitute it a second Church, for what was left of the earlier one was converted into a north aisle, retaining its old level; while at a lower level, to adapt itself to the sloping ground, a new nave and aisle were added on at the south. In the porch we detect the improved masonry of the early years of the fourteenth century, and, very soon after, the lower stages at least of the present Tower. The Church was now carried eastward as far as the present Chancel arch (where at the restoration in 1868 the basement and the marble slab that had formed the top of the high altar were discovered). About eighty years later (1430) it seems as if the north aisle was extended by the addition of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, marked off by a roodloft, trace of which remains in the small door now built up, still visible in the wall, to which access was gained by the newel stair running up in the projecting buttress. Another little trace of the handiwork of the fourteenth century may be seen in a very delicately moulded recessed niche in the north wall, which may have been used for an image or a light. And in the same wall, nearer the north doorway, is a wider recess under a debased arch, which once could boast of fresco work, now so utterly disfigured as to be undecipherable.

Such, it may be assumed, were the leading features of the second Church; such it would have stood through the fourteenth and into the fifteenth century. By that time, however, the Flemish clothworkers had become a prosperous and influential body. In their native land they had doubtless been accustomed to grander and more ornate churches, and were not content with the chaste simplicity of the Early English style. Moreover the addition of so many to the population of the town would have necessitated an expansion

of the church; for the "Grey Coats" of Kent had now become very numerous and wealthy. To attain to this end they seem to have swept away all the ruder work they found, retaining only the south porch and the tower, and then to have lengthened the nave by adding on a chancel, carrying the high altar farther eastward; and with it apparently the chancel arch itself, for its curves and mouldings belong rather to the fourteenth than the fifteenth century. And may not the same remark apply to the two side windows of the chancel, that they too belonged to the earlier church, and were moved here when the chancel was lengthened?

The church then had a high-pitched roof at a lower level than the present one; for before the recent alterations were made there were traces on the east wall of the tower and corresponding ones on the chancel arch, shewing that the roof originally lay on the line of the present string-course, which runs along over the arcade on the south of the nave. (But these have since disappeared.) The present clerestory was evidently a subsequent addition, in the Perpendicular style of the early years of the sixteenth century, and probably contemporary with the Perpendicular windows of the north and south aisles. It was at this time doubtless that the nave itself was widened some 4 feet, and the south aisle carried out the same distance at the expense of the groining of the roof of the porch.* The parish records shew that about the years 1520—1522 liberal benefactions and subscriptions were made for the enlargement of the church. Among others Mr. Walter Roberts left in his will the following legacy: "Towards the makynge of the Middel Ile of the Church oon (one) half of all the tymbers that shall be (required) for the makynge of the Rooffe of the said worke."†

In early Wills mention is made of several altars and chapels besides the high altar; one dedicated to St. Mary, probably at the east end of the north aisle; another to

* A noteworthy evidence of this widening is also to be detected in the fact that a plain semicircular arch in the west wall of the nave, leading to a turret stair of the tower, was now closed up and half hidden by the pier of the first bay of the colonnade which separates the nave from the south aisle.

† Somerset House, Maynwarynge, f. 22, dated 1522.

St. Giles* (St. Egidius), eastward in extension of that of St. Mary, the pious work of John Roberts of Glassenbury in 1460, which his son Walter embellished by inserting in the east window a kneeling figure of his father in armour with his helmet by his side, and some shields containing family escutcheons. The shields and the upper portion of the good knight's figure have been preserved, but were removed from the east window and placed in one in the north wall.

During the next century a change had passed over the religious mind of the nation, and Thomas, the son of Walter Roberts (the first Baronet), in abhorrence of all trace or association of Popery, which he connected with the chapel his grandfather had endowed and his father embellished, transferred his affection from the north to the south aisle, into which he collected the family tombs, and caused it to be thenceforth known as the "Roberts' Chapel."†

There were altars also to St. Thomas, St. Katherine, and St. Clement, mentioned in various Wills, which cannot now have their several places assigned to them.

In the south wall of the chancel is a door now opening to the vestry, which before vestry-rooms came into vogue was known as the "Priest's door." On these the architects of those days were often wont to bestow special care, and display special taste, as was evidently the case here. For, when the comparatively modern vestry was introduced into this angle of the Church, the original doorway was removed and placed where it now stands, inserted under the lower part of the easternmost window in the south wall, the full proportions of which it somewhat mutilates, though in itself a very beautiful specimen of the elaborate stonework of the fifteenth century, no doubt the pious offering of Thomas Hendley, then living at Corsehorne, as the initials "T. H." indicate.

One feature of traditional, if not historical, interest demands notice. In the upper part of the south porch is a small room, now closed off from the Church itself, but evi-

* "Corpusque meum sepeliendum ad aram S'ti Egiddi." Extract from the Will of John Roberds [sic] Prerog. Court of Canterbury, Stockton 22.

† This at least is the solution of the transfer given by Tarbutt in his *Cranbrook Church and its Monuments*, p. 33.

dently at one time opening out into it by a wide spanned arch, the traces of which are still visible in the wall. This was doubtless the *parvise*, a room of many uses in connection with the church; a living room for a chantry priest, or a library, or a school-room, or a Record-room. It was sometimes called the "Church-house." After the Reformation its use was much more secular, and answered the purpose of a vestry-room for the clergy, or even for parish meetings.* But the room we are describing, now only a lumber-room, has obtained traditionally a distinction in connection with the Marian persecutions, which gives it a notoriety. On the authority of old John Foxe, it was used as a temporary prison, the occasion being this: a poor Cranbrook man, named John Bland, was tried at the Sessions here for heresy, and convicted of holding "new doctrines." There was no jail near, or even a police cell, so Sir John Baker, the then owner of Sissinghurst, who presided at the trial, had him thrust, that night at least, into this room for security; hence it obtained the name of "Baker's Hole," or "Baker's Jail;" while he himself, in consequence of the severity of his judgments on those who favoured the Reformation, was thenceforth known as "Bloody Baker."

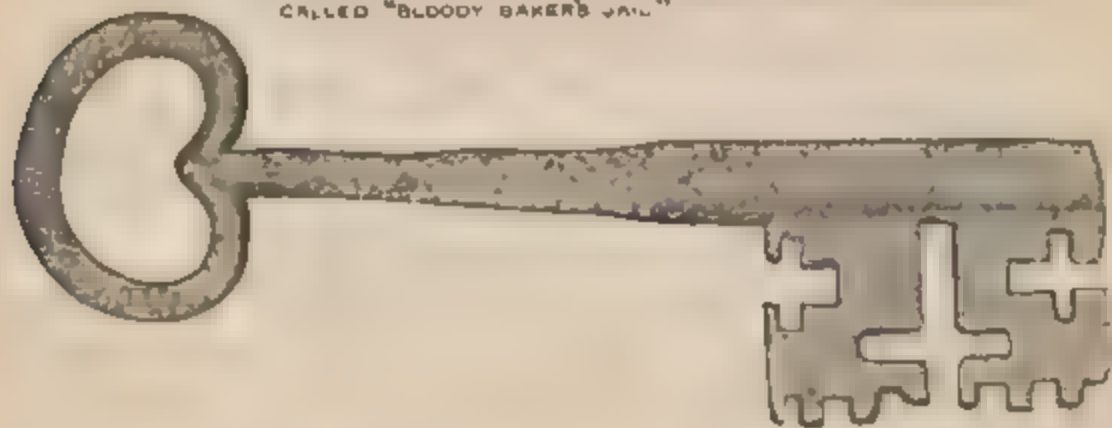
Now the very aspect of this place, its double doors, the outer one very massive, and the thick staples on which it turned, the heavy lock in its unwieldy frame of wood stretching nearly across the door, undoubtedly suggest a place of security for some highly valued treasure, whether church vessels or MSS., and also have certainly a very prison-like character. Nor is the key of this outer door unworthy of special notice, not only for its size, but still more for its complex construction (of which a sketch is given opposite). It is no mere dummy, but the elaborate wards within the lock itself correspond exactly with those of the key, and present a remarkably fine specimen of the beautiful iron-work which a fourteenth-century smithy could produce.

Before leaving this room and the steps leading up to it,

* This is supported by the fact that old Samuel Dence, who died in 1573, having founded the "writing school" in the place, willed that he should be buried at the foot of the *vestry* steps, and his tomb still stands at the bottom of the stone steps leading up to this room.

some notice should be taken of what is almost a unique feature of an English church. In its list of Vicars Cranbrook had in the beginning of the eighteenth century a man of singular power and profound learning, named John Johnson, appointed to this parish in 1707 by Archbishop Tenison. Finding that the Anabaptists formed a very considerable body in the place, and that their great objection to coming into communion with the Church of England was based on the custom of infant baptism and "sprinkling," he resolved to remove if possible this stumbling-block, and with that view built a *baptistery* sufficiently large for an adult to stand upright in and to be "immersed." There it stands at the door of the room, as evidence of his conciliatory spirit; but the Church Registers do not disclose any evidence of the depth or reality of their scruples on the score of immersion, as only one instance is there recorded; while there are frequent entries of adult baptisms, some even of persons as old as 40 years, as in the case of one William Couchman, born in 1653, and baptized in 1694.

THE 14TH CENTURY KEY OF THE OUTER DOOR LEADING INTO A ROOM
OVER THE SOUTH PORCH IN CRANBROOK CHURCH, COMMONLY
CALLED "BLOODY BAKER'S JAIL"



Mention must now be made of the monuments of the Church, of which there are two of colossal proportions, and of genealogical if not artistic value. The most ancient of the monuments is a large slab lying in the centre of the choir; its inscription, in Lombardic characters, telling that it was to the memory of one "Stephanus," for whom the Virgin was entreated to plead. Tarbutt thought he could identify him with an almoner of Battle Abbey, who was called "Stephanus de Cranebrook," and who died about the

year 1388. On the north wall of the chancel is a mural tablet of considerable local interest, commemorating in a long Latin inscription the distinguished career of Richard Fletcher, who was the first Vicar of Cranbrook after the Reformation. He died in 1585.

Other monuments of local interest abound on the floor and the walls; but the two most noteworthy are those connected with the Roberts* and Baker families. Of the former, one of gigantic proportions, if not artistic, is of great genealogical interest as giving the descent of twelve generations, from the Walter Roberts of Glassenbury—the victim of his loyal protection of his friend and neighbour Sir John Guildeforde in the reign of Richard III.—down to Jane, the daughter of another Walter Roberts, the sixth Baronet, who became the most unhappy of women as the wife of the profligate George, the third Duke of St. Albans.

There is a pyramidal monument of somewhat similar character on which appears inscribed the history of the Baker family of Sissinghurst, in this parish, especially the Sir John Baker whose name has been already mentioned in connection with the small room over the south porch; while on the back of the monument is recorded the pedigree of the family for about a century and a half, from 1578 to 1733. This monument now stands in the west end of the north aisle, having been placed there at the restoration of the church in 1868, when it was removed from its original position in the south aisle. There it had marked the vault of the Baker family, in connection with which the records of the parish tell a disastrous tale. In opening the vault in 1727, and enlarging it for one more coffin, the main support of the pier adjoining the chancel arch was weakened by the removal of some of the stones, and the pier collapsed and brought down with it some 50 feet of the roof on that side.

It only remains to speak of the stately Tower, with its rich peal of bells, and of the shields which appear on its

* The Roberts family had clearly no mean position in the county—Walter was Sheriff in 1464, Thomas in 1533, and another Thomas in 1622; while his son, Sir Thomas, a Baronet, was the Knight of the Shire for Kent in 1691, and again in 1695, and M.P. for Maidstone in 1702—and are still worthily represented at Glassenbury Manor.

west face. These are connected with the history of the parish, as bearing the arms of three families of mark who at one time owned important manor-houses here. The Berhams were the lords of Sissinghurst in the reign of Edward III., and appear emblazoned *three bears sable*; the Betenhams, of that ilk, represented by *a saltire engrailed between four bears' heads erased*; and the Wilsfords of Hartridge, *a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads*. While a little higher than the line on which these are placed is a shield bearing the arms of Archbishop Chichele, impaling those of the See of Canterbury.

These appear to be the leading features and points of interest in this "Cathedral of the Weald," a church the possession of which may go far to reconcile Cranbrook to the loss of its cloth-weavers, since it stands as a lasting monument of a class of men who were the pious benefactors of their adopted home.

THE KNIGHT HOSPITALLERS IN KENT.

BY J. F. WADMORE.

THE Order of the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, or, as it was also called, the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, is stated to have been instituted as early as the year 612* for the protection of pilgrims visiting the Holy City. It was originally more of a monastic character, but the exigencies of the time, and the incursions of the Saracens and Turks, gave it a military character, which became further developed during the Crusades. The capture of Jerusalem by Godfrey de Bouillon, Count Raymond, and others gave an importance and influence to the Order, not only by placing the Hospital on a firmer footing, but enabling it to form various settlements elsewhere, in Rhodes, Malta, and other European states.

The rules for the guidance of the Order required poverty, chastity, and obedience.† They were revised by Count Raymond de Puy himself, Master of the Order, at a council of clerical and lay brethren, and subsequently ratified by Pope Boniface in the sixth year of his Pontificate.

The Order appears to have been first introduced into England in the reign of Henry I., *circa* 1100, by Jordanus Brisset, Knight, who purchased a plot of land consisting of ten acres at Clerkenwell, near London, besides giving an additional ten acres towards its maintenance at Welynhall‡ in Kent. He died A.D. 1110, and both he and his wife Muriel, who died two years after, were buried at Clerkenwell. The first Prior appointed to the Order in England appears to have been Garnarius the Neapolitan. It is worthy of note that this appointment is contemporaneous with that of

* Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 489.

† *Ibid.*, p. 493.

‡ "Wellhall, near Eltham," Hasted, vol. i., p. 470.

the Sisters of the House at Buckland, of which mention is made further on in connection with Stroud. He was succeeded by Richard de Turk, whose name is mentioned in many early documents. Joseph Chancey, the twelfth in order, erected a chapel at Clerkenwell, while the names of many subsequent Priors will be found in the List of Benefactors. William Tothall, the twentieth in order, died in the year 1318,* and was succeeded by Thomas le Archer, or L'Archer, in whose time the whole Order in England appears to have fallen into financial difficulties of no ordinary sort, so much so that the entire income availed not to meet the more pressing demands of its creditors,† and the moveables of the Hospitallers at Clerkenwell were seized under a writ of "fieri facias" to meet the interest due to the Lombard and Perugian merchants, and the whole Order at that time established in England was in danger of being broken up and dissolved.

To remedy this state of things, Elian de Villeneuve,‡ the Grand Master at Rhodes, instructed Leonard de Tybertis of Venice to act as a plenipotentiary commissioner, to enquire into, and if possible to extricate the Order from, their numerous difficulties; and Thomas le Archer, feeble with age and unwieldy with fat, was compelled to resign his office (A.D. 1328). When he and the treasurer died, Leonard de Tybertis assumed the command, taking the whole affairs into his own hands.

He had brought with him from Italy a quantity of elegant jewels, for presents to members of the Court, and by these and his credentials was fortunate enough to find favour in the eyes of "our Lord the King, and our Lady the Queen," and he succeeded in recovering a large amount of the arrears of which the indolent Thomas had been unable to obtain payment. He cut down wood on the estates and realized more than £1000 by the sale of it, and collected the rents so closely as to bring in £3000 more. By these and other means, and the security of certain jewels, he succeeded

* Malcomb's *London*, vol. iii., p. 254.

† Larking.

‡ Previously Prior of St. Gillis's Province, was elected Grand Master at Rhodes 1327, and appears to have been an able administrator and diplomatist. He died A.D. 1346.

in raising sufficient to satisfy the more urgent creditors of the Order. The Lombards were entirely paid off, and the Perugians partly so, but there was still a considerable sum owing, for which interest was exacted at 25 per cent.—the best terms the Order could obtain! At this time the Hospitallers held certain lands which had formerly been the property of the Knight Templars, producing £458 1s. 10d., which, by the influence of the Court and Judges of the Courts of Law, were with the sanction of the King conferred on the Order, and for nine years Tybertis so managed to finance the Hospital's resources that he was able to retire, leaving his successor, Philip de Thane, the satisfaction of presenting a favourable report to the Grand Master in 1338.

For these and many other particulars we are indebted to the researches of the late Rev. L. B. Larking, M.A.,* the Honorary Secretary and one of the original founders of the Kent Archæological Society, and the admirable Introduction to his work by J. M. Kemble, Esq., M.A.

There appear to have been at this time (1338) three classes of brethren, the Knights (*milites*), Chaplains (*Capellani*), and Esquires (*servientes ad arma*), or Serjeants at Arms. Of these three classes there were in England at this time an aggregate of 119 brethren scattered over the country in certain bailiwicks, or preceptories as they were called, under the general control of the Prior of the English langue.

This high functionary resided at Clerkenwell, but once in every year (with few exceptions) visited all the country preceptories. The office was an extremely dignified one, the Prior taking precedence of the lay barons of the realm. His allowance for maintenance at Clerkenwell was 20s. a day; but, when on a visitation, he was paid that sum by the preceptories where he stayed. In addition to this, he received a sum of 140 marks for robes for his household.

In the country, the preceptor occupied the same position as lord of a manor, and received on an average 13s. 4d. for

* *Knight Hospitallers in England*, published by the Camden Society, 1855-56.

his pay, 20s. for a robe, 6s. 8d. for a mantle, and 8s. for other necessities—the lower officers according to their grades. For instance, in Swenefild the bailiff received 10s.; the woodreve, cook, brewer, fisherman, and pages, 10s. each.

The confrairii* who were attached to a preceptory did not always contribute personally to the funds, but they were exceedingly useful members, and received a stipend for their services, one of which was to solicit contributions, both for the men, and also for maintenance of the King's forces for the defence of the realm.

There was yet another class of persons called "carrodarii,"† those who desired to participate in the hospitality of the Order, and the many advantages it had to offer from the carking cares of life, when violence and robbery was as yet unchecked, who for a sum paid down acquired the right of pensioners, and became more or less domiciled members of the community—having in some cases horses and servants, and feeding sumptuously at the high table, or if of lesser degree at the second table. They also in many cases took upon them the livery or clothing of the Order, as "John Dyngelee tempore fratris Thome L'Archer et fratris Leonardi xxx marks, et robam de secta clericorum," or "robam de secta armigerorum." At other times not only is the husband included, but his wife or daughter also. Of these gentlemen there appear to have been at least eighty, and as the principles of life-assurance were entirely unknown, they frequently formed a heavy burthen on the resources of the Order.

Clerkenwell kept up a glorious hospitality; beside fish, flesh, and fowl from its demesne, it consumed annually 340 quarters of wheat, 413 quarters of barley, 60 quarters called dragget, oats for brewing 225 quarters, for the stables 300 quarters, 8 quarters of oats and 4 pecks of peas for pottage, and laid out in kitchen expenses £121 6s. 8d. per annum. A special distribution was moreover made on the day of their patron saint (St. John the Baptist) to the poor of the neighbourhood.

* Kemble, p. xxx

† Larking, Camden Society, p. 203.

Where there existed no preceptory, there might be a *bajula*, or a bailiwick, to superintend the management of the estates, as would appear to have been the case at West Peckham; elsewhere they were frequently let to farm at a reasonable rate.

The sources of income derived from the several manors may be summed up as consisting of rent of lands, mills, wind, water, and fulling; the produce of preceptories, gardens, and curtilage; arable, pasture, and meadow land; columbaria, market-tolls, and stallage; donations from pensioners; sale of stock; appropriations of churches and chapels; services of villeins, or copyholders in labour or day's work in kind; assessed rents of tenants in socage; perquisites of the courts in which pleas were tried; lastly, collections or subscriptions from landowners or *confrairii*.

On the other side there was the annual cost of maintenance, repairs of preceptories and farm buildings, rent and law charges, collecting tolls and dues on ecclesiastical and other properties; lastly, and not least, a generous hospitality to the nobility, clergy, or poor wayfarers. The balance in all cases was paid to the Treasurer and Prior for the benefit of the whole Order, and he in turn accounting with the Grand Master in Rhodes or Malta.

By an Act passed 32 Henry VIII., c. xxiv. (1540), intituled "An Act concerning the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England and Ireland, otherwise called Knights of the Rhodes," after reciting that they had sustained the usurped power of the Pope within the realm, and for other causes therein mentioned, were dissolved, their possessions (as in the case of the Knight Templars*) were transferred to the Crown, the Priors and Confrères of St. John being allowed to be called by their own names and surnames without any addition.

By section viii. of the above Act* it is provided that John Mableston, Clerk, Sub-prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and

* On the seizure of the Templars' lands and houses the survivors found an asylum in other Orders and Monasteries. Two shillings a day was assigned for the support of the Masters, and 4d. for each Knight. De la Mare died in the Tower in 1311. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii., pp. 34, 35; ed. 1708.

William Erinstead, Clerk, Master of the Temple in London, should have during their lives all such mansions, houses, stipends, wages, and profits of money, as heretofore, without hindrance of the King or his heirs; the said Master and two Chaplains of the Temple doing their duties and services as they had been accustomed to do.

By section ix. it was further enacted that the said Subprior and Master of the Temple, and two Chaplains, should upon their reasonable suits and petitions have letters patent of their said pensions, mansions, etc., under the Great Seal, without fee.

When the Mastership became vacant by death in the reign of Edward VI. it was filled up by letters patent from the Crown; and, as regards the Temple, has so continued.*

The several langues of the Order of the Grand Master of Rhodes and Malta consisted of Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, England, and Germany. Malta was conceded by the European Powers by treaty to England in 1814, and each langue is now presided over by its sovereign—as that in England is by the Queen, or her delegate the Prince of Wales.

In England the Order possessed property in Kent in the following parishes :† Ash, Bolyngton, Burham, Cocklescomb, Dartford, Ewell, Hadlow, Stalisfield and Ore, Rodmersham, Strood, Sutton at Hone, Swingfield, Tonbridge, Waltham, West Peckham, etc., hereafter mentioned.

ASH, ASSCHE, OR EISSE,

Is situate in the Hundred of Axtane; it lies some six miles to the north-west of Wrotham, originally held by Hugo de Port, under Odo, Bishop of Rochester; on his disgrace it was given by the King to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. The entire manor was appraised at vij^l.

In the reign of Henry III. the parish seems to have been divided into North and South Ash, a limb of which formed the manor of St. John's, Ash. After the decease of the Earl of Kent‡ the property was held by William de Latimer, who

* H. T. Baylis, Q.C., 1893.

† Larking.

‡ Hasted, vol. ii., p. 469 *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., p. 153.

obtained a grant, in the thirtieth year of Edward I., of a market on Thursday, also a fair on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, and free warren* within all his demesne lands; and his grandson, in the twentieth year of the reign of Edward III., held it of Roger de Mowbray by the fourth part of a Knight's fee, under the King.

The manor of North Ash† soon after the time of King Richard II. was given to the Knight Hospitallers of St. John. In the year 1338 the annual payment from the manor of Asche‡ is returned as producing iiij^{li} to the Prior of Clerkenwell.

In the seventh year of Edward I.§ the church and rectory|| made an annual payment of ten marks to the Hospitallers, by whom it was united as an appendage to their manor of Sutton at Hone, after which it had no separate court of manor.

On the suppression of the Hospitallers in 1532 it was granted to Sir Maurice Dennis.

BONINTON, OR BONNINGTON.

William, son of Grosse, held Bonninton of Hugh de Montfort under the King. It answered for one suling, with arable land for four teams. A church was there, viij serfs, and pannage for viij hogs. In the time of the Confessor it was worth iv^{li}, afterwards iiij^{li}, then c^s. (Domesday.)

The manors of North or Hall Court and Bonnington in the Hundred of Estrains or Street were moieties of the manor of Swyngfeld,¶ which Hasted** tells us appears by ancient records to have been held by a family of that name. Bonnington was subordinate to Folkestone and Turlingham, and so held by the performance of Ward to the Castle of Dover.†† It formed a portion of the property of the Knight Templars, and is mentioned in the register of their demesne at

* Dugdale, *Bar.*, vol. ii., p. 31.

† Philpot, p. 55.

§ 1279.

‡ Larking, p. 94.

|| Thorpe, *Reg. Roff.*, p. 128.

¶ The family of Richard Swyngfield, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, are stated by Hasted to have resided there. He succeeded Thomas de Cantilupe, and was consecrated at Gloucester 1282-3. Hasted's *Kent*, iii., p. 350. Camden Society, vol. lxii., p. 66.

** Hasted, vol. viii., p. 122.

†† *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., p. 129.

the suppression of the Order in the second year of Edward II., and in the seventeenth year of his reign by a provision made by Act of Parliament was settled on the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.*

Furley† tells us that there was a church here as far back as 796, and that mention is made of it in a charter granted by King Offa to Gumbert, Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the return made by Philip de Thane it is mentioned under the head of Swenfeld, and consisted of 24 acres of arable land and a like quantity of pasture, and at that time produced a rental of xxvi^s viij^d, or quit rent.

John de Criol‡ appears to have died possessed of the manor of Boynton 48 Henry III., and both Boynton and North Court in the third year of Richard II. were held by his descendant. Nicholas Criol gave it to John Fineaux, for having saved his life at Poitiers.

John de Criol is mentioned as contributing xl^s for land which William Hykmore held in Oxenega, in the barony of Folkestone.

On the suppression of the Order,§ it was granted by Henry VIII., in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, to Sir Thomas Moyle, who conveyed it to Sir James Hales of the Dungeon, near Canterbury, a Justice of the Common Pleas; who was the only Judge who refused to affix his signature to the instrument for placing the crown on the head of Lady Jane Grey,|| declaring that the attempt to exclude Mary was unlawful and unjust. He is said to have drowned himself in despair in the river near Thanington. Mr. Edward Foss, the writer of the article, is of opinion that his case suggested to Shakespeare the hair-splitting subtleties which he put in the mouth of the gravedigger in *Hamlet*, scene i., act v.

BORHAM, OR BURHAM,

Was held by Ralph de Curbespine¶ of the Bishop of Rochester. It answers for six sulings.** There is arable

* Philpot, p. 82

† *Hund. Roll*, p. 138; vii., pp. 2, 763.

§ Philpot, p. 82

¶ Domesday, p. xiv. The Crookedback.

** Sulin, solin, or caruca, as much land as sufficeth for one plough.

‡ Hasted, vol. viii., p. 122

|| *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. V., p. 27.

land of eight teams; in demesne there are two, and fifteen villeins with twenty borderers and six teams, a church, seven serfs, one mill of vi^s, and ten acres of meadow; wood for twenty hogs. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was worth ten pounds, and he received as much; now twelve pounds. The Bishop of Rochester had houses of this manor, and they were worth vij^s. Earl Lewin held of this manor.

The same Ralph de Curbespine also held lands in Essewelle, Sellings, and Daneton of the See of Rochester. Hasted states that he resided at Birling,* and that his descendants continued owners of Burham till the reign of Henry II., when they were succeeded by the family of Magminot, and that the church of Burham was anciently part of the possessions of the Knight Hospitallers.

In 1279† Edward I. issued a writ requiring a return of all the Hospitals appertaining to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, whether taxed for the tenths or not, which were anciently held by the Templars, and the annual value of the churches fully set out. In answer to this the Bishop replies, that there was in the diocese of Rochester appertaining to the Hospitallers the church of Burgham, which was taxed at xxij marks.

Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, subsequently, with the approval of the brethren of the Hospital, and William de Tothale, the Prior, granted and assigned to the Vicar the usual tenths, with eight acres of arable land in Froghreresland, also eleven acres in Benecroft and Stonhelle, and one acre lying between Hackwood and the church of Burgham, called Oacre, and another pasture lying in Landmedediche, also the tenths of garden produce from a certain tenement called Holenstonesyok, from the manor of Bergham, and ij quarters of corn from the granary of the rectory. The Vicar to preserve and make good all books, vestments, etc., etc. Dated in the church at Burgham, after the Feast of St. Katerine the Virgin, A.D. 1302.

In 1315‡ a dispute arose between John de Ross, Rector

* Hasted, vol. iv., p. 410.

† Thorpe, *Reg. Roff.*, pp. 125, 126.

‡ Tanner and Cox's *Cal.*, p. 93, fol. 149.

of the church of Bishshoppesbourne, and the convent of St. Gregory at Canterbury, concerning the great and little tithes of the demesne land of Henry de Burcham, in the time of Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, who decreed that the said John de Ross, and his successors, should take all the said tithes, and pay annually to the said convent *vj* marks. Dated at Lambeth 2 Ides of Aug.

In 1335 the Hospitallers' Chapter presented Nicholas Hales* Vicar.

The value of the Church and living is thus given (1338): "Ecclesiast de Burgham valet per ann. . . . xx marcas que ordinantur pro robis, mantellis, et aliis necessariis, Prioris ecclesie," etc.

In† the year 1400 Robert Frodsham was appointed to the living.

In§ 1509 the Hospitallers disposed of the living, or Rectory, to Thomas Dowera, for xxx^{li} *vj* s. §

COCCELESCOMB IN THE HUNDRED OF BEAUSBERG.

Cocclescomb,|| near Lidden, formed one of a group of manors¶ which went to form the Barony of Maminot, held by Hugo de Montfort by Knight Service to the King for the defence of Dover; after Montfort's disgrace it became escheated to the Crown, who granted it to William de Say, by whom it was held in the 38 of Henry III.** Geffery's second son married the sister and coheir of Walkeline Maminot.†† His son Geffery married Alsie, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John de Cheney. John, the last of the SAYS, died in his minority 6 Richard II. In the time of Edward I. Ralph de Cestreton appears to have held it, and was succeeded in it by Stephen de Bocton, soon after which it became part of the possessions of the Knights of

* *Reg. Roff.*, p. 198.

† *Larking*, p. 124.

‡ *Reg. Roff.*, p. 199.

§ *Philpot*, p. 92, mentions the existence of a fountain in this parish called Haly Garden, much esteemed for its medical virtues.

|| *Domesday Book*, p. 26.

¶ *Hasted*, vol. viii., p. 128.

** *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XII., p. 129.

†† *Dugdale, Bar.*, vol. i., pp. 511, 512.

the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, its lands forming part of the possessions of Swynfeld A.D. 1338.*

In the assessment of Kent Finest† on the knighting of the Black Prince, it appears that the Master of the House in Dover did not return xx^s for the half knight's fee which the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem held in Cocclescomb, in answer to the rescript of the King, as it was held as a free and charitable gift direct from the Crown.

TERENTEFORD OR DERTEFORD, NOW DARTFORD.

King William‡ holds in Terenteford: it answers for one suling and a half. There is the arable land of 40 teams, in demesne there are two teams and 142 villeins with ten borderers, and 53 teams, three serfs and one mill, of meadow 22 acres, of pasture 40 acres, of wood eight small and three large denes, two hythes or ports there. In the time of King Edward it was worth 60 pounds, and as much when Haimo the Sheriff received it. It is now appraised by the English at 60 pounds, but the reve, a Frenchman who holds it to farm, says that it is worth four score and ten pounds, yet he himself renders from the manor 70 pounds weighed, and 111^s in pence of twenty to the ore, and seven pounds, and 26^d by tale, besides that he renders to the Sheriff 100^s.

The men of the Hundred (Achestan) testify that one meadow and one alder bed have been taken away from the King's manor, and one mill and 20 acres of arable land and as much meadow as pertains to ten acres of arable land, all which were in King Edward's farm while he lived. These are worth 20^s; they also say that Oswald the Sheriff mortgaged them to Alestan the Reve of London, and now Helt the Sewer and his nephew hold them.

They also testify that Hageli, which answers for half a suling, has been taken away from this manor. The Sheriff held this land, and when he lost the Shrievalty, it remained in the King's farm after the death of King Edward, now Hugh de Port holds it with 54 acres of arable land. All this is worth

* Hasted, vol. viii., p. 128.

† *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., p. 130.

‡ Domesday Book, p. 4.

15 pounds. From the same manor of the King six acres of land have been taken away, and a certain wood, which the same Oswald (the Sheriff) put out of the manor by mortgage of 40^s. The Bishop of Rochester holds the church of this manor which is worth 60^s, and there are three chapels.

In the time of Henry II.* the Sheriff of Kent accounted to the King for the manor, as well as in the first year of King John, when the Templars under Gilbertus† are mentioned as holding one carucate, valued at 12 marcs, to which Nicholas fitz Twytham added a rental of 15^s. This portion afterwards became known as the Temple Manor.‡ In the fourth year of Henry III. William, Prior of Rochester, granted to Alan Martel, Master of the Temple, half an acre of land in Darteford. The brethren of the Temple appear at one time to have made an arrangement with the Prior of Dartford to let the Salt Marshes.§

Contemporary with the Templars the Knight Hospitallers of St. John were settled on the adjoining manor of Sutton, founded by Robert de Basing in the time of King John and endowed with lands in Sutton at Hone, Dartford, and Hagel.

On the suppression|| of the Order of the Templars (1313) their lands were given to Robert de Kendal, to hold during the King's pleasure, he to account for them to the King's Exchequer for the profits, and it so continued until the seventeenth year of the same reign, when at a Parliament holden at Westminster the estates were handed over to the Prior and the brethren of the Knight Hospitallers of St. John, who, as we have seen, at that time had a preceptory in Sutton, and held other lands in Darteford.

In the time of Haimo,¶ Bishop of Rochester, 33 Edward III., the Church of Dartford, dedicated to the Holy

* Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., pp. 52, 544.

† Charter granted by Henry II.

‡ Cott. MS., Nero, E, vi.

§ Nero, E, vi., p. 25.

The suppression of the Order of the Templars was effected in the first year of Edward II. (A.D. 1307), at the instigation of Pope John, on account of their vast possessions and superstitious wickedness and crimes which they committed. Thomas le Archer died in 1329. The transfer of lands only took place about 1333 in the Priory of Leonardus de Tybertis, some four or five years afterwards. (Kembler, *Introduction*, p. lvii.)

¶ Thorpe, *Reg. Roff*, p. 120.

Trinity, is mentioned as paying to the Hospitallers the sum of 45 marcs.

It had also an endowment from Laurence, Bishop of Rochester, in 1253, who reserved the greater tithes for his own use, and gave the smaller tithes of 40 marks for the maintenance of the Vicar, which arrangement was confirmed by Bishop Woldham in 1299, who provided a vicarage with 21 acres of land called King's Marsh in Dartford; and it was subsequently enriched by Robert Winchelsea, Archbishop, with tithes of hay from the Salt Marsh in Dartford and 4^s yearly due from the Knight Hospitallers to the Bishop.*

Hasted mentions that Thomas le Archer (1328), Prior of the Hospital of St. John, Clerkenwell, granted the land to farm to one of the Cobham family—that they should have done so three years before they had legal Parliamentary possession seems somewhat strange except on the supposition that the Cobham family had been instrumental in procuring these lands of the Crown for the Hospitallers: the lease was contingent upon the Parliamentary grant being obtained. This appears probable, as in the return subsequently made by Leonardus de Tybertis to the Grand Master in 1338, we find under the heading of Dartford: "That there is one carucate with meadows and pasture, and it was let to Ralph de Cobham, Knight, and his wife for life, under the Common Seal in the time of Thomas le Archer."† The interest in these lands (according to Hasted) appears to have descended to John, son and heir of Henry de Cobham, who obtained a charter of free warren within all his demesne lands in Dartford; though a quit-rent was probably paid on this as on other properties granted on lease.

For instance, in the eleventh year of Richard II. (1388), in the time of John Raddington the Prior and brethren of the Hospital let to Idonye, late the wife of Nicholas Brembre,‡ Knight and Citizen of London, the whole of Dart-

* Cott. MS., Nero, E.

† Hasted, vol. xi., p. 302.

‡ Sir Nicholas Brambre, Citizen and Grocer, had been elected Lord Mayor of London 1386, but having been implicated with the Archbishop of York, Lord Salisbury, and others of misleading the King, was accused of treason and beheaded on Tower Hill. (*Falyam Ch.*, p. 534.)

ford manor, formerly appertaining to the Templars,* with all rights and appurtenances which had been recently held by John Strodeye, a Citizen of London, of the Prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. John from the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing, for a term of 38 years, for a rental of 15 marcs of silver, at the Feasts of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Barnabas in equal portions, and rendering to the said Prior and brethren with all faithful service of the manor, etc.

It† seems somewhat difficult to reconcile the statement made by Hasted and that of the document last quoted, which is given *in extenso* in the Cottonian MS. in the British Museum,‡ unless this occurred after the decease of Ralph de Cobham or his sons, but so it is; and it further appears from the same MS. that the said Idonye granted an underlease of the above-mentioned manor for the remaining term of years to Nicholas Toche de Stanlake and Alice his wife.

There is an Inquisition in the third year of Henry IV. :

In the third year of Henry IV. an Inquisition§ of the lands and tenements in Derteford was ordered on the next Monday after the Festival of St. John the Baptist, "before John Colepeper, William Hesill, Thomas Lodelowe, John Urban, John Crepyn, John Martyn, and Thomas Appleton, in virtue of letters patent from the King, on the xvi day of July in the year above mentioned. A jury of twelve (whose names are mentioned) present and say, upon their oath, that the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England holds in the manor of Derteford lvi acres pertaining to their manor of Sutton, of which William Danvers held in farm under the same Prior.

"And that the said Prior of the Hospital of St. John's hold xlvj acres pertaining to their manor of the Temple in Derteford, of which William Cave was the tenant.

"And that the Prior of Rochester holds in the same manor . . . vij acres, and that the manor of Clayndon had vj and a half acres.

"That the heirs of Richard, late Lord Ponynge, holds iij acres pertaining to the manor of Rokesle.

* A valuation of the Templars' possessions in Dartford in the twenty-ninth year of Edward I. will be found set out in a paper communicated by the Rev. R. P. Coates in *Archæologia*, vol ix, wherein they are given as being at that time xxiiij' xv' ij' inde xv' xxxij' 9' per brevo vocala, i.e. exempted.

† Nero, E, iv., p. 259

‡ *Ibid*, iv., p. 260.

§ Cott. MS., Nero, E, vi., fol. 260.

“That John Lofferwyk holds in his manor of Littlebroke xvijj acres.

“Also the same jury say and present that divers other persons hold the remainder in the same manor, all and each of whom are holding in the manor of Derteford common lands yearly from the feast of the exaltation of the Sacred Cross to the 1st Friday of March. . . . All of which tenants of land in the aforesaid manor have a common right to fish at any time of the year there at Biggepole, and they only have this right and none other. And they say that all in the aforesaid manor have to maintain whole and entire the walls which enclose the manor, and a certain ditch called the Throwedyche, and a certain watercourse gutter called Throwe, and that the said walls, ditches, and watercourses, wears, or dykes, or retaining walls they were accustomed to keep and amend over the whole manor, and to mend the fences and to make good any damage sustained.”

And in the same Inquisition, taken in the King's Treasury, it further appears that there were one messuage and six and a half acres in Dartford aforesaid existing, which the Prioress of Dartford held for herself and her successors for the Priory by licence of our Lord the King, under the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England of the manor of Sutton, faithfully to pay eighteen denarii per ann. for the same.

In the Inquisition* taken at Tunbrygge, etc., they say, upon their oath, that John, lately Duke of Bedford, died seised of two parcels of arable land in the town of Penshurst, called Upperletherhammes and Netherletherhammes with a certain garden thereunto annexed, containing lx acres of land, including a pasture there called Ambermede, containing eight acres of pasture, held of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England for service rendered, vij^s per ann. for the whole enclosure.

From a recital† of the rents taken in the first year of Henry VIII., in the time of Thomas Doucra, it would appear that the Temple lands at Dartford are returned as producing xix^{li} viij^s iv^d.

* Nero, E, p. 261.

† Recital and Sheriffs' Account, 5493, Pat. Roll, m. 35 d.

In the Exchequer Minister's Accounts* at the time of the dissolution of the Order, 33 and 34 Henry VIII., the manor of Dartford with Sutton at Hone appears to have been held by Elizabeth Statham, widow of Nicholas Statham, Citizen and Mercer, to farm at a rental of £55 per ann., and that the arrears were £7 8s. 11d., making altogether £62 8s. 11d.; after deducting 2s. and £14 17s. 10d. there remains £47 9s. 1d., delivered to Maurice Dennys, Esq., Receiver General of the lands and profits of the late Priory.

EWELL OR TEMPLE EWELL

Is situate in Beausberg Hundred.† Hugo (le Port) held it of the Bishop. It answers for three sulings. There is arable land (but the acreage is not given). In demesne one team, and fifteen villeins with twelve borderers have two teams, two mills of 46^s and four acres of meadow, wood for four hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 12 pounds, afterwards 100^s, now 10 pounds, and yet it renders 12 pounds 12^s. Edric de Alham held it of King Edward. Of the same manor Hugh de Montfort holds seventeen acres of arable land and one dene and a half, which are valued at 17^s.

The same Hugh holds of the Bishop Wesclive: it answers for two sulings. There is the arable land. . . . In demesne there is one team, and seventeen villeins have two teams. In the time of King Edward it was worth 8 pounds, when he received it 6 pounds, now 8 pounds. Of this manor Hugh de Montfort holds two milla. The same Hugh also held in Solstone of the Bishop in Dover one mill.

Ralph de Curbespine also holds in Ewell three sulings and arable land. . . . In demesne one team and a half and five villeins, four borderers have two teams, wood there for ten hogs. Of this manor a certain knight holds one suling of Ralph with one team and three borderers. The whole manor in the time of King Edward was worth 12 pounds, afterwards 20^s, now 40^s, yet Ralph renders 4 pounds. H₁

* Roll 126 m., 85 a.

† Domesday Book.

de Montfort has the chief lordship of the manor, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills of 6 pounds. Molleue held it of King Edward.

By an Inquisition,* *temp.* Henry II. (1185), it appears that William the King's brother and William de Peverel in Ewell gave three acres to the Templars, which were in the tenure of William the son of Welsted. Hugo de Essex also gave a mill of the value of 20^s, conclusive evidence that the Templars were already settled in the neighbourhood. It is to be noted, however, that they held more settlements in other counties than in Kent.

The proximity of Ewell and Swyngfeld appears to have led to some confusion as to the site of the Knight Hospitalers. Is it probable that two powerful bodies had each of them a preceptory within a distance of barely one mile? Hasted† throws but little light on the subject; he tells us that "the Hospital of the Templars stood on the side of the Hill, about a mile from the village, now called Temple Farm, that is to the south of the Dover Road, but that the Templars had no house there;" others have placed this commandry at Swyngfeld. Tanner,‡ in speaking of Swyngfeld, in a note, adds a query, "Whether this was not situate upon the extremity of the parish, next Ewell? and whether this was not the house of the Templars, sometimes called Ewell, where, near Dover, as Matt. Paris (p. 237) asserts, King John resigned his Crown to Pandulph the Pope's legate in 1213—for the pardon of Archbishop Langton, which was one of the effects of that meeting, is dated at the Temple of Ewell (*vide* Pat. Rolls, 15th of John, m. 48). I rather think Swyngfeld and Ewell to have been the same house rather than two distinct ones, but leave it to others."

On the 25th of May (o.s.) John, A.D. 1213, agreed to receive Cardinal Langton and the Monks into favour, and resigned his Crown and Sceptre to the Pope's Legate and laid them at the feet of Pandulph, who is stated to have retained them three days till John signed the document transferring England and Ireland to the Pope. He also agreed to pay 700 marks yearly as a rental and 300 for Ireland, and

* Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 527.

† Hasted, vol. ix., p. 428.

‡ Tanner, *Notitia*, p. 217.

did homage to the Pope in the person of Pandulph, who is stated to have proudly trod under foot the money offered by the King. The revolt of the Barons shortly followed, which ultimately led to the signing of the Charter of Rights at Runnimeade. Probably King John encamped at Ewell while awaiting the landing and reception of the Papal Legate, who would take up his quarters at Dover, and the ceremony took place in the church before the altar.

Temple Ewell remained in the possession of the Templars until the Order was suppressed, in conformity with a Bull of Pope Boniface, who attributed monstrous crimes and heresies to the Order; and in a Parliament subsequently held at Westminster in 1312 the manors and estates of the Order were handed over to the Master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John at Jerusalem by Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, acting for the King, in the eighteenth year of Edward II.*

RODMERSHAM.

The manor and church of Rodmersham† is situate in the hundreds of Milton and Teynham, about five miles to the south of the town of Milton. It is within the deanery of Sittingbourne in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Canterbury. In a charter of King John,‡ reciting and confirming various gifts to the Knight Hospitallers, we find that King Henry II. gave this church and all that pertained to it to the above-mentioned Order.§

There were the remains of an old manor house here, which is referred to as St. John's Hole, where even now portions of the old building are found in digging, but it is doubtful if it ever belonged to the Order.

In the chancel of the church the present Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Mellor, found under the plaster a rudely carved "Agnus Dei" on the base of the piscina; this is a link in the chain of evidence, as the Order adopted St. John the Baptist as their Patron Saint, and dropped St. John of Jerusalem when they

* Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 945; Philpot, p. 149. † Hasted.

‡ Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 510. § Hasted, vol. vi., p. 120.

ceased to be a fighting Order. Again, you descend two steps at the entrance, which custom is found in all churches connected with St. John the Baptist, as typical of going down to the River Jordan. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

In 1338 Rodmersham is returned as paying xxiiij marks to the Prior of St. John's at Clerkenwell.

At the time of the dissolution it was granted to Ralph Fane, Esq., with Tonbridge and Hadlow.

STALISFIELD AND ORE.

The parish of Stalisfield is situate on the south side of Eastling—Ore, about one mile north-west of Faversham.

Adam le Port* held Ore of the Bishop. It answered for two sulings, arable land for four teams. In the demesne one team, ten villeins with ten borderers have two and a half teams. There is a church there and one mill of 22^s, and two fisheries without rent, and one saltwork of 28^d, wood for six hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth four pounds, afterwards 60^s, then 40^s, now 100^s. Turgis held it of King Edward.

The same Adam† holds of the Bishop, Stanefelle. It answers for two sulings. In demesne there is one team, and ten villeins have two teams, a church there, and six serfs, and two acres of meadow, wood for sixty hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 60^s, afterwards 40^s, now 100^s. Turgis held it of Earl Godwin.

On Odo's disgrace Adam de Port held under the King, and was succeeded by Arnulph de Eade,‡ who gave the manor of Stalisfield to the Knight Templars, together with Ore, and all appertaining thereto. Tenths were paid to the Bishop of Rochester.§

Stalisfield and Ore, on the suppression of the Knight Templars, passed to the Knight Hospitallers of St. John some time previous to Prior Leonard de Tybertis's report to the Grand Master at Rhodes in 1338. They are thus entered,

* Domesday Book.

† Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 450.

‡ Hasted, vol. vi., p. 438.

§ *Reg. Roff.*, p. 620.



Stalisfield* and Ore, as having one messuage with 124 acres of land, twenty of meadow, and forty acres of pasture, let to farm from year to year at the pleasure of the Priory of Clerkenwell, paying each year 40 marcs.

On the suppression of the Order the property was divided, the manor of Stalisfield being granted to Ralph Fane, Esq., which was valued at 8 pounds, and the manor of Ore to Richard Morris and his assigns, Thomas Alday and Jeremiah Alday, for 12 pounds 8 shillings and 4 pence.

STROUD, STROUDE, OR STRODE,

Originally appertaining to the Bishop of Rochester in the time of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux,† it was with other estates of this rebellious Prince escheated to the Crown, and given in the eleventh year of Henry III.‡ to the Knight Templars.

By an Inquisition made in the latter part of this reign, dated 1185,§ it was at that time in the hands of Godfrey and Wilimonde Ros for rent and service to the King, and a yearly payment of xx^s and charitable alms to Daniel de Crevecour. The extent of the manor being 80 acres, and of the value of xl^{li} viiijs.

The grant of this manor was afterwards confirmed by King John and Henry III., but on the dissolution of the Order of the Templars passed to the Crown, and would have remained so but for the interference of Pope John XXII., who in 1332 threatened to excommunicate all who held church property which had once been dedicated to charitable uses. Accordingly King Edward II. granted them to the Knight Hospitallers in the following year.

Notwithstanding this the Prior and Chapter of the Order at Clerkenwell were persuaded to assign the fee of this manor to Edward II., who by writ to his sheriffs directed them to take it into their hands, and to account for the

* See Larking, p. 124.

† Dugdale, *Mon. Ang.*, vol. ii, p. 526.

‡ In the Hundred Roll of King Edward I. it is stated that King John gave the Manor of Stroude to the Master and Brethren of the Temple of Solomon. (Furley, Lambard, p. 396.)

§ Hasted, vol. iii, pp. 548, 549.

profits. In the eleventh year of his reign he granted it to Mary de St. Paul.

In* the return made by Philip de Thane to the Grand Master in 1338, the manor is returned as in the possession of Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, and held *in capite*.

This unfortunate lady was a daughter of Guy de Chastillon, Earl of St. Paul in France, her husband being Audomere de Valentin, who was killed in a tournament on the day of his wedding. Thus old Fuller remarks, "She was a maid, a wife, and a widow in one day." She was related to Edward III. through her mother, the daughter of John de Drux, Duke of Bretagne and Richmond, and his wife Beatrice, daughter of King Henry III. She seems to have found solace and comfort in her grief in devoting her life and large estates to acts of charity. It was her intention to have founded a religious house in Stroude, but, having exchanged certain lands and tenements with Edward III., she altered her mind,† and removed the foundation of Waterbeach at Cambridge, and founded an abbey at Denny for a sisterhood, and amply endowed it A.D. 1347.

The‡ history of Temple Stroud is curious.§ It was founded in 1160 by Robert, the Chamberlain to the Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, who entered the cloister, and was admitted at Ely. He gave a small island (Elmeny, in the parish of Beach) to that Convent, wherein a cell of their monks was placed, but as the site was frequently flooded, Auberg Picot gave them four acres on higher ground in the Isle of Denny, where they settled, and had a church dedicated to St. James and St. Leonard, A.D. 1169. In this they were succeeded by the Knight Templars, as appears by a taxation of the diocese of Ely, A.D. 1255, where they are styled as "Templarii de Denny." Within 100 years of that date Edward III.|| gave the manor of Dennys to Mary de

* Larking, p. 212.

† Dugdale, *Mon. Ang.*, vol. i., p. 347, 543. Lambard, p. 395.

‡ According to Malcomb, *Londinium Redivivum*, the foundation of this Monastery was contemporary with that of St. John's, Clerkenwell, by Brother Garnarius de Neapoli the first Prior, vol. iii., p. 253.

§ Turner, p. 44.

|| Charter dated Edward III.

St. Paul, the widow of Audomere,* Earl of Pembroke. Here she founded a monastery for an abbess† and nuns minorites in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Clare, to which shortly afterwards Waterbeach was added. The sisterhood consisted of 25 nuns, and in the eighteenth of Edward III. the revenues of Strood were added to the foundation. Lady Mary de St. Paul is perhaps more widely known as the foundress of Pembroke Hall, or College, in Cambridge, for six fellows and two scholars. She died April 17, 1377, and was buried at Denny.

The manor‡ continued as part of the possession of the Monastery of Denny up to the general suppression in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII., who granted Denny and Stroud Temple, with other lands in Bedford, Essex, and Norfolk, to Edward Ebrington§ *in capite* with Grace his wife, who parted with it to George Brooke,¶ Lord Cobham, and his heirs.|| Hasted mentions two messuages, two wharves, and five hundred acres of arable pasture and wood land. Lord Cobham and his sons were implicated in Wyatt's rebellion; by the exertions of Lord Paget and the Council his life was spared; he died 1558, aged 61, and was buried at Cobham. Sir William,¶ his eldest son, succeeded him, and notwithstanding his father's connection with Wyatt's rebellion, he was appointed by Elizabeth as ambassador to Spain; he also received the honour of a visit from Her Majesty at Cobham Hall in 1559. His first wife was Frances, daughter of Thomas Coppinger; his second was one of the ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber. In 1585 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on the 14th of April made a Knight of the Garter. He died 6th March 1596, aged 71. He refounded the College of Cobham for Relief of the Poor. His daughter Elizabeth married Robert Cecil in 1589, but died soon afterwards.

* Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol i, p 543-6.

† Philpot, p. 327.

‡ Hasted, vol iii., p 540. *Arch. Cant.*, Vol XII., p 117 *et seq.*

§ Excheq Mins Acct 30 and 31 Henry VIII., A D 1581-39 Licence of Accessation granted, *Pat Roll*, 31 Henry VII., p 5 (m 28), (15)

¶ *Feet of Fines* Agreement at Westminster, 31 Henry VIII., 1540 Ebrington to George Brooke

|| *Arch. Cant.*, Vol XII., p 147. Lord Cobham's will is dated 29th September 1558, 5-6 Queen Mary.

He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by Henry Brooke,* Lord Cobham, born 1564. He married Lady Kildare. On the accession of James I. he and his brother George were said to have been implicated, together with Sir Walter Raleigh, "in treason of the Main,"† and were tried and condemned. George was executed at Winchester, and Lord Cobham remained shut up in the Tower, where he continued till death. The estates were complicated by being entailed, so that the King could only hold during his life. This he sold to Lord Brooke‡ (Duke Brooke) for £10,699, with a grant of manor of Temple Stroude to Charles Brooke,§ brother of Duke, who in the same year executed a deed granting to John Dailtham|| of Shaston, co. Dorset, all manors granted to George Brooke for the sum of £500 during the life of the Countess of Kildare, and a further sum of £40,000 paid in one sum.

Whereupon a recovery (*inter alia*) of the Manor of Temple Strowde was brought by George Rowcliffe and Richard Kippas, Esq., in the Court of Chancery at the petition of the Countess of Kildare.¶

The existing remains of the ancient building of the Templars consist of a vaulted crypt, 41 feet in length by 17 feet 6 inches in width, and 13 feet high to the crown of the vault. The walls, 3 feet in thickness, are composed of chalk, rubble, and flint. The interior is divided into three bays or divisions, with semicircular dwarf columns with plain splayed caps and bases, from which spring the intersecting ribs of the vaulting of stone, the voussoirs filled in with neatly squared courses of chalk. The crypt was originally lighted with three lancet lights in the centre of each bay, 3 inches deep externally, and deep splays inside, of which only one on the south side remains perfect; the others have been enlarged and are of more recent construction.

The crypt formed, no doubt, the basement of a chapel or halls. The superstructure is partly of rubble or brick of a

* *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XII., p. 159.

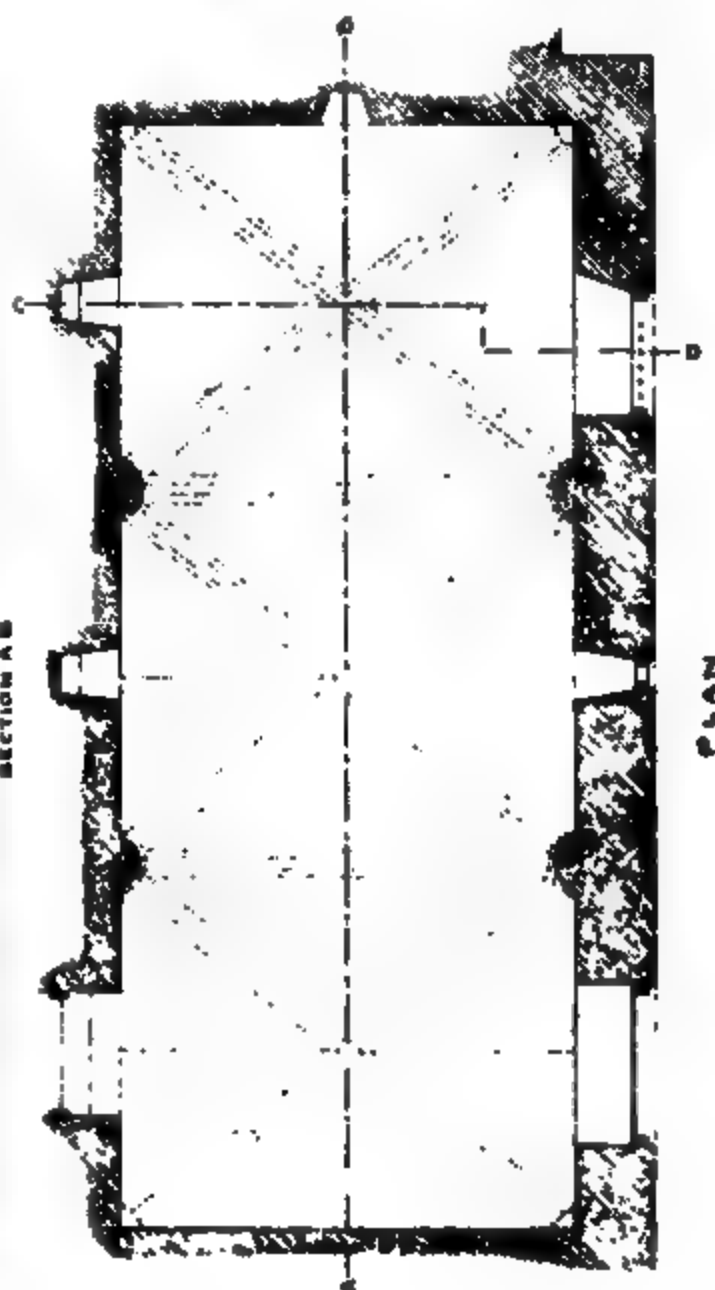
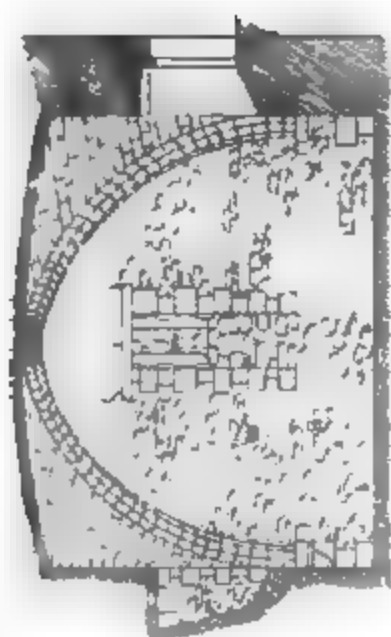
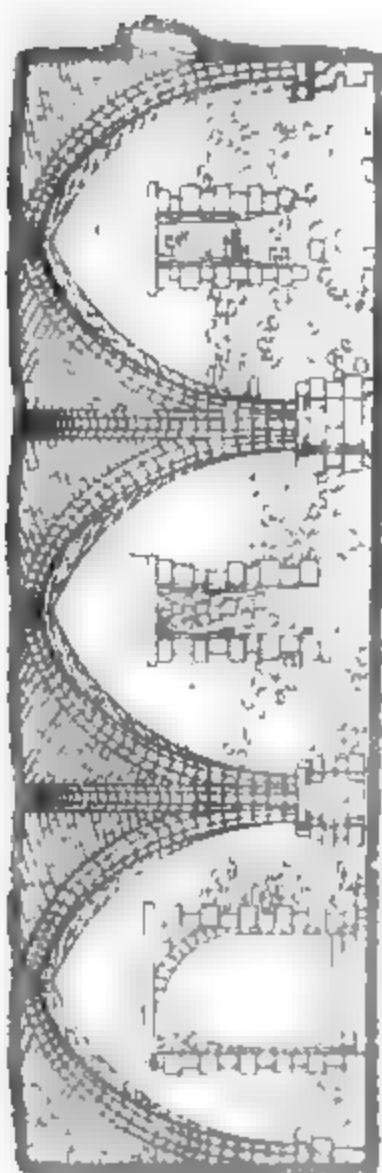
† *i.e.*, Piracy on the High Seas.

‡ *Arch. Cant.*, p. 162, 1606. *Chanc. Inq. p.m.*, James I., p. 1, No. 174.

§ *Pat. Rolls*, 5 James I., part xxiv. 1607.

|| *Close Rolls*, 5 James I., part xxx. (1907), 1607. *Ibid.*, 1907, part xxx.

¶ *Close Rolls*, 5 James I., part xxx., 1607.

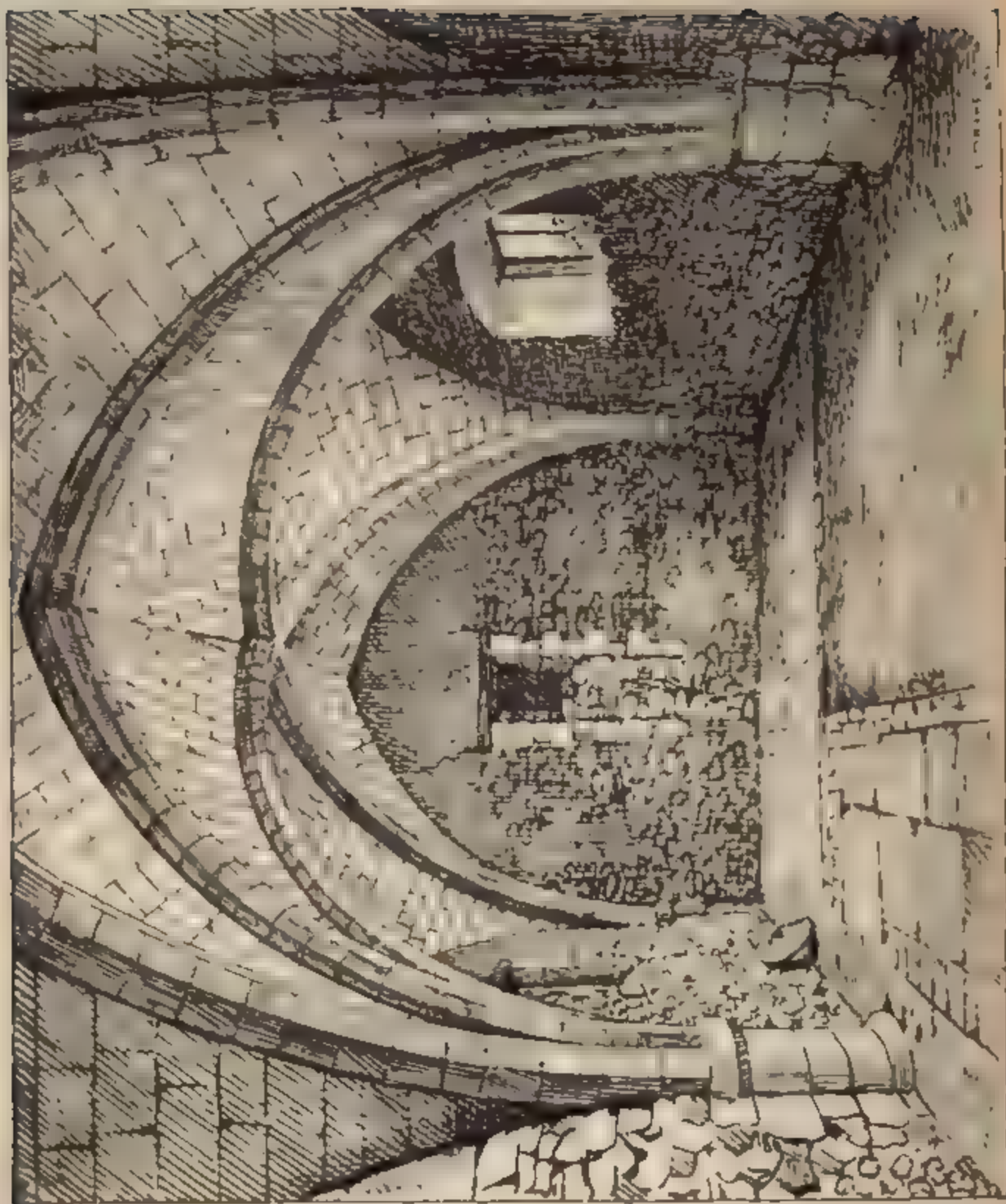


THE REFECTORY
TEMPLE FARM STROOD

1314 46 71424

Unemployment rate

• **Il linguaggio è "universale" e "naturale" (non appreso)?**



THE INFECTORY, TEMPLE CHAMBER, STONOR, N.Y.

later Tudor period, of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. They are described as consisting of a capital messuage (or manor house), with a farmhouse, a barn, a chapel, and other buildings. There were also two water-mills under one roof, and two gardens containing two acres of land, which were granted by Edward III. to Mary St. Paul.*

I am indebted to George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., of the Precinct of Rochester, for the accompanying plans and elevations, which have been carefully measured and drawn to scale by Miss E. Drake of Rochester in 1893.

SUTTON AT HONE.

Sutton at Hone, in the Hundred of Axtane, lies to the south-east of Dartford and Wilmington. In the General Survey of Domesday it is called Achestan, and derives its definition of Hone from its position in the valley. Henry I. gave the Church of Sutton with the Chapel of Kyngstone, Wilmington, Dartford, and Aylesford to the Bishop of Rochester. Gilbert de Sutton held the tithes for life on a payment of *iiij* marks per annum. In 1291† the value of the living is returned as worth *xxij^{li} vj^s viij^d*.

Robert de Basing, in the reign of King John, gave the Manors of Sutton at Hone and Hagel (now Hawley) to the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and Elen de Sankeville, daughter of Ralph de Dene, gave all her land of Lageham in Penshurst to the Manor of Sutton;‡ and Gilbert, son of William Hales, Prior of Clerkenwell, gave additional lands and rents.

King Edward II.§ in the first year of his reign, granted to the Prior of Clerkenwell all his liberties and lands in Sutton at Hone, called the Manor of Dartford cum Sutton at Hone, which extended into the parishes of Ash, Penshurst, Edenbridge, etc., together with the assize of bread and ale.

In the eleventh year of Edward III.|| the Manor of Sutton, consisting of three plough lands, was leased to John, Lord de Pulteney, by a precept from the King, and the payment

* Camden Society, Larking, p. 212.

† Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. iii., p. 2, 69

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 544

§ *Pleas apud Roff.*, 1 Edward II. [m. 19], clause 14, Edward II.

|| Larking, p. 93, *Knight Hospitallers in England*.

each year reserved* to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The amount is not given, but the rent received appears to have been xl marks. The brethren received a sum of xx marks, reserved as a voluntary donation on account of the said grant, which was paid to the treasurer of the Priory. The statement is not altogether clear, inasmuch as certain explanatory words are wanting. The total amount which was paid to the treasurer for the support of the Order is given as being lx marks.†

From a perusal of the Register‡ of the Grants and Charters appertaining to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, dated 1442, in the time of Richard Bottel, then Prior, the grants made to this preceptory were not only numerous, but valuable, and must have considerably added to its wealth and resources. The mere enumeration of them extends over not less than 76 folio pages of MSS., in which the names of the donors or benefactors are given, the nature and value of the property, and where situate, but no date is appended; consequently it becomes a matter of uncertainty at what period they commence, although they were all previous to 1442. To attempt to enumerate the several charters and grants would extend this paper to an inordinate length. I have therefore thought that a few selected examples would be sufficient, as they are all more or less drafted on the same lines. The first refers to Eustachius Calnus and his gift of 12½d., and six days' work charged on his land in Sutton. No. 2, to a charge of 2d. on a messuage in Tonbrigge. No. 3, a rent charge for a chapel lamp. No. 4, a grant by John Basing of his land in Sutton. No. 5, a grant of two messuages to the Vicar of Sutton.

Grant§ of Eustace Calnus relating to the payment of 12½ denarii.

Be it known to all present and in the future that I, Eustace Calnus, give, concede, and by this my grant confirm to God and

* *Ad sectam.*

† Tanner, in his *Reg. Roff.*, called the Preceptory De la Hone, or atte Hone, as founded by Jeffery fitz Piers, with a reference to Dugdale's *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 437. Tanner adds a note that Dugdale is wrong in placing Sutton de la Hone in Yorkshire, and quotes *Cart. Ant.*, M, n. 9, p. 220. This is incorrect, Sutton de la Hone is in the county of York.

‡ Cott. MS., Nero, E, pp. 22 a and b to fol. 260.

§ *Ibid.*, fol. 230.

the blessed Mary and S. John the Baptist and institution of the Hospital of Jerusalem a payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ denari in the town of Sutton that is to say $\frac{1}{2}$ which the institution of the Hospital of Jerusalem are accustomed to pay me annually for the pasture which is called Dyke and five denari which Eustachius de Grenda and Roger his Brother were also accustomed to pay me for the land which William the son of Roger and Reginald his son held and one obolus for the way which lies before the gate of my mother Editha and six denari which the pasture will be support which lies between Newwest and the pasture of Willm de Bea. And I the before mentioned Eustace and my heirs will guarantee the before mentioned payments to the before mentioned bretheren and their successors against all others from now in perpetuity. These witnessing etc.

Grant* of Ralph Tenebridge of two denari.

Be it known to all present and future that I, Ralph the Son of William de Thenebridge give and concede and by this my charter confirm to God and the blessed Mary and S. John the Baptist and the bretheren of the Hospital of Jerusalem two denari yearly to the bretheren of the aforesaid House.

Grant† of Alfred de Heilonde of six denarii for a lamp in the Chapel.

Be it known to all present and future, that I, Alfred of the Heylond, give, concede, and by this my charter confirm to God and the blessed Mary, and to St. John the Baptiste and the bretheren of the Hospital of Jerusalem to pay six denarii to maintain one lamp in the Chapel of the Hospital before the Altar of St. Nicholas, to be maintained for ever.

Grant‡ of Basinges of his land in Sutton.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writings may come, I, John de Basyngges the son of Robert de Basyngges health in the Lord. Know that I, moved with the divine love and for the salvation of my soul, and the souls of my antecessors and successors, give, concede, and by these my presents confirm to God, the blessed Mary, and S. John the Baptist, and the blessed poor of the holy House of the Hospital of Jerusalem and the bretheren of the House at Sutton att Hono sojourning there, and serving God,

* Cott. MS., Nero, E, fol. 280.

† Ibid., fol. 240.

‡ Ibid., fol. 288.

all my land, which I hold in fealty of the aforesaid brothers in the manor of Sutton, and all my land in fealty of William de Wahell, Knt., in the same manor, which aforesaid land by any right I have held since the decease of the said Robert de Basyngges in the said manor of Sutton, to have and to hold the aforesaid land with all appertnances to the foresaid bretheren and their successors for free, pure, and perpetual alms, well and in peace from all services, customs, exactions, and without charge or other secular demands. And I, the said John and my heirs give the aforesaid land with all its app'ts to the bretheren and their successors against all other people, whether Jews or Christians, in every place for ever. In testimony of which presents I have affixed my seal opposite. These witnessing, etc., etc.

Grant* of Hugo, Vicar of Sutton, of Messuage and House.

Be it known to all present and future that I, Hugo, Vicar of Sutton, give, conceed, and by these my presents confirm to Robert the Deacon of the House and Hospital of Sutton, all my messuage with the houses built thereon, with the whole croft and all things pertaining to it, which lies between the land which was William Blundel's and the land which Eustace the Porter held aforetime. Moreover I give and conceed to the same Robert all my pasture lying in Littlebrok. Moreover I give and conceede to the same Robert one acre of my land lying by the land of Roger Cadell, to have and to hold the forementioned land with before mentioned messuage and house and all things appertaining to me and my heirs to them and their heirs, paying to me and my heirs an annuity of two denarii at one time, that is to say at the Feaste of the Nativity of John the Baptist, for all services, exactions, and demands, saving the service to our Lord the King. And I, the before named Hugo and my heirs, give the whole of the before mentioned land with the messuage and house built thereon and existing, with all its pertinences, to the before mentioned Robert and his heirs against all people everywhere. In testimony of which I have hereunto affixed my seal. These witnessing, etc.

The house, building, chapel, and offices at Sutton continued as a commandry for the management of these and other valuable estates up to the date of the dissolution of the Order of Knight Hospitallers, of which our public records†

* Cott. MS., Nero, E, fol. 249.

† Exch. Aug. Off., Particulars of Grants, 35 Henry VIII., 1543.

CHURCH OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, ST. OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AT SUMPTON HONOR. DEDICATED TO S^t JOHN THE BAPTIST.

DOUBLED PISCINA



BLINDWORK



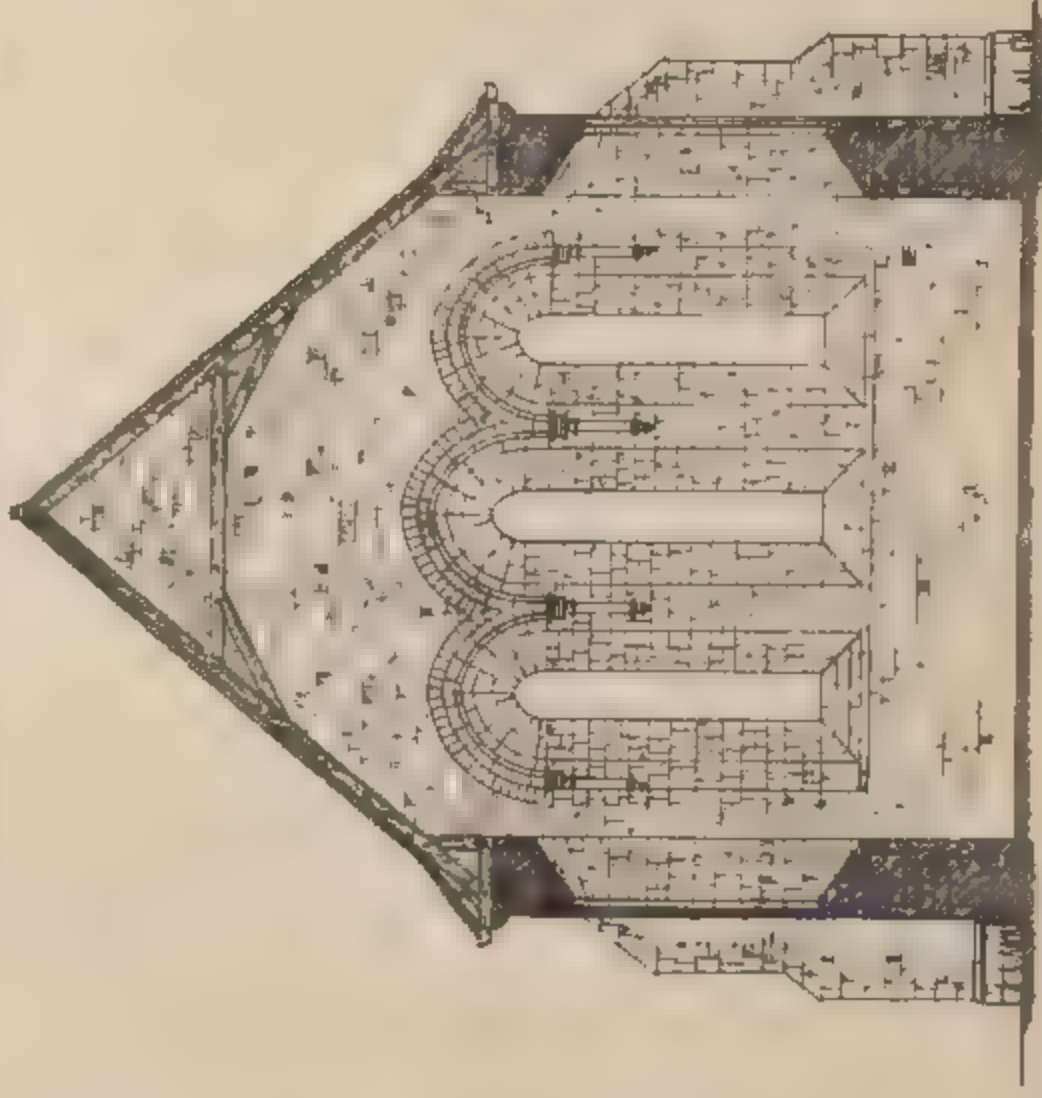
PLAN

DETAIL OF THE CHURCH DOOR

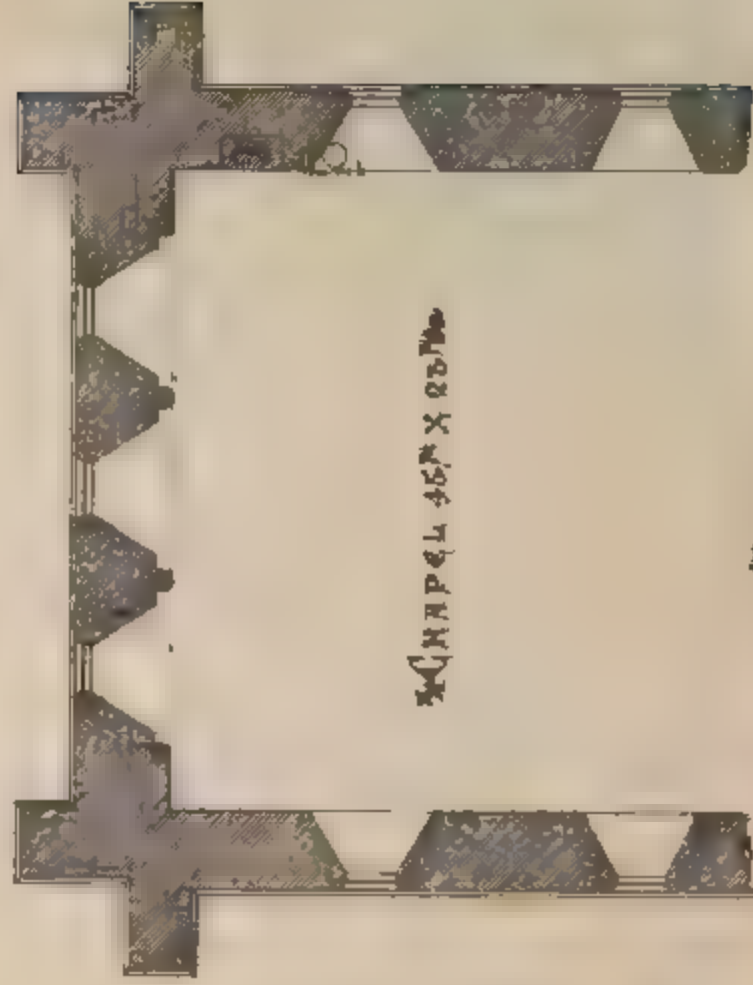
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CHURCH DOOR



CHURCH OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR



CHURCH OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

PLAN

contain full particulars. The Commissioners were instructed to enquire, and reported as follows: That it was an entire manor of itself; that there was no advowson, chantry, or other spiritual charge. A recitation of the lands are given and the value is assessed at xxvij^{li} iijs^s iiij^d per annum, which at twenty-one years' purchase would be worth the sum of dxxxvj^{li} xiijs^s, including the woodland, which was separately valued as being worth vij^{li} x^s.

This is followed by a grant* to Maurice Dennys of the manor and chapel of Sutton at Hone for the sum of £536 and 40^s.

Hasted† tells us that Sir Maurice Dennys was descended from a good Gloucestershire family, and that he afterwards appended the addition of St. John to his name, having acquired a grant of other lands. In the fourth year of Elizabeth he levied a fine of this manor, and died in 1564, leaving it to his wife the Lady Elizabeth,‡ who had previously married Sir Nicholas Statham,§ Mercer, of London. She died in 1577, leaving the estate to her daughter Elizabeth, widow of Vincent Randall, and her two daughters Catherine and Martha, who possessed it in undivided moieties.

Martha carried her moiety in marriage to Thomas Cranfield, Esq., of London, at whose death it passed to Sir Randall Cranfield,|| Knt., who, in the seventh year of Charles I., executed a writ of partition with Sarah, Countess of Leicester,¶ and her son Sir John Smythe.

The other moiety, known by the name of Sutton Manor, was carried by Catherine the other daughter of Vincent Randall to Robert Wrote,** Esq., of Gunton in Suffolk, who in the tenth year of King James I. (A.D. 1613) conveyed it to

* Patent Rolls, 35 Henry VIII., pt. 14, m. 14 (22), A.D. 1543-4.

† Vol. ii, p. 346.

‡ In the sixth year of Henry VIII. Sir Maurice Dennys obtained a licence of the Crown to alien the manor of Sutton to Elizabeth Statham, whom he subsequently married. Pat. Roll (764), 36 Henry VIII., p. 25, m. 37.

§ Exch. Misc. Acct., 33-34 Henry VIII. Roll 136, m. 35.

|| By a writ, 12 Nov. 1553 the Sheriffs were ordered to distrain on Robert Ketwaye and Richard Randall Esqs., to do homage to the Queen for the manor of Sutton at Hone and chapel and all tythes thereto appertaining, for not having first obtained licence of Her Majesty to the transfer of Sir Maurice Dennys and his wife. Orig. 37 Henry VIII., Ro. 77.

¶ Exch. L. T. R. Misc., 2 and 3 Philip and Mary.

** Close Rolls, 10 James I. part 14, No. 20, 1612.

Sir William Swan* of Southfleet, and he in 1613 passed it away to John Cole, Esq., of the Inner Temple (A.D. 1614), who two years afterwards sold this moiety to Sir Thomas Smythe,† the second son of Customer Smythe of Westenhanger. That part allotted to the Countess of Leicester and her son Sir John Smyth became a separate manor with Brook Place for a residence.

The attempts at a division of the manor of Sutton at Hone between the Countess of Leicester and her son Sir John on the one part, and Sir Thomas Smythe of the other, were referred in the first instance to the arbitration of Sir George Wright and Sir Thomas Wroth, Knights, and John Walter and Francis Downes, who having failed to decide the question, the matter was referred to the Court of Chancery, and it was decided by Right Hon. Lord Coventrie, Keeper of the Great Seal, in the High Court of Chancery.‡ It was decreed that the said agreement, and all matters and things be ratified and confirmed, the defendants forthwith to take out an execution; and that the Sheriff do proceed in execution of the division of the said lands and allotments; and that Mr. Francis Downes and Mr. George Ratcliffe shall determine all differences between the said parties; if need be, Sir Edward Salter, Knt., to act as umpire.

SWYNGFELD OR SWINGFIELD.

Swyngfield, as it is sometimes spelt, is situate in the Hundred of Folkestone, about eight miles from Dover and six and a half from Folkestone. It is also referred to by Tanner as Ewell, hence there has arisen some uncertainty. It is in this or the adjoining parish that we are to look for the house of the Knight Hospitallers of Jerusalem.

Tanner§ states “That there was here a house of the Sisters of the Order before they were all placed together at Buckland, but whether this was at Swyngfield is uncertain”; adding, “There was a Preceptory of Knight Templars here before 1190, to which Sir Waresius de Valoris, Sir Ralph de

* Close Rolls, 14 James I., part 3, No. 44, 1616.

† Close Rolls, 16 James I., part 2, No. 25, 1618.

‡ Chan. Enrolled Decrees, R. 508, No. 11, 1638.

§ Tanner, *Notitia*, p. 217.

Clestringham,* Arnulf Kade, and others were great benefactors. At the time of the Domesday Survey it probably formed part of the possessions of Earl Godwin, previous to the Conquest."

Dugdale states that William de Erleigh for the love that he bare to the King Henry and his Queen Elinore, his son Henry and the rest of the family, and for the redemption of the life of the said William and his wife, gave the whole land of Buckland and the church of Penitone, with other churches and lands in divers other places, as appears by charter, at that time drawn up at the hand of Thomas the Archdeacon, uncle of William de Erleigh, for the planting and ordering of a religious house at Buckland; and that the said canons so planted and ordered in the same place should possess the aforesaid lands and churches for their own use for pious and perpetual charity. After many years the canons forfeited it by their own fault it appears, because they had slain their own seneschal, a blood relation of William de Erleigh. At the same time King Henry, moved with the affection that he bare to Brother Garnarius, at that time Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with the assent of Richard,† Archbishop of Canterbury, and Reginald, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and many others of the highest in the land, both ecclesiastical and lay, gave and granted the same lands and churches for the placing there of a Sisterhood, about the year of our Lord 1180. On condition that neither the said Prior nor any of his successors should have any other house in England for the reception of a Sisterhood of this Order, except in the aforesaid house of Buckland, because the former sisterhoods were dying out at Hampton, near Kingston, at Herebroke, Swyngfield, and other places.

On the suppression of the Order of the Templars as before mentioned in 1312, the lands were escheated to the Crown and given to the Prior and Brethren of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Richard II. was undoubtedly a staunch friend of the new Order, and at the supplication of Robert Hales,‡ then Prior

* Dugdale, *Mon*, vol. ii, p. 546.

† Radolph Roffensis, surnamed Nugax.

‡ Dugdale, *Mon*, vol. ii, p. 553. Prior A.D. 1373 to 1377.

of the Hospital, enlarged their charters and restored to them all the "Jocanalia" (ecclesiastical ornaments), and all other goods whatsoever which were forfeited in consequence of the insurrection in Kent under Wat Tyler, by whom the Preceptory at Clerkenwell had been given to the flames.

The Report* drawn up and forwarded by Philip de Thane to the Grand Master of the Order at Rhodes fortunately enables us to form a just estimate of the importance of this Preceptory in the early part of the fourteenth century, after the finances of the Order had barely recovered under the able administration of Leonard de Tybertis.

BAYULA DE SWENEFELD.

There was a Manor House and Garden of the yearly value of	vij ^s	viiij ^d
With a Dovecote producing per ann.	v ^s	
Rents of tenants in socage	xiiij ^{li}	
A Windmill of the annual value of.....	xxx ^s	
The value of the Church appropriation	x ^{li}	
The moiety of the Church of Tilmanston	viiij ^{li}	
Voluntary Contributions from the bretheren of the value of	xx ^{li}	
Also from iiij ^c xx acres of Land in Coklescomb† worth vi ^d p' acre	x ^{li}	x ^s
And pasture of the value	xl ^s	
From tenants in socage in Bolynton	xxvi ^s	viiij ^d
And in the same place c acres worth ij ^s per acre ...	x ^{li}	
Also xxx acres of pasture worth ij ^s per acre	lx ^s	
And pasture worth	xx ^s	

The whole of the receipts and profits of the above mentioned bailiwick iiijxxij iiij iiij...

PER CONTRA.

First in house expenses; that is to say, for the Preceptory, one brother Pensioner Henry Reed, one parish Chaplain, and two other Secular Chaplains, and others of the family in the Preceptory House. In the House and for others partaking of the Hospitality.

* Larking, pp. 91 and 92.

† Coklescomb in Lidden.

CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THE CHURCH



In baking bread lxx quarters of bread at the price of ij ^s iiij ^d and x quarters of fine wheat flour at ij ^s	Total	xi ^{li} vj ^s
Malt for beer and threshed barley c quarters at ij ^s		x ^{li}
For meat, fish, and other requirements for cooking		xi ^{li}
For robes, mantels, and other necessities for the bretheren		lxix ^s iiij ^d
In stipends to iij chaplains		lx ^s
In payment to Henry de Reed by agreement		xl ^s
And rendered in return to divers Lords and for the ward of Dover Castle		l ^s qua.
For House repairs		xx ^s
And for v portions for the protection of divers Lords		x ^s
In stipends to Esquires, and two frier clerks, to each l marc		xl ^s
For officers Stipends, cook, fishermen, porter, bailifs, reapers, and two boys of the preceptory, to each x ^s	iiij ^{li}	
In payment to one page	iiij ^s	
In the Visitation of the Priory, 11 days	xl ^s	
Sum total of all expenditures liij ^{li} viij ^s iiij ^d		
Net amount which remains to be paid to the Treasurer for the support of the order xliij marcs xij ^s viij ^d		
The names of the { Brother RALPH BASSET, Knight Preceptor. Bretheren are { Brother ALAN MOUNCEUX. Pensioner, HENRY DE REED.		

Of * the possessions appertaining to Swyngfield at the suppression of the Order by Parliament in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII., it would appear that the land in Swyngfield attached to the preceptory was thrown out of cultivation for the time being, but the returns of Dover, Ryver, Temple Ewell, Wyngmere, Bloxheme, Belchester, Gate Hurst in Denton, Hoo, and other towns, Brokeland, Canterbury, Ower, Feversham, Tylnanstone, Smalshend, Syberdyswold, etc., etc., amounted to the sum of £60 6s. 9d., out of which certain pensions of 40s. go to the Vicar of

* Exchequer Minister's Accounts, 38 Henry VIII., and Edward VI., Roll 32, m. 78.

Ewell; and a tenth and free commons had to be paid—the whole of which passed to Sir Anthony Archer, Knight, in two payments of £40.

The only existing remains of the preceptory is the ancient chapel, some 48 feet long by 21 feet wide, having at the east end three early lancet windows, with shaft, caps and bases, and three circular openings above. The roof, which is entirely of oak, is formed with a substantial tie beam and octagonal king-post with moulded caps and bases; there are also the remains of the piscina and aumbry or cupboard, and three lancet windows on either side. At the west end there is a groined porch, and early pointed door. Unfortunately the building is now divided into upper and ground floors, and a portion cut off from the rest by a solidly constructed chimney. Not long since there were other buildings to the west; these have unfortunately been demolished, and a more modern addition erected. The similarity between the chapels of Swyngfield and Sutton at Hone is striking.

WALTHAM.

Waltham is not mentioned in Domesday, as it is situate in three different Hundreds, Bridge, Petham, and Stouting.* Hasted† mentions it in connection with Petham, calling it the Manor of Waltham *alias* Temple, and says that it formed part of the possessions of the See of Canterbury, and that it was given by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury (the predecessor of Thomas à Becket), to Hamo de Chetham‡ for Knight service and charitable purposes, and that the same Hamo held also 67 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow, and 13 acres of pasture, for 53^s and 8^d, for all service, and that Ralph, the son of Reginald, held 15½ acres for six shillings; which lands are returned as appertaining to the Knight Templars in the third year of King Stephen, and were confiscated in the seventh year of Edward II., and granted by a Parliament assembled at

* Philpot, p. 35'

† Dugdale, *M*

† Hasted, vol. ix., p. 320.

Westminster to the Order of the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the return* made by Philip de Thane to Elian de Villa-Nova, the Grand Master at Rhodes, in 1338, it is stated that there is in Waltham one messuage and one and a half carucates of land held during the life of Walter Godchepe on the payment to the Prior and Brethren at Clerkenwell by Thomas le Archer of 40^s. This land still goes by the old name of the Temple Farm by the appellation of Godchepes.†

On the dissolution of the Order under Henry VIII. it was escheated with other manors to the Crown, and so remained up to the forty-seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, who granted the same to John Mainwaring, Esq., whose daughter married Humphry Hammond, and on his decease‡ to Sir Robert Stapleton.

TONBRIDGE.

Odo, as Bishop of Rochester, held church lands and wood in Tonbridge which is returned in Domesday§ as being worth xxlbs., while Richard de Tonbridge held of the Archbishop in his larger lands valued at xlbs., and in Peckham and Hadlow of xxx^s, and other demesnes in a still larger proportion elsewhere. His son Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare was created Earl of Hertford, and his brother Gilbert, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. Roger the second son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, on the decease of his elder brother in 1152, founded the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene at Tonbridge for monks of the Order of St. Augustine. The date of this foundation is not quite clear, the earliest charters in the Bodleian vary from|| 1135 to 1180; the latter date is the more probable, as the Bull of Pope Celestine confirming the grant is dated 1191. The Church of Ealdyngs, the Chapel of Brenchley, with the Church of Strateshelle, and its Chapel of Mereworth, and x marks of silver from the Manor of Tonbridge, are mentioned in

* Larking, p. 173.

† Philpot, p. 252.

‡ Turner and Cox's *Cal. of Charters*, pp. 113, 117. Thorpe, *Reg. Roff.*, pp. 666-7.

† Furley, vol. ii., part 1, p. 292, note.

§ Domesday, pp. viii., x, xiii.

this charter, together with certain lands in Wetelestone and Snoxham on the East, Duddingbury Hanlo, a messuage juxta barram in Thonebrigge, and vj^d quit rent from Agnets near the Bridge, and the land of Gilbert le Fitz juxta portum nostrum, with other gifts, which go to prove that the foundation was amply endowed.

The same Roger de Clare* also gave to the Brethren of the Hospital† of St. John of Jerusalem in masses for his soul, as well as those of his ancestors and heirs (about the same time), the church, chapel, and advowson, as far as he himself was concerned; which grant and concession was duly notified to and approved by Walter, Bishop of Rochester,‡ and subsequently confirmed by Pope Clement, at which time William de Ver, who had been presented by the Prior of St. Mary Magdalene, resigned, and all future presentations were made by the Prior and Brethren of St. John's, Clerkenwell.§ This grant to the Prior and Brethren of Clerkenwell appears to have caused no small irritation to the Prior and Brethren of St. Mary Magdalene—so much so that it was necessary for the Bishop|| to write in strong terms to admonish them that all disobedience would be promptly suppressed and punished.

And it was further notified to the Prior and Sub-prior of Thonebrigge, and the Prior and Brethren of the Knights of the Cross, that, in accordance with the apostolic mandate, they should proceed to elect Brother Henry, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Sutton, into the corporate possession of the Church at Thonebrigge, and its personalities, by the traditional rights of bell and key, in the usual canonical manner. The epistle is addressed to W. de Sancto Quinto,¶ nominated by the Chapter, Hugo de Tonbridge, Chaplain, Nicholas de Blakeman, Canon of Thonebrigge, William Purdie, Clerk, and other Parishioners, 1267.

Thereupon a mandate from the Prior of the Knights of

* Dugdale, *Mon. Anglm.*, 510.

† From 1148 to 1182.

‡ Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Reg. Roff.*, p. 668-9, 1260.

¶ Thorpe, *Reg. Roff.*, p. 669.

† Thorpe, *Reg. Roff.*, p. 665.

§ Thorpe, *Reg. Roff.*, p. 666.

St. John was issued that it should be left to the discretion of the Prior and Sub-prior of Thonebrigge, in the Diocese of Rochester, and Master William de Sancto Quinto, Rector of the Church of Terlakestone, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, who were commanded within forty days of the receipt of the mandate, either by themselves or their proctors, "in accordance with apostolic custom, by our authority to induct into the corporate possession of the Church of Thonebrigge then vacant by our authority, delivering all gainsayers and rebels to ecclesiastical censure." (Dat. apud. Cruceroys 11th Kal. Februarii A.D. MCCLXVIIJ.)*

In the seventh year of the reign of Edward II. (A.D. 1314), John de Stratford, at this time Archbishop of Canterbury, is required to give full information to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of all the churches, tithes, and oblations, held by the Prior of the Hospital of St. John in England, as well as those formerly held by the Knight Templars; the return to which shews, that in the Diocese of Rochester they held the Church of Burgham, valued at xxij marks, and Tonbridge, with the Chapel of Shiburne and St. Thomas the Martyr, of which the annual value was lx marks, together with a payment of x marks from the Church of Ashe, which they held of old time.

In the return† made by Philip de Thane to the Grand Master, Elian de Villanova, in 1338, the Churches of Tonbridge and Hadlo are mentioned as let with the lands and advowsons at a rental of cxx marks per annum, although cc were due, by which it appears that a balance was still owing.

Unfortunately the return is incomplete, and we are only able to form an idea of the extent of the property held by the Hospitallers, when we remember that the average value of arable land at this time was 1s. an acre, and pasture 2s., and the price of wheat 2s. 6d. to 3s. a quarter. Taking the rental at 120 marks, the lower amount stated in the return, it would amount to something like 1000 acres, and, allowing for the difference of the value of money at that

* Thorpe, *Reg. Hoff.*, p. 669.

† Larking, p. 124.

time, it would produce a rental equal to about £1000 a year. The return subsequently made by the Commissioners appointed under Henry VIII. states that the land appertaining to the Order was situate in Tonbridge, Hadlow, and West Peckham (at which latter place there is mention made of a preceptory). At Tonbridge some old houses and farm buildings were still standing in 1880.

In* 1526 Thomas Doucra, the Prior, and Brethren in Chapter assembled, demised and granted to Richard Fane of Tewdeley their Parsonage of Tonbridge to farm, with all tithes, lands, meadows, pastures, profits, and commodities belonging to the said parsonage and advowson of vicarage, in the Church of Tunbrige, all woods (underwoods only excepted), from the Feaste of St. John the Baptist next ensuing (A.D. 1526), at a rental of xiiij^{li} sterling, with the proviso that he and his assigns shall maintain and repair the houses and buildings, palings, hedges, and ditches, at their own costs and charges, as often as neede shall require, during the said term of 14 years; and the said Richard Fane and his assigns are bound with two others in a term of lx^{li} sterling by an obligation bearing the date of this indenture, to which the said Richard Fane hath put his hand and seal. Given in our house of St. John's, Clerkenwell, beside London, in our Chapter there holden, the 1st of May 1526.

It would appear that† Ralphe Fane still retained possession of the church lands at the time of the suppression of the Order in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII., as appears from the Exchequer Minister's Accounts, when a grant of the same, together with West Peckham, Stalisfield, the Rectory of Rodmersham, and the Chapel of Selisbourne, was given to him for the sum of cj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d in the first year of Edward VI.

On the decease of Ralph Fane the property passed to his wife Elizabeth,‡ who died in 1554, and alienated§ them to Henry Stubbersfield, yeoman, of Tonbridge, 1554, who again

* *Reg. Roff.*, p. 675. *Biblia Cotton.*, Claudius, E, vi., fol. 263.

† Exchequer Minister's Accounts, 32-33 Henry VIII.

‡ Hasted, vol. v., p. 253.

§ The Rectory and its appurtenances at Tonbridge.

parted with them to Alexander Colepeper, by the description of the Rectory of Tonbridge, with its appurtenances, messuages, lands, tenements, and tithes, etc., in the Parishes of Tonbridge, Southboro', and Brombrig,* in the Great Park of Southfrith, and the park and land called Northrith, with the pastori and large farms, parcels of the Rectory.

Hasted† tells us that Colepeper passed it away in the seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth to William Denton, whose son Sir Anthony held it by Knight's Service. He was one of the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners both to Elizabeth and her successor James I. He died in 1615. His monument‡ is still to be seen on the south side in the chancel of the church, cased in armour, and his wife Elizabeth by his side, both reclining on cushions. She survived, and married Sir Paul Dewes of Suffolk. The property was inherited after his death by his three nephews, Anthony, Walter, and Arthur, the sons of Sir Alexander Denton by Anne, daughter of Lord Windsor.

They disposed of the Rectory, lands, and Parsonage to several persons in districts, or tithe-wards.§ The Parsonage consists of the tithe-wards of Haisden, and Little Barden, formerly the property of John Petley, Esq., of Oldbury Hill, near Ightham, who probably purchased them of the Dentons. At his death he devised them to Gilbert Wood of Market Cross in Sussex, who had married Elizabeth his daughter. Their son, J. Wood of Tonbridge, left issue an only daughter, who married John Hooker of Tonbridge, who in 1730 purchased the Castle Manor and demesne lands, and subsequently sold the estate to William Woodgate of Somerhill.

The advowson of the Vicarage, however, still continued in the Fane family, who resided at Hadlow Place, and was afterwards bequeathed to David Papillon of Acrise. It is at present held by John Deacon, Esq., of Mabledon.

The question remains (assuming that the Vicarage existed on the present site), where was the tithe barn, and necessary glebe buildings for such extensive tithe land? I am

* Pembury

† Vol. v., p. 253.

‡ For inscription see *Reg. Roff.*, p. 861.

§ Hasted, vol. v., p. 253.

inclined to think that they stood on a site described as “ante barram in Villa de Thonebrigge,” allotted originally to the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, and that when the Vicarage and advowson was handed over to the Knight Hospitallers the tithe barn and buildings which stood on the north side of the church passed to them also, which transfer was, as we have seen, resented by the Brethren of the Priory, and so called forth strong remonstrance from Walter de Merton,* Bishop of Rochester, against any interference with the Knights of St. John. It is singular that we find the same words used by Ralph de Tonbridge in a grant of two denarii arising from a messuage “ante barram in Villa de Thonebrigge.” When Prior Doucra and the Convent of Clerkenwell granted a lease of the Rectory and tithe lands to Ralph Fane this property passed with it, and at the dissolution became his.

It may appear singular that any old buildings which answer to the description of “ante barram in Villa de Thonebrigge” should have existed down to the present time. They were standing in 1573, when Queen Elizabeth in one of her peregrinations rested here for a while on her way from Burlingham to Eridge, the occasion of her visit to Henry Neville, Lord Bergavenny; as the Royal Arms were painted in tempera in one of the rooms attached to it; but a still older portion remained until a few years ago (1881), when it was demolished in order to make room for a more modern addition to Ferox Hall, at that time the residence of Arthur T. Beeching, Esq., J.P.

The old building (of which an illustration is given) was entirely constructed of oak timber, some 45 feet in length and 22 feet in width. It consisted of two stories, the lower barely 6 feet 6 inches in height, over which was an upper chamber, or hall. It was floored with rough oak slabs, from 13 to 14 inches wide and 3 inches in thickness, and approached with oak winding staircase and newel; the roof, which stood on oak chamfered beams, was 24 feet high to the ridge, with chamfered king post, moulded cap and

* *Reg. Roff.*, A.D. 1267, p. 668. *Cott. MS. Nero*, p. 230.

bases, and curved ribs. The whole was lighted with two large windows at the east end, and had a fireplace at the other end constructed of brick and masonry 6 feet in thickness. It was no doubt the old tithe farm buildings which passed on the dissolution of the Order to Ralph Fane.

Being old even at that time, and ill suited for a residence, it seems probable that the before-mentioned Fane built for himself and his wife Elizabeth, who survived him, a new residence to the east of the old building, which was constructed in local sandstone, having a centre and two side wings. The walls of this building are 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and the rooms lighted with Tudor four-light windows. The house has since been much altered by building over the forecourt, but enough remains to shew that the building corresponds to the time of his original grant. In one of the rooms there was until recently some fine carved oak panelling of a renaissance character, with grotesque heads in circular wreathed carvings. These were removed and adapted, as fittings in Ferox Hall, by Mr. Beeching, when the new additions were made, and may still be seen by any curious archæologist.

SCHIBOURNE OR SHIPBOURN.

Not mentioned in Domesday, but is returned by Hamo,* Bishop of Rochester, in the seventh year of King Edward II. as one of the chapelries attached to the Church of Tonbridge; the other two being Hadlow and St. Thomas the Martyre (Capel), which were held by the Prior and Brethren of the Knight Hospitallers of St. John. Hasted† speaks of it as being "under the cognizance of the Preceptory or Commandry of West Peckham as a Chantry Magistrate."

LITTLE OR WEST PECKHAM.

West Peckham, Little Peckham, or Littlefield with its church and manor formed part of the possession of Odo, and is mentioned in Domesday as being in the tenure of Corbin, and answering for two sulings with arable land for six teams. In demesne, having twelve villeins with five teams and eight

* *Reg. Roff*, p. 128.

† *Hasted*, vol. v., p. 52.

borderers, and five serfs with three acres of meadow and wood for ten hogs. In the time of the Confessor it was worth 12 pounds. The King has of this manor three denes where there are four villeins, and they are worth 40^s.

On Odo's* disgrace it was escheated to the Crown, and held by Blondeville by Knight's Service of bearing one of the King's goshawks when he went beyond the seas; at this time the manor was valued at 15 pounds.

Tanner,† quoting from Philpot, mentions a preceptory here belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, but it is uncertain to whom the foundation is to be attributed. Philpot mentions the name of Sir John Colepeper as the founder, and that he gave it to the Templars before the dissolution of the Order under Edward II. Hasted traces the manor as being held by John de Peckham in the twenty-first year of Edward I. as passing to Robert Scarlett, and after him to Adam de Brooke, when it was accounted a manor with a messuage, rents of assize, and 184 acres of land and wood, and so held by his widow Dionisia, who died possessed of it A.D. 1332, when it was divided into two moieties; the one held by John de Mereworth and the other by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and his daughter Philippa, the wife of Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, after which the property passed to the Colepepers, and Sir John Colepeper, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, gave it to the Knight Hospitallers in the tenth year of the reign of Henry IV., A.D. 1408; and this seems the more probable as there is no mention of it in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, or in the return made by Philip de Thane to the Grand Master in 1338.

Sir John Colepeper‡ made his will on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1413. After the usual pious bequest of his soul to God and the Blessed Virgin, he directs that his body should be buried beside his sepulchre§ in the Parish

* Hasted, vol. v., pp. 57, 58.

† Tanner, p. 227. Philpot, p. 269.

‡ Lambeth Palace Library, Chichele, part 1, fol. 265 b.

§ The monument has this inscription on a brass plate: Hic Jacet Johannes Colepeper miles unus justicius domini regis de communi banco et Kalri obiit xxx^o die mensis Augusti A.D. MCCC animabus propiciatur Deus Amen.

Church of Westpecham, and leaves the sum of xx^s to be distributed to the poor residing in the neighbourhood of the parish of Offam; and to the Church of Westpecham he leaves a Service Book, to be and remain in the custody of his wife Katherine while she lives at Oxnode, or to be disposed of in any other way that the said Katherine and his other executors may see fit. "I also leave for my soul and John Solas de Ledys for distribution to the poor xx^s; also I leave to the bretheren of the House Elisford for the celebrations for my soul and the souls of my ancestors xl^s; and also for the poor attending at my funeral j^d; also to Walter Ladde, the Vicar of Westpecham, for tenths, and oblations of obits x^s; also to the Vicar of Hadlo for a like purpose vj^s viij^d; also to the Vicar of Wrotham for the like v^s; also to the Church of Brenchesle for the like x^s; also to John Wyght xx^s; also to William Onger xij^s iiij^d; also to my farm laborors who I may have at that time ij^s, to be distributed by my executors; also to the poor house called Spitelhouse at London and Canterbury vj^s viij^d for my soul and the souls of Walter Colepeper, Richard, Charles, and Alice his wife, to pray for me; also for distribution to the poor in the parishes of Maydeston and Eastfarlegh for my soul and the souls of Walter Colepeper, Charles, and Alice his wife for prayers v marks; also for two thousand masses to be celebrated at London and Canterbury and elsewhere continuously after my decease, 1000 for my soul and another 1000 for my mother's and Walter Colepeper's; also to Walter Throld xl^s, and the residue of my goods not heretofore devised I leave to my wife Katherine, and appoint my wife Katherine, Thomas Boteller, late Vicar of Hadlow, John Woodchirch, John Brikenden, and John Godfray my executors. In testimony of which I hereby affix my seal." Also to the parish of West Peckham for the work and fabric of the Church xx marks.

The advowson* of the Church of West Peckham was held by the Prior and Convent of Ledes in the twenty-first year of Edward I., 1298, and confirmed by Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, in 1333.

* *Reg. Roff.*, p. 514.

Tonbridge and Hadlow* are stated in the return made by Philip de Thane in 1338 to have been let to farm, at a yearly rental of 120 marcs, and so continued let until the Order was suppressed by Henry VIII., and passed with West Peckham, Stalisfield with its members, the Rectory of Rodmersham, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Shibourn, and Capel to Ralph Fane, and are returned as valued at 101 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence.

The remains of the preceptory are yet standing on the south-east side of the church, near the vicarage, and consist of a range of timber buildings forming two sides of a square. They are both old and dilapidated, and are now utilized as labourers' cottages. They are picturesque and worth a visit.

Other buildings also which belonged to the Order of Knight Hospitallers are standing on the higher land in the rear of Oxenhoath, being locally known as "Rats' Castle." On the gable may be seen the distinctive letters S. I.; these also are utilized as labourers' cottages. The accompanying views will give a better idea of these ancient buildings than any lengthened description.

" Thus time which wears the stones away
Of Buildings old, and Ruins Grey,
Recalls the past—but who may tell
How long they flourished ere they fell !"

* Larking, p. 124.



PRECEPTORY AT WEST PECKHAM.

DAVINGTON PRIORY.

BY REV. CARUS VALE COLLIER, B.A., F.S.A.

DAVINGTON is situated in the Hundred of Faversham, in the lath of Scray, and in the county of Kent, being about forty-seven miles eastward of London.

The origin of the name of Davington or Daunton, as it is sometimes spelt, is very uncertain. In a Saxon charter dated A.D. 962, says Mr. Willement, it is called Danitune or Danitun. Whether the name has anything to do with the Danes, as some think, has yet to be proved.

The discovery of Roman remains on Davington Hill points to the fact that that warlike people were drawn here for some special purpose. Mr. Jacob, in his *History of Faversham*, p. 3, tells us that vessels and urns of various sizes, together with medals of the Roman Emperors, from the reign of Vespasian to that of Gratian, were found; it is inferred from this that Davington Hill is the site of a Roman cemetery.*

I believe Davington does not appear in Domesday Book.

The Priory of Davington was founded in the year 1153 by Fulco de Newenham for nuns of the Benedictine Order.† Hasted‡ says that the prioress and convent were seised of the church "in proprios usus," the same being appropriated to them at the foundation of the priory, and that by this appropriation they were obliged to find three priests and two clerks to perform divine service, and pay their wages. Hasted, however, quotes no authority for his statement, so that we must be content with the simple fact that a priory is said to have been founded in 1153.

* *Collectanea Cantiana*, p. 96.

† Tanner's *Notitia*, ed. London, 1714, p. 216.

‡ Hasted's *History of Kent*, quoted in Willement's *History of Davington*, pp. 7 and 8.

The earliest legal proof we have of the existence of the priory is the grant of confirmation of the 39th of Henry III. (1254-5) of its temporal possessions, together with an exemption of such possessions from all surrounding jurisdictions—an exemption which, before the statute of “*Quia emptores terrarum*,” would give to the lands a seigniorship or lordship (without a leet), and would constitute a manor.*

About the year 1280, the prioress, in common with all other landowners, was called upon by a “*Quo Warranto*” to shew her title to the possessions and liberties of the house. The charter of Henry III. was then pleaded on behalf of the prioress and nuns by their attorney Richard de Boylaund. The return to this Inquisition refers to Henry’s charter before mentioned, and shews that they were in full exercise and enjoyment of their rights and privileges. It was found there that “the prioress and her successors, in all places whatsoever, be quit of suits of counties and hundreds, of views of frank-pledge and law-days, of the tournes and aids of sheriffs, and other bailiffs and ministers whomsoever.”†

About 1320, new rules and ordinances were adopted for the better regulation of the priory. These were in accordance with the more rigid discipline of the Benedictines of Cluny.‡

A writ was issued 17 Edward III. (1343-4) to enquire into the means, etc., of the nuns of Davington. Both writ and return are set out in Dodsworth, and are printed in the *Monasticon*, but the return appears imperfect at the end.

Soon after the year 1380 Margaret, wife of John de Champagne, gave to the convent of Davington eight acres of land in Newenham, the Isle of Harty and Davington, together with some interest in the manor of Norton.§

In the 8th year of Richard II. (1384-5), Convocation having granted a tenth of the goods of the Clergy for the purposes of the war with France, the King directed a writ to the Abbot of Canterbury for a return of all benefices in the

* Willement’s *History of Davington*, pp. 8, 9.

† Willement, quoting *Monasticon*, p. 9.

‡ Willement’s *History of Davington*, p. 14.

§ *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii., p. 198.

diocese. The return from the Priory of Davington of its possessions included the churches of Harty, Newenham, and Davington, worth £12, the church of Burdefield, worth £2 13s. 4d., with the temporalities which are valued at £14 6s. 8d., the whole amounting to £29.

In 1392-3, Thomas Chiche and others gave to the convent of Davington one capital messuage, and 150 acres of pasture for three cows and eight sheep in Harty, Newenham, Luddenham, and Preston near Faversham.

The monks of Faversham were continually at variance with the nuns of Davington, as well as with the people of Faversham. The Abbot of Faversham pretended that Fulke de Newenham had given that church to his abbey; but the Prioress of Davington claiming it by a like grant, both the abbot and prioress resigned it into the hands of Archbishop Hubert (?) in order that he might determine who had the greatest right to it.* He accordingly awarded Newenham Church to the prioress and nuns of Davington, they paying yearly therefore to the "Firmary," i.e. for the food and sustenance of the monks of the abbey of Faversham, two marks and a half.

In the year 1527, there were only a prioress, one professed nun, and a lay-sister existing in the house. The prioress died 11 March 1534, the nun died the following year, and the lay-sister left the place. From the return of the Escheator of the county, we find that the prioress at the time of her death was seised of the rectories of Davington, Stanger, and Newenham, with the advowson of the vicarages, together with the priory, the manor of Fishbourne, two parts of the manor of Monketon, more than 500 acres of land, and much property of various kinds. Such an estate at the present time would be of considerable value, and quite does away with the popular notion that the nuns of Davington were "very poor." However, since there were neither prioress nor nuns left in the nunnery, the establishment lapsed to the Crown.

At the foundation of the priory the number of nuns is

* Willement, note, p. 11.

said to have been twenty-six; in the reign of Edward III. the number was reduced to fourteen.

The priory having become derelict, the King, Henry VIII., became owner of its fabric and its lands. He held them for a year, and then granted a lease of them to Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt. A translation of the grant to Cheney is given in Appendix III. of Willement's *History of Davington*. The last paragraph is as follows:—

“ Know all Men, that We (for the sum of £1688 12s. 6d. of lawful money of England, paid into the hands of our Treasurer of our Court of Augmentation of the revenues of the Crown for our use, by our beloved and faithful Councillor Thomas Cheney, Knight, Treasurer of our Household, by which we acknowledge ourselves to be fully satisfied and paid, and by these presents do acquit and release the said Thomas, his heirs, executor, and administrators), by our special grace and out of our sure knowledge and our own mere will, have *given* and *granted*, and by these presents do *give* and *grant*, to the aforesaid Thomas Cheneye, Knight, the whole site, circuit, and precincts of the said late Monastery or Priory of Davington, in our said county of Kent, and all the houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, and inclosures contained in the said site of the said late Monastery or Priory, and the whole aforesaid Manor of Fishbourne, and two portions of the Manor of Monketon, with all the appurtenances formerly belonging and appertaining to the Monastery and Priory of Davington, and the parcels of possessions thence late arising; and also all and singular the domains, manors, rectories, vicarages, chapels, advocations and the rights of the patronages of the Rectories, Vicarages, and Churches whatsoever, and also the messuages, lands, tenements, mills, meadows, pastures, commons, waters, fisheries, marshes, woods, underwoods, revenues, reversions, services, tithes, fiefs, farms, annuities, tenths, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, knights' fees, wards, dowries, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciements, courts leets, views of frank pledge, chattels, waifs, assarts, chattels of felons and fugitives, free warrens, and all our other rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, profits, commodities, emoluments, possessions and hereditaments, both spiritual and temporal, of whatsoever sort, nature, or kind they may be, and under whatsoever names they may be ranked and known, situate and existing in Davington, Fishbourne, Faversham, Overperston, Newnham, the Isle of Hartey,

Eslenge, Monketon, Durdeville, Minster in the Isle of Sheppey, Harball Downe, Norton, Sittingbourne, Sandwiche, Tenett, Ashe next Sandwiche, Sellinge, Lynsted, Stansted and Ospringe, in our said county of Kent, and elsewhere wheresoever in the said county of Kent, belonging or appertaining to the said Monastery or Priory of Davington, or heretofore held, known, or reputed to be parcels of the possessions, rights, profits, or revenues of the said Monastery or Priory of Davington."

Sir Thomas Cheney, to whom the Priory of Davington was granted, was present at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," and was created a Knight of the Garter in 1539. He was Constable of the castles of Queenborough, Rochester, and Dover, and also Warden of the Cinque Ports. By his first wife Fridwith, daughter of Sir Thomas Frowyke, Knt., he had four daughters. By Anne, his second wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Broughton of Tuddington, he left a son Henry, his successor. Sir Thomas died in 1558, and was buried at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey. To his son Henry livery was granted of the capital messuage of Davington and various other estates which had been held by his father. He was summoned to Parliament in 1572 as Lord Cheney of Tuddington. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, and died without issue in 1587. He, 13 Elizabeth, alienated the manor of Davington, and the site of the priory, with all buildings, lands, etc., belonging to it, with one messuage and 140 acres of land in Davington, and other premises, and all liberties, etc., belonging to them, to John Bradborne, gent. John Bradborne resold the entire estate to Avery Gilles, gent. Avery Gilles died in 1573-4, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who in 1583 sold the property to John Edwards, Esq. Edwards lived at the priory, and made considerable alterations in the domestic buildings. He died in 1631, and was buried at Davington. Only one child survived him, namely Ann Edwards. She married John Bode of Rochford, but died, leaving no surviving child. John Bode married a second wife, namely Joan, daughter and coheir of Edward Strangman of Hadley. William Bode, their son, succeeded his father. William married Grace, daughter of George

Crimble of Hakewell, co. Essex, and died in 1691. His son and heir, John Bode of Davington Priory, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Boys of Fredville, Knt., by whom he had a daughter Mary, his successor, and a second daughter Elizabeth, who died in 1638. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Henry Heyman of Sellinge, Esq. He married thirdly Margaret, who survived him, on whom he settled the Davington estates for her life, with remainder to Mary, his daughter by his first wife. Mary Bode died unmarried in 1699, and was buried at Davington.

The next owner appears to be the Rev. John Sherwin, Rector of Luddenham. He died 1713-14, and was buried at Davington. He was succeeded by his nephew William Sherwin of Deptford, who died in 1725. Two more Sherwins appear as owners of Davington; the latter, William, was succeeded by his aunt Margaret, widow of Samuel Wood of Goodman Fields, merchant. She bequeathed the whole estate to Henry Jenkinson Sayer of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., who sold it to Thomas Bennet of Faversham. Thomas Bennett, by his will dated 1813, bequeathed the estate, with tithes, church, etc., to his daughter Mary, wife of Robert Turner, for her life; remainder to her five children equally. Subsequently to her death in 1817, her husband and children surviving, two of the fifths were purchased by William Jefferys of Faversham, who resold them to Julius Gaborian Shepherd, who had obtained previously the other three portions. In 1845 the whole estate was purchased by Thomas Willement, Esq., F.S.A.

Let us now turn our attention to the remains of the Priory Church and buildings. After hearing the history, one would expect to find a church built at a time when the zigzag ornament, with the usual accompaniment of moulded arches and the lighter and more graceful forms of Norman architecture, was in fashion. What we do find is a Norman church of the most simple character—a church which seems to belong to a period before 1153 (the year of the founding of the priory). I am of opinion that before Fulk de Newenham founded his priory he found here the remains of a Saxon church. The foundations appear to be certainly

older than the present building, and a good deal of the fabric seems to point to a time before the Norman Conquest. In the present tower I have noticed a triangular-headed window, now bricked up; and other parts of the building bear testimony to the fact that Newenham's Church was not the first building on this spot. Quite recently a wall was discovered about 13 feet from the south-west angle of the existing buildings; among the debris, which was accumulated on each side of this old wall, were found fragments of hard coarse mortar, reminding one of the mortar in the walls of the ruined church at Stone. Whole bricks too are built into the present church; and fragments of others were found, in company with coarse mortar, which certainly resemble the Roman shape. The piers vary slightly in thickness, the bays vary in width, and the clerestory windows instead of being over the crowns of the arches are arranged quite independently. The piers or pillars of the north arcade appear to be built of entirely the same materials as the walls. Each pillar is capped by small mouldings, and all have plain square bases.

The westernmost pillar on the north side, and the corresponding pillar on the south side, are very much broader than the pillars in the rest of the church, the cause of this being that they had to support two western towers. The tower on the north side has been destroyed, the southern one remains, and I think one may easily form some fair idea of what the west front looked like. The west end of the nave is graced by what has been a very beautiful semi-circular headed doorway, 12 feet 10 inches high and 6 feet 6 inches broad in its greatest measurements. The jambs of this doorway are enriched with three shafts on each side, the middle one in each case being ornamented with a band round the middle. The capitals of these shafts are ornamented with conventional foliage, which is characteristic of transitional work when the plainer Norman architecture was giving way to the Early English. The moulding of the head of this doorway has been cut into most elegant forms. In what remains one sees a course of dog-tooth ornament, a running pattern of foliage (in this course the stone

has been cut through) and a course of conventional flowers; over these mouldings appear to be the remains of a drip stone or hood mould. Above the west door are two ranges of Norman windows, the first range consisting of three, the second of two windows. The stonework about these is so much worn away by time and weather that it is now impossible to say whether they have been in any way ornamented.

The south-west tower is 77 feet 5 inches high from the ground to the top of the cross on the spire. The three lower stories of the tower are old. The topmost story and spire are modern, and replace a similar construction which was blown down through an explosion in a neighbouring powder mill. The second floor of the tower has been lighted by four windows, one being placed in the middle of each wall. One of these (facing north) has a triangular head, the rest having semi-circular heads.

The cloister was entered from the church by two semi-circular headed doorways, quite plain; one was behind the present pulpit, the other is now used to enter the house from the church. At the southern end of the cloister is a similar doorway which formed the entrance to the refectory.

The north aisle appears to have been built about the year 1220, and is in the plainest style of Early English work. It is lighted by five lancet windows; the one nearest the west has a hood moulding, while the one nearest the east end is very much smaller than the rest. At the east end of this aisle was an altar dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; a pointed arched piscina remains, and above the place of the altar is a small arched recess carried by small columns; on the right of the altar is a pointed arched doorway, now opening into the vestry.

In the north aisle, and beside the porch, is the so-called holy-water basin, supported on a modern piece of stonework. The basin is of Norman workmanship, and composed of Caen stone. It is about 1 foot deep and 1 foot in diameter. The lip is embattled throughout. The side is divided into even arched compartments or panels, formed by flat pilasters with capitals, supporting circular arches, which are again

divided into two lesser arches, the space between being relieved by a circle or hole cut in the stone. Two of the capitals are very finely cut. The pilasters have been variously ornamented, two have lines cut obliquely upon them, three have simply one perpendicular incision, and two have small niches. Below the arcade or panels is a mould composed of zigzags, circles, and knots, and still lower towards the foot of the basin are seven tiny arches, depressed and receding, each covering a human head.

A pointed arched doorway to the west of the aisle communicates with the churchyard. The present east end of the nave is closed at the lower part by an ancient wall 9 feet high, through which on each side is a pointed doorway, now closed up, but formerly leading into the parish church, now destroyed. This wall does not appear to have been continued upwards. Its purpose seems to have been to divide the lower parts of the original church into two separate portions. The partition wall would be sufficiently high to screen the monastic from the general congregation, and the vaulting would bear a continuous appearance, viewed from either division of the church. At the eastern exterior of the church, in 1845, sufficient portions of the piers, with the commencement of arches on both sides, remained to shew that they were of the same type as those in the nuns' church. The eastern wall pierced by the three graceful lancets is modern; it replaced a rubble wall pierced by a wooden-framed window of three lights.

The monuments in the church are more or less interesting. The oldest slab appears to be one now placed at the entrance to the tower; the following words are all that is left of the inscription: "ERCY + THOMAS," and "CY. DIEU." There is a stone coffin in the tower, which formerly was partly inserted in the north wall of the aisle, under an arched recess. A sculptured coffin cover was found in another part of the church. There appears to have been a large and handsome monument on the north wall of the aisle between the two easternmost windows; an elaborate fleur-de-lis finial is now all that remains. Among the brasses in the church two are very fine. On one are cut the figures of a man and woman

kneeling on each side of a Prie-Dieu, on which are open books. Behind the man a youth is kneeling; behind the woman is the figure of a maiden kneeling; on the ground two children are lying, swaddled. Above, in the centre, within an ornamental shield, is a coat of four quarterings; viz., 1. Ermine, a lion rampant-guardant gules, on a canton or an eagle displayed sable, for Edwards. 2. Azure, two lions passant in pale or. 3. A griffin segreant ermine. 4. Sable, three bulls' heads, 2 and 1, coupéd argent. This brass is to the memory of Anna, wife of John Edwards, who died 8 March 1613.

Another brass plate has upon it a figure of a woman kneeling at a table, on which lies an open book. Towards the left, within a lozenge, surrounded by a wreath, is a coat of arms, viz., Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces argent. This brass is to the memory of Katherina Lashford al's Lyshford, dau. of Edmund Lychford, gent., who died 25 April 1616, aged 25.

Other slabs and plates are to the memory of the following: John Edwards, who died 9 June 1631, aged 87 years.

Anne, wife of John Bode of Essex, gent., and of Davington Priory, dau. and heir of John Edwards of Davington Priory, buried 7 Sept. 1638.

Elizabeth Bode, dau. of John Bode of Davington Priory, gent., died 17 Aug. 1638.

Edward Bode, son of John Bode of Davington Priory, Esq., and Margaret his wife, died 26 May 1659.

Elizabeth, dau. of Robert and Anne Harrison, aged 4 months, buried 3 June 1722.

Edward Ward of Davington, died 4 Oct. 1729,* in his 59th year. He married Katherine, only dau. of Leonard and Cath. Mears of Faversham, by whom he left Edward and Mary.

Anna, wife of Robert Harrison, Rector of Luddenham, died 15 Sept. 1736, aged 34.

Mary Bennett, dau. of Barthow Bennett, died 22 Jan. 1780, aged 24 years. Also Mary Bennett her mother, wife of Bartholomew Bennett, died 27 April 1780, aged 62 years.

* Register gives 7 October 1729 as day of his burial.

John, son of Barth^m and Mary Bennett, died 24 Aug. 1781, aged 33 years. Also Bartholomew Bennett, died 22 Nov. 1795, aged 74 years. Also Thomas Bennett, Esq., died 12 Aug. 1813, aged 54 years, and Diana his wife died 22 Nov. 1826, aged 67 years.

Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas, Surgeon, of Greenwich, died 10 Nov. 1785, aged 42 years, leaving two children, William and Margaret.

Hector Munroe, Esq., Lieut.-Col. in His Majesty's Service, died at Ospringe 31 March 1827, aged 54 years.

Robert Plaxton, 1881.

Harriott Jane Willement, died 20 Nov. 1851, aged 57 years.

Katherine, wife of Thomas Willement, died 4 Aug. 1852, aged 56 years.

Arthur Thomas Willement, son of Thomas Willement and Katharine his wife, died at Oxford 5 June 1854 in his 21st year.

Mary Griffith died at Davington Priory 7 July 1866, aged 67 years.

Rev. Henry Cosgrave, M.A., Minister of Davington from 1849 to 1857, died 9 Nov. 1857, aged 70 years.

The pulpit and reading desk are modern and made of fir, on which have been attached carved panels of various dates. The glass, font, reredos, and screens are modern. The communion table cover is said to be made out of some Pre-reformation hangings.

Perhaps it will be best to describe the buildings next in order, beginning with the old entrance doorway. It appears that the buildings were surrounded by a wall about 12 feet high, and strengthened by buttresses; some of these remain to this day. In the east boundary wall was an entrance, which is now replaced by one commonly called the "Step Gate." The principal entrance was by a doorway in the west boundary wall. Here is a pointed arch which at first sight appears to be Early English, but the mouldings seem too shallow for that period, and one is inclined to give it a much later date. Turning our steps in a north-easterly direction we arrive at the entrance hall door; this is Early

English. On entering we find ourselves in a square chamber, lighted by a pointed window of the Decorated period, of two lights surmounted by a quatrefoil. A similar window appears to have existed in the opposite wall, admitting light from the cloister. The ceiling, which has been lowered for the sake of domestic arrangements, was originally 15 feet 5 inches high, and was supported by a wooden arch springing from two brackets, formed of human heads, on the east and west walls. The walls of the hall in its original form were finished by an embattled cornice of oak. Above the hall were some low attics. At first, the boundary of the hall extended far into the present dining room, taking in the south window there, which I may say is a reproduction of a dilapidated one found in the wall. From the entrance hall we enter the western alley of the cloister. The massive chestnut ceiling has been lowered like that of the entrance hall, to make way for bedrooms. The open arcade between the cloister and cloister-garth has been filled up, and small oak window frames, of the time of Henry VIII., have been introduced to give light to the cloister. A small portion of the south alley is still left which retains the arch of the ancient lavatory, and the Norman doorway that led into the refectory. The rest of the cloister has been destroyed. Passing through a pointed arched doorway in the cloister, we enter the prioress' parlour. This chamber has been so much adapted to modern requirements that it suggests little or nothing of the austerities of a monastic life. At one time a passage led from the cloister into the precinct, cutting off the end of this room, but the passage was done away with, the space taken into the room, and the exit made up by a wall, pierced by a window of two lights filled with Flemish (?) glass of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. Retracing our steps along the cloister, we pass through a Norman doorway into the refectory; nothing but the foundations of the original chamber remain, the present drawing room and conservatory being built on those foundations. The refectory was destroyed by an explosion in 1781, and judging from the report of some who lived at the beginning of this present century, and who had seen it, it would seem to

have been an Early English apartment, lighted by long lancet windows, containing a gallery, a pulpit, and an organ. Adjoining the refectory was the buttery, entered by a doorway from the entrance hall. This chamber is lighted by a fine modern bay window, and a small square-headed window in the west wall, through which, I am told, doles were given.

The various lay-owners of Davington from time to time have made many alterations and additions. John Edwards did much to make the place a comfortable domestic dwelling. The Bennetts added some bedrooms and a laundry over the kitchen which now occupies the ground where the north alley of the cloisters formerly stood. These rooms are built against, and entirely cover the clerestory windows on the south side of the church. After the death of the last of the Bennetts who lived here, the place became much degraded. On the outside of the doorway leading into the old buttery there remained a very suggestive notice: "*John Bennett Turner, licensed to sell Ale, Beer, Cider, etc.*" Almost every room was occupied by a different family. The entrance hall had its arched entrance bricked up, and was used sometimes for a coal-house, and at others for a receptacle for rubbish.

A dilapidated wooden fence enclosed the churchyard orchards and paddock.

The services of the church were naturally irregular. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion once a year, and that on Christmas-day. The body of the church was used for all kinds of secular work. Sometimes it was the shelter into which the farmer could turn the teeming ewes at the lambing season; at other times the church was used as a repository of contraband goods.

In 1845, the owner, Thomas Willement, Esq., turned out the numerous inmates, cleaned and thoroughly repaired the walls, reopened the old entrance doorway, built a drawing room on the foundation of the old refectory, and transformed the buttery into a library; cleared out large quantities of rubbish, and, as far as possible, tried to restore things to their former sanctity and order.

In the tower was a single cracked bell, familiarly known as "*Matilda Longsound*;" this was replaced by a new pes'

of three, cast by Taylor and Sons of Loughborough. Each bears the words, "Thynke and Thanke," the motto of Willement.

As one might expect, during the restoration of the church and buildings, and since that time, objects of interest have been discovered. The most important was a brigandine head-piece found lying on the top of an old wall, and between two wall-plates which support the gutter-plate between the gables. The wall appears to be about the age of Edward VI., the roof over it of the time of Henry VIII. "It is a head-piece formed of a series of small iron plates overlapping each other, and quilted between two pieces of canvas. The metal plates are square, with the angles taken off to admit of the thread passing between and across them, and thus render them secure and immovable."*

An ancient bill-head has been dug up in the grounds, and the button and tip of the scabbard of a sword; these latter are of bronze. Various keys and encaustic tiles have been found, and a globular earthenware vessel with a neck or spout of about 6 inches long was dug up from under the floor of the prioress' parlour. A number of coins and tokens of no great rarity have, from time to time, been turned up. A small figure of a bishop in his robes, standing on a bracket and surmounted by a canopy, was found among some debris; this has been set up in the cloister, but, alas! it has been painted and grained.

A capital of a pilaster has also been found, having carved upon it the arms of Edward IV., viz., Quarterly, 1 and 4, a cross patonce between five martlets, for Edward the Confessor; 2 and 3, France and England quarterly. Supporters—On the dexter, a lion; on the sinister, a bull. These supporters, I imagine, refer to the white lion of Mortimer, Earl of March, and the black bull with horns, hoofs, etc., of gold, to the badge of the house of Clare, or Clarence, through which family the line of York derived their right to the throne.

The cross opposite the west door of the church was ised from the bottom of Faversham Creek. On the trans-

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iii., p. 263.

verse bar in front is incised the words, "Margēt Warne-coort." It appears from the roll of possessions of the priory 35 Henry VIII. that one "Thomas Warnecote," as it is there written, paid to the owner of Davington Priory the rent of a house "in which William Norton dwelt, in West Street." The shaft which now supports the cross is formed of portions of various twisted columns of marble, from the ruins of Faversham Abbey.

LIST OF PRIORESSES OF THE NUNNERY OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE
AT DAVINGTON, as given by Mr. Willement in his *History
of Davington*, App., vi.

Lucy de Apuldfreld, resigned 3 Kal. November 1350.

Margaret Borstall, appointed 2 Nones November 1350.

Isabella Northoo, election confirmed September 26, 1383.

Loreta Sorender, died 1 March 1436.

Alice Lindesey, election confirmed 1436.

Joan, living November 30, 1498.

Matilda Dynemarke, who died 11 March 26 Hen. VIII., 1534, is mentioned in the report of the Eacheator 27th of the same reign. This prioress, with one nun Elizabeth Audle, and one lay-sister Sybilla Monynge were the last of the establishment.

The habit of the nuns of Davington was that of the Benedictine order; a black coat, cloak, cowl and veil.

INCUMBENTS OF DAVINGTON CHURCH.

RICHARD MILLES, A.M., July 12th, 1625. He was presented by the King's letters patent to the rectory, or chapelry, of Davington. (*Rym. Fæd.*, vol. xviii., p. 647.)

FRANCIS WORRAL, inducted 1666. He was presented to the living by Margaret Bode, widow.

JOHN SHERWIN, A.M., ob. January 17, 1743. He was rector of Luddenham, and patron and proprietor of this church, in which he lies buried.

In the churchyard is a monument bearing the following inscription:—

Ad hunc parietem se condi voluit

JOHANNES SHERWIN, A.M. Ecclesiæ { de Luddenham, Rector.
de Devington, Patronus.

Favershamiæ natus

Oxonæ institutus

Ubique in pretio habitus

utpote qui doctus, abstemius, pacificus, pius,

Quodque non reticendum

In re musica peritissimus ;

cujus ingenii venustatem

ne ipsa quidem canities potuit deterere,

Obiit 17^{mo} die Januarii An. D. 1715.

Ætatis suæ 74.

He was buried 24 January 1713-4 (Dav. Reg.).

THOS. LEES, Junior, A.M., March 9, 1713, ob. September 1728.

His father was Rector of Goodneston. He is buried at Faversham.

ROBERT HARRISON, A.M., ob. 1755. Also Rector of Luddenham and Perpetual Curate of Oare. He held the incumbency of Davington from the year 1729.

ROBERT HALKE. Incumbent from 1766 to 1779.

FRANCIS FREDERICK GIRAUD, A.M., 1781, resigned 1794. Also Vicar of Preston and Curate of Oare. (Vide *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXI., p. 151.)

GEORGE NAYLOR, Incumbent from 1794 to 1799.

After the death of G. Naylor there does not appear to have been an official appointment. Joshua Dix would seem by the Registers to have officiated from 1812 to 1832 with tolerable regularity, and John Birt, D.D., Vicar of Faversham, from 1833 to 1847. Since the regular celebrations of services beginning in 1849 the following gentlemen have been Incumbents :—

HENRY COSGRAVE, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed in 1849 by T. Willement, Esq., to the incumbency. He held the living till 1856. He was buried in the churchyard on 14 November 1857. On the memorial stone is the following inscription :—

Here lie the mortal remains of
the Rev^d HENRY COSGRAVE, A.M.,
late Minister of this Parish,
who died on ix November 1857,
aged 70 years.

JAMES HENRY TOMLINSON BLUNT, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was appointed to the incumbency of Davington December 31, 1856. He resigned in 1860. He became a Chaplain in India. He is now Rector of Braceborough in the diocese of Lincoln. Mr. Blunt married at Davington Church, 16 August 1864, Fanny E Giraud of Faversham, a sister of the Town-Clerk of Faversham, F. F. Giraud, Esq.

MAXIMILIAN NUNES of King's College, London, was Incumbent of Davington for scarcely one year, namely, from January 23 to September 7, 1861. He died suddenly on 7 September 1861, aged 30 years.* He married 7 June 1859 Catherine, daughter of Henry Kendall, Esq., Surgeon, of Newmarket, in co. Cambridge.

JOSEPH WEST BRAMAH, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, was Incumbent of Davington from 25 March 1862 to his death on 26 July 1884. He lies buried in the churchyard. The inscription on his monument is as follows:—

Have mercy, Lord—

Sacred to the memory of

JOSEPH WEST BRAMAH,

Clerk in Holy Orders,

who died July 26th, 1884, aged 64 years.

"I am the resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord."

"By Thine Agony and bloody sweat, by Thy Cross and Passion,
by Thy precious Death and Burial, by Thy glorious
Resurrection and Ascension and by the Coming
of the Holy Ghost, good Lord deliver us."

"Where I am there shall also My servant be."

In the church is a small brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

In the graveyard of this Church lie

buried the mortal remains of JOSEPH

WEST BRAMAH, M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders,

Incumbent of this Parish from 1862 to

1884. He died July 26th, 1884, aged 64.

EDWARD MOORE, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, was preferred to the living of Davington by Mrs. West Bramah. He was an Honorary Canon of Canterbury 1867 to 1886; Rector of Frittenden in the county of Kent from 1848 to 1869; and Rural Dean of West Charing. He retained the incumbency

* In the church is a small brass bearing the following inscription:—"The Rev. Maximilian Nunes, Minister of this Church from 1860 to 1861. He died suddenly Sept. 7th, 1861, aged 30."

of Davington from 1884 to 1886. He died in 1889, and lies buried at Ospringe. Canon E. Moore's first wife, Lady Harriet Janet Sarah, sixth daughter of Charles William Henry Montagu Douglas Scott, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, was buried at Frittenden in 1870. His second wife, Charlotte Isabella Henrietta, daughter of Charles Devon, Esq., survived him, and was buried at Ospringe in 1891.

THOMAS GIBSON HILL, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, held the living of Davington from July 30, 1886, until February 1892, when he accepted a Curacy from the Vicar of Croydon. Before his appointment to Davington he had been Curate of Faversham from 1882 to 1885, and Curate of Oare in 1886.

CARUS VALE COLLIER, B.A., L.Th. of University College, Durham, was preferred to the incumbency of Davington on the resignation of Mr. Hill. He was born at Sheffield in Yorkshire in 1864, and is the third son of John Collier, Esq., of Oakleigh, Bridlington, Yorkshire. Mr. Collier was Curate of Bridlington Quay from 1887 to 1889, and of St. Jude's Church (Moorfields), Sheffield, from 1889 to 1892. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is connected with many other antiquarian societies. He resigned the living of Davington in 1895.

Among the objects of interest preserved at Davington Priory is a small paten of latten, said to have been found in the grounds; in a depression in the centre appears to be a representation of the Trinity. The figure of the Father in the attitude of blessing can be made out, and in front of Him is a crucifix. Whether a dove has also been engraved cannot now be asserted. Around this central group there appears to be a faint inscription, which I read as "Benedicamus patrem et filium et sanc spirit'm."

In the cloisters is an old leather jug bearing a date and the letters TA. In the library (or buttery) is a brass object said to be a bell and candlestick used in the office of excommunication. In the drawing room (or refectory) is a small but fine collection of paintings from old MS. Service Books, for the most part from the Monastery of Certosa, Pavia; the most remarkable being one of a Madonna by Franciscus Moronus, one by a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, and an illuminated page of some ancient copy of the Gospels, bearing the arms of Pope Gregory XIII.

THE RENUNCIATION OF THE PAPAL AUTHORITY BY THE CLERGY OF WEST KENT, 1534.

BY LELAND L. DUNCAN, F.S.A.

AMONGST the documents in the Public Record Office relating to the reign of Henry VIII. are two volumes (Chapter House Books, 63 and 64) which contain the signatures of the secular clergy to the declaration that "the Bishop of Rome hath no greater jurisdiction committed to him by God in this realm of England than any other foreign bishop." This declaration, engrossed in Latin at the head of sheets of parchment, was signed by the clergy in each deanery. In vol. vii., State Papers, Henry VIII., No. 1025, will be found a list of the deaneries for which the signatures are extant. Most of the clergy appended to their signatures the name of their benefice, and this was the case in the deaneries of the diocese of Rochester. In the diocese of Canterbury, on the other hand, the only guide to the incumbency of the signer is the name of his deanery at the head of the page.

The following is a transcript of so much as relates to the clergy of what then formed the diocese of Rochester, together with the deanery of Shoreham (a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury); that is, roughly, Kent west of the Medway, with a few parishes on its eastern bank. Notes of the dates of institution to the various benefices have been added. The references (D., fol. 26, etc.) are to a volume at Rochester known as the "Register of the Spiritualities of Rochester, D." The entries therein of institutions were extracted by Thorpe, and are amongst his MSS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, from whence they have been

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obtained. The references to wills (ix., fol. 170, etc.) are to the Will Registers of the Consistory Court of Rochester, now at Somerset House.

The signatures are undated, but they must have been obtained in the first half of 1534, since Thomas Snyder, vicar of Hallyng, was succeeded on 24 July, William Whyteacre, rector of Offham, on 20 August, and Christopher Browne, vicar of Frindsbury, on 28 August of that year—all three vacancies being caused by death.

It will be observed that three of these West Kent parishes had the advantage of retaining their parish priests throughout the whole of the trying period of change which took place in the Church of England in the sixteenth century :—

CHRISTOPHER THOMSON was vicar of Cudham from 1525 to 1561.

ROBERT HALE was rector of Lee from 1526 to 1567.

JOHN BUTTYLL was rector of Cuxton from 1522 to 1576.

[Page 76.] [P.R.O. Chapter House Books, 64.]

ROMANUS EPISCOPUS NON HABET MAJOREM ALIQUAM JURIS-
DICTIONEM A DEO SIBI COLLATAM IN HOC REGNO ANGLIÆ
QUAM QUIVIS ALIUS EXTERNUS EPISCOPUS.

[DEANERY OF DARTFORD.]

XPOFER THOMSON, VICER OF COWDAM.

Instituted 29 Nov. 1525 on the death of Arnold Baxster. Patrons, P. and C. of Kilborne (D., fol. 132^b). He died 1561. (Will Rochester Consistory Court, book xiii., fol. 1.)

ROBERT^r BAKER, RECTOR DE FOTYSCRAY.

D^r Robertus Baker, rector 11 Oct. 1533 (Lib. Tax., fol. 103^a). Item 10 Oct. 1534 (fol. 106^b).

JOH'ES HALET, VICER DE WYLMYNGTON.

Instituted 12 October 1526 on the death of William Wigen. Patrons, P. and C. Rochester (D., fol. 134^b). He died 1540.

XPOFERUS NELSON, VICARIUS DE WHESTGRYNWYCHE ALIAS
DEPFORD.

Instituted 21 April 1532 on resignation of George Brynley. Patron, the King (D., fol. 164^a). His will dated 6 Aug. 1547, proved 7 Jan. 1547-8 (book xi., fol. 6^a).

JOHN RONDELL DETFFORD.

RADULPHUS TOMSON, CURAT^s DE SUTTON.

Sir Rauff Tomson, preste, witness to will of John Pulter of Sutton 26 Feb. 1530 (viii., fol. 288^b). The will of Sir Rayf Tompson, preste, of Sutton, dated 19 June, was proved 16 October 1548 (x., fol. 36^a).

XPOFER SMYTH, CURATOR DE NORTCRAY.

A witness to will of Richard Welsche, yoman, of Northcraye, 30 November 1531 (ix., fol. 13^b), and of Petyr Strode 9 Marche 1540 (ix., fol. 293^a).

CHRISTOPHER MERTENDALE, RECTOR DE NORTHCRAV.

Instituted 10 February 1521 on the death of Thomas Creswell, on the presentation of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland (D., fol. 108^a). He died in 1541, being succeeded by Christopher Smith, who was instituted 29 July of that year, on the presentation of the King (D., fol. 207^a).

THOMAS GLAYUE, CURAT OF CHELLSFELD.

S^r Thos. Glayue witness to will of Robert Fleccher of Chellisfelde 20 Dec. 1533 (ix., fol. 109^b). S^r Thos. Gleue witness to will of Agnes Burges of Chellisfelde 8 March 1538 (ix., fol. 276^b).

EDWARD POWELL, CURAT DE FARNBROUGH.

Edwarde Appowell, curate, a witness to will of John Lambe of Farneborowe 20 July 1535 (ix., fol. 210^b).

ROBERT HALE, P[']SON OF LEE.

Robert Hale *alias* Hales, lately Canon of Lesnes, instituted 14 Sept. 1526 on the death of Simon Templeman (D., fol. 134^b). He resigned in 1567, when William Brooke was instituted to the rectory 6 Oct. 1567. Patron, the Queen (Reg. Epi. Roff., fol. 104^b).

WILLIAM CARTAR, VICAR DE HORTON [KIRBY].

Instituted 10 Sept. 1516 on the resignation of John Bathe. Patrons, M. and F. of Cobham College (D., fol. 74^b). Nicholas Calver was instituted 18 Oct. 1545 on the death of William Carter; the King patron (Reg. Holbeche, fol. 24^a).

ROB[']TUS DOWNE, CANTAR DE HORTON.

Was chantry priest (chantry of B. Mary) in 1517 (Act. Cur Cons. 1513-18, fol. 249^a). In the Chantry Certificates, Kent 28, art. 105, P.R.O., it is stated that he was then (1547) 46 years old. The chantry was worth 116^s 2½^d a year, and there were 120 houseling people in the parish. He died 10 April 1549 (Reg. Edm. Gheat Epi., fol. 112^b). The will of Sir Robert Downe, sometyne chauntry prest of Horton Kyrkby, dated 13 Jan. 2 Edw. VI., was proved 18 July 1549 (xi., fol. 68^a). He mentions his wife Elizabeth.

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S^r MATHEW FYSCHER, CURAT OF CHESLIS.

Sir Mathew Fyscher, curate, a witness to will of Roger Cheseman of Chesilhurst in 1533 (ix., fol. 108^b).

ROGER^s GRENHOOD, VICAR DE ELTH^aM.

Roger Grenhod instituted 19 November 1529 on the death of Phillip Carrok, on the presentation of Abb. and C. of Keynsham (d., fol. 138^b). His will, dated 18 March 1547, was proved 12 July following (x., fol. 218^b); he there styles himself "Sir Roger Grenwodd, vicar of Eltham."

JOH[']ES DEANE, RECTOR DE WEST WICHAM.

Instituted 6 June 1515 on the death of John Stocton (to whom there is a brass); Sir John Heydon patron (d., fol. 74^a). His will was proved 26 September 1556 (xii., fol. 49^b).

RIC. CLEMETT, P[']SON OFF ROWXLAY.

Instituted 23 September 1521 on the death of John Raynold; Sir Edward Ponynys patron (d., fol. 107^b). He died 1541.

JOH[']ES SWETYNGS, RECTOR DE WOLWYCH.

Collated 25 April 1511 on the resignation of Richard Rostone (d., fol. 55^b). His will was proved 22 November 1540 (ix., fol. 312).

HENRICUS MORTHING CAPELLANUS D[']NO EDUARDO BOGHTTON MIL.

Henry Morthing was collated 28 August 1534 to the vicarage of Frindsbury on the death of Christopher Browne (d., fol. 175^a). John Tysane succeeded him on 24 March 1540 on his death (d., fol. 202^b).

THOMAS BURNLAY, CURAT DE WYCA[']

[i.e., East Wickham].

NICOLAUS JHONSON, CURAT DE CHARLTON.

DN^s RADULPHE TYLENEY, CURAT DE BROMLEY.

At first curate, he was collated to the vicarage of Bromley 28 May 1537 (d., fol. 194^a). His will, dated 8 June, was proved 10 October 1548 (xi., fol. 44^a).

DN^s RYCHARDE BLAGGE, VYCARIU^s DE ERRYTH.

Instituted 24 July 1521 on the death of John Rutone. Patrons, P. and C. of the Holy Trinity, London (d., fol. 107^a). He died 1542.

DN^s WYLLM^s BUCKELEY, CURAT DE LEWISHAM.

A witness to will of Richard Skipwith, gent., 1522 (P.C.C., 28 Maynwaryng).

JOHANNES STYRKE, CURATT DE FOTYSCREY.

EDMU'D^s PARKER, STIPENDARIUS DE DARTFORD.

In the Chantry Certificates, Kent 28, art. 104, Edmond Parker, aged 44, was incumbent of a perpetuall salarie, net value £8 8s., founded by Thomas Marten, for a priest to celebrate for his soul and all Xpen soules for ever. His father was William Parker, inhoulder, yoman, of Dartford, and he left to "Sir Edmonde my son viij^h" (ix., fol. 135^a).

[Page 77.]

HEW . . . CLYDERO CAPYLLANUS DNY RYCHARDI WALDEN.

Sir Hugh Cledero a witness to will of Henry Vitell of Earith 20 December 1528 (viii., fol. 201^a). Syr Hew Clydero a witness to will of Robert Monke of Eryth 17 May 1533 (ix., fol. 101^a). Robert Monke names "My Master Syr Richard Walden, Knyght." Sir Richard Walden's will was proved 1539 (P.C.C., 28 Dyngeley).

ROBERT^s JONSON, CANTAR DE DARTFORD.

Robert Jonson collated to chantry of Our Lady of Staupett in Dartford Church 26 May 1517 (D., fo 61^l). His successor, William Halle, was collated 3 November 1535 on his death (D., fol. 184^a). The Chantry Certificates, Kent 28, art. 104, state that this chantry was worth £7 5s. 5d. a year, and that there were then (1547) 700 houslinge people in the parish. At that date Robert Baker, aged 63, was incumbent.

HENRIC^s RYBTON, CURAT^s DE SOUTHEFLEIT.

Sir Henry Rybton, curat, witness to will of Richard Swetsyer of Northecraye 13 July 1528 (viii., fol. 177^b), of William Vmfray, yoman, of Southflett, 28 September 1531 (ix., fol. 9^b), and of Cristofer Hoggesson of Southflett 1 December 1533 (ix., fol. 101^b). Henry Ribton was instituted vicar of Bexley 12 March 1539 (Reg. Craumer, fol. 375^b).

JOH'ES BRUER, VICAR DE DARTFORD.

Collated 1533 (*Arch. Cant.*, XVIII, p. 395). His will, dated 8 January 1534, was proved 31 May 1535 (ix., fol. 175).

[Page 69.] [STROOD HOSPITAL.]

JOHANNES WYLBOR ICONIM^s HOSPITALIS BEATE MARIE NOVI OPERIS DE STROOD.

John Wylbor was vicar of Lamberhurst 1515-19, master of Strood Hospital, called "Nework," from 1517 till its suppression, vicar of St Nicholas, Rochester, 1519-22, of Isleham, Cambridge (a peculiar of the Bishop of Rochester), 1521-23, master of Cobham College 1533-34, and rector of Chislehurst 1523 to 1552. On 1 July 1534 he was appointed chaplain to Henry VIII., being styled "John Wylbore, M.A

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clerk of the parish church of Chislehurst, Kent," and was granted licence of non-residence on his benefices (State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. vii., No. 933). His will, dated 20 June 1551, was proved 23 April 1553 (P.C.C., 8 Tashe). He evidently contemplated being buried in the Cathedral Church of Rochester, of which he was a prebendary.

JOH'ES STANDENOGTH CONFRA' EIUSDEM HOSPITAL'.

Witness to will of John Feddy of Strode 1527 (viii., fol. 178^b).

RICHARDUS WILBOR CONFRA' EIUSDEM HOSPITAL'.

Was afterwards vicar of Aylsford, and as such witnessed the will of Andrew Anderson 1539 (ix., fol. 290^b). The will of "S^r Richard Wilbore, vicar of the church of Ailsforde," dated 10 May, was proved 1 June 1545 (x., fol. 99^b).

DECANATUS DE MALLING.

HENRICUS FLETCHER, VICARIUS DE TOWNE MALLING.

Henry Fletcher, S.T.B., instituted 24 October 1524 on the death of John Bamborowe, on the presentation of Elizabeth Rede, Abbess, and the C. of Malling (D., fol. 114^a).

JACOB' ROBERT', RECTOR ECCLESIE DE PADELSWORTH.

Instituted to the church of Padlesworth with the chapel of Dowde 10 June 1533 on the resignation of John Parkyns. Patron, Sir Edward Wotton, Knight (D., fol. 178^a). His will was proved 28 September 1540 (ix., fol. 301).

ROB'TUS PEELE, VICARIUS DE WEST'HAM.

Instituted 4 December 1504 on the death of Brian Coltehurst; P. and C. of Christ Church, Canterbury, patrons (D., fol. 40^b). His will, dated 25 August, was proved 18 December 1539 (P.C.C., 34 Dyngley). He was also vicar of Chilham, and wished to be buried there.

JOH'ES SYMSON, RECTOR DE BARMYNG.

A Sir John Symson, curate, is a witness to will of Thomas At Mere of Mereworth 1528 (viii., fol. 170^a). Syr John Symson, parson, is witness to will of William Pake of East Barmyng 8 May 1531 (ix., fol. 5^b). He was instituted 24 July 1524 on the resignation of "Wmi Auren. Epi." Patrons, P. and C. of Leeds (D., fol. 113^b). His will was proved 9 June 1563 (xiii., fol. 87^a).

JOH'ES GREYN, CURAT DE EDONBREGG.

S^r John Greyn is witness to will of William Crippes of Etonbreg 1526 (viii., fol. 81^b), and of Marget Tycheburn 8 December 1532 (ix., fol. 64^b).

JOH'ES BRYTTAYNE, VICARIUS DE LYGHE.

Instituted 18 October 1516 on the death of Richard Stodharte. Patrons, P. and C. of Tunbridge (D., fol. 74^b). He was still vicar in 1552.

RYCARD^s CHAPMA^s, RECTOR DE COWDEN.

Richard Chapman instituted to rectory of Cowden 10 December 1515 on the resignation of Nicholas Brussall. Patron, Edward, Duke of Buckingham (D., fol. 73^b). He was succeeded on his death by John Grene, who was instituted 18 July 1542 (D., fol. 213^b).

THOMAS NORTHERYN, CURAT^s DE BRENCHLEY.

S^r Thomas Northeryn witness to will of Bartylmew Tutty of Brenchley 8 May 1532 (ix., fol. 23^b).

D^{ns} GEORG BRYNLEY, VICARIUS DE BYRLING.

Instituted 28 April 1507 on the resignation of William Watsone. Patrons, Ab. and C. of Bermondsey (D., fol. 45^b). He was also rector of Luddesdown. His name appears as witness to wills in 1540 and 1545 (x., fol. 94^b).

D^{ns} RICARD^s TALYOR, RECTOR DE ALYNGTON.

Instituted 20 July 1530 on the resignation of Robert Hedcorne. Patron, Sir Henry Wyat (D., fol. 158^b). He was rector in 1554 (Reg. M. Griffith Epi., fol. 55^a).

D^{ns} GEORG^s LYGHTONE, CURATUS DE SEALE.

S^r George Lighton, curate, witness to will of Thomas Pynden of Seal 13 March 1534 (ix., fol. 134^a).

D^{ns} THOMAS PORTYNGTON, RECTOR ECCLIE DE SPELHYRST.

The date of his institution has not been discovered. John Blakdene was instituted 15 December 1534 on the resignation of Thomas Portyngton (D., fol. 181^b).

D^{ns} THOMAS NEWCU^s, CURAT^s DE WESTHAM.

Sir Thomas Nucom, curate, a witness to will of Johaz Chapman, widow, of Westerham, 11 January 1534 (ix., fol. 180^a).

D^{ns} JOH'ES CROSSE, CURAT^s DE HADLOW.

S^r John Crosse, parish priest, a witness to will of John Dyne of Shipborne 11 August 1517 (P.C.C., 35 Helder). S^r John Crosse, vicar of Hadlow, witness to will of Henry Fane, Esq., of Hadlo, 12 May 1533 (P.C.C., 4 Hogen). At his death Henry Medow was instituted 12 April 1536 (D., fol. 186^a).

D^{ns} WILL^s WHYTEACRE, RECTOR DE OFFHAM.

William Whiteacres collated 21 October 1512 on the death of Richard Wantone (D., fol. 61^b). On his death Thomas Dixon was instituted 20 August 1534 (D., fol. 195^a).

D^{ns} ROB'TUS BOSNELL, CURAT^s DE KEMSYNG.

D^{ns} THOMAS GAMYLL, CURAT DE HORSMYNDEN.

A Sir Thomas Gamyll witness to will of John Salman of Hoo in 1528 (viii., fol. 149^b).

D^{ns} ROBERT^s CADYE, CURAT DE WEST PECHAM.

Syr Robert Cadye, curate, witness to will of Agnes Pacman of West Pecham 1533 (ix., fol. 95^b).

D^{ns} EDWARD^s TUTSHAM, VICARIUS DE WEST PECCHAM.

Instituted 23 December 1522 on the death of David Mores. Patrons, P. and C. of Leeds (D., fol. 109^a).

Syr Edward Tuttysham, curate of Sheborn, witness to will of Julyen Bocher 7 May 1531 (viii., fol. 283^b).

D^{ns} RICHERD^s WHIT, VICARIUS DE RIIERSHE.

Richard White instituted 23 May 1517 on the resignation of William Walkar. Patrons, P. and C. of Merton (D., fol. 75^a). He was succeeded by Robert Coverte in 1534.

D^{ns} MARTIN^s MOYNALL, RECTOR DE ASCHERSTE.

Instituted 27 October 1520 on the death of Martin Christofer. Patron, John Waller, Esq. (D., fol. 131^b). His will, dated 25 February 1550, was proved 22 October 1551 (xi., fol. 139).

D^{ns} PHILIPPUS MEKFLET, RECTOR DE BITBOROW.

Phillip Mekflet, A.M., instituted 5 December 1525 on the resignation of John Morley. Patron, William Waller, Esq. (D., fol. 132^b). John Turner was instituted 2 November 1554 on the deprivation of Phillip Mekflet (Reg. M. Griffith Epi., fol. 57^a).

D^{ns} JACOB^s GOLDWELL, RECTOR DE ADDYNGTON.

James Goldwell, L.Bac., instituted 2 June 1533 on the death of Robert Houghtone, on the presentation of George Wattone (D., fol. 178^a).

D^{ns} HENRICUS DENTU', CURAT DE TROTESLY

[i.e., Trottescliffe].

A Sir Henry Denton, chaplen, witness to will of Giles Palmar of St. Mary's Hoo 12 March 1532 (ix., fol. 100^a), and of will of Walter Andrewe of Snodland 12 June 1532 (ix., fol. 20). Sir Henry Denton, curate, witness to will of William Wolleryge of Troslyff 2 August 1532 (ix., fol. 30). A Henry Denton, priest, instituted rector of Ridley 1 April 1544, William Sedley, Esq., patron (Reg. Cranmer, fol. 392^a), and is witness to will of Thomas Averell of Rydley 1556 (xii., fol. 17^b).

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D^{ns} THOMAS CURWEN, CANTARIST DE PEPYNGBURY.

Thomas Curwen instituted to chantry of Pepingbury 13

June 1528 on the death of Richard Peersone; Sir Edward Nevill patron (D., fol. 139^a). At his resignation Richard Hilles was appointed 20 March 1534. At the confiscation of the property in 1549 Richard Hyll was aged 61. The value was 10^l 9^s 4^d yearly. There were 142 househug people in the parish. (Kent Chantry Certificates, No 28, art. 59, P.R.O.) A Sir Thomas Curwen, curate, witness to will of Alice Woodlande of West Malling 1526 (viii., fol. 92^a).

D^{ns} GEORGO^s ATKYS, VICARIUS DE PEPYNBERYÆ.

Instituted 17 July 1533 on the resignation of William Buckley. Patron, the King (D., fol. 178^b). He was vicar in 1549 (Chantry Certificates, *ut supra*).

D^{ns} WILL^{ms} HOGERS DE SÆELLE.

D^{ns} RADULPHUS AMYS, CURAT^s DE TOMBRIG.

Ralph Amys was chantry priest at Pepingbury 22 December 1509 to 1527, when he resigned (D., fol. 53^b). Sir Rauff Ames, priest, witness to will of Robert Edden of Pepingbury 1519 (vii., fol. 164). Sir Raff Amys witness to will of Thomas Sandyll of Tudley 5 May 1530 (viii., fol. 240^a). Sir Rauff Amyes, curate, witness to will of Thomas Mell *alias* Mylner of Capell 7 December 1530 (viii., fol. 271^a).

D^{ns} THOMAS EMERE, VICARIUS DE WESTFARLEY.

Instituted November 1527 on the resignation of Richard Croft. Patrons, P and C of Leeds (D., fol. 138^b). The will of Sir Thomas Emerye, vicar of West Farleighe, dated 24 August, was proved 12 January 1547 (xi., fol. 9).

D^{ns} EDWARD^s WETTO^s DE TESTON WECARYUS.

Edward Wetton instituted 4 November 1525 on the resignation of William Madoek. Patrons, P and C. of Leeds (D., fol. 132^b). He is witness to will of John Wadman of Testan in 1535 (ix., fol. 180^b).

D^{ns} JOHE^{ns} LARK DE LEYBORN, RECTOR.

John Larke instituted 5 April 1527 on the death of Thomas Sewell. Patrons, Abb and C of Grace, London (D., fol. 136^b). On 2 March 1543 Hugh Woodward was instituted on the attainer of John Lark (Reg. Craumer, fol. 391^a).

D^{ns} JHO^{es} POCOKK, CURAT DE EALDYNG.

S^r John Pocok witness to will of John Austen of Ealding 24 July 1532 (ix., fol. 81^a), and of John Cooper 1536 (ix., fol. 222^b).

D^{ns} WYLLM^s COYN^s, P^{re}BIT^s DE ALDYNG.

D^{ns} JOH^{es} POMELL, RECTOR DE NETTYLSTED.

Instituted 4 February 1523 on the death of Simon Gosfrith (D., fol. 111^a). He died 1548.

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DOMINUS THOMAS SMITHSON, VICAR DE WATTEINGBUREY.

Instituted 8 May 1527 on the death of John Kirfote (D., fol. 137^a). He resigned 1541.

D^{ns} JOH'ES WODROUE, CURAT DE LAMBERHERST.

Sur John Woodroff, p'ish preste, witness to will of William Hendley *alias* Emery of Lamberhurst 28 August 1534 (ix., fol. 161^b), and of will of Gabrel Streter of Lamberherste 7 April 1535 (ix., fol. 162^b).

D^{ns} WILL^{ms} TYSSHERST, RECTOR DE HORSMONDEN.

William Tysherst, prothonotarius, sometime Abbot of Lesness, instituted rector 6 October 1525 on the death of John Thwayts. Patron, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland (D., fol. 131^a). His successor, Martin Colyne, was instituted 1 August 1542 (D., fol. 214^b).

D^{ns} ROBT^s CHALSWERTH DE TUNBRYG.

D^{ns} THOMAS DYER, CAPALAN^s DE TUMBRYGE.

COLLEGIU' DE COBHAM IN DIOCES. ROFFEN.

D^{ns} WYLELM^s WHARFF SOCIUS HUIUS COLLEGII.

D^{ns} JOH'ES NORMA' SOCIUS HUIUS COLLEGII.

d. HENRICUS IHŌSONUS STIPENDEARIUS HUIUS COLLEGII.

A further declaration, dated 27 October 1535, will be found in Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv., p. 555, signed by—

Johannes Bailye, Magister Collegii de Cobham.

Thomas Webster.

Willielmus Wharffe.

Dominus Johannes Norman, socius.

Stephanus Tennand, confratres.

[Page 78.] [DEANERY OF ROCHESTER.]

ROGERUS WYLD, RECTOR DE MYLTON ET GRAUESEND.

Roger Wyld, A.M., instituted to church of Milton 7 December 1531 on the death of John Wylde. Patron, Sir Henry Wyot, for this turn (D., fol. 162^b). Instituted rector of Gravesend 22 December 1530 on the death of Henry Redyng (D., fol. 160^a).

WILL^{ms} BARRETT, CURAT^s DE G'UESEND.

Sir William Barrett, curate, witness to will of John Veysey of Melton 1528 (viii., fol. 165^a), and of Elizabeth Mikilhalf of Gravesend 1535 (ix., fol. 178^a). His will was proved 1543 (x., fol. 22^a).

WYLLM^s BRODBENT, CANTARIST DE MILTON IUXTA GRAUISEND.

Sr William Brodbent, chauntrey preste of Melton, over-

seer of will of Sir Thomas Newsame 21 March 1527 (viii., fol. 151). He was afterwards vicar of Wilmington, and his will, dated 17 July 1552, is in book xi., fol. 256^a.

RICARD^{us} TUTSAM, CANTARIST DE MILTON IUXTA GRAVISEND.

Sir Richard Tutsame, curate, witness to will of John Hayton of Milton 1517 (vii., fol. 110^b). The will of Sir Richard Tuttisham, preste and Stipendarie of Milton beside Gravesend, dated 22 June, was proved 21 July 1541 (ix., fol. 353^b). He mentions "Thissillworth" in Middlesex.

D. WILLM^{us} RYCHARDSON, CURAT DE MYLTON.

Syr William Richardson, curate, witness to will of Robert Broke of Melton next Gravesend 3 January 1532 (ix., fol. 92^a).

d. PHYLYPUS [sic] NELL, STIPENDARIUS.

d. THOMAS HALL, STIPENDARIUS YN GRAVYSSHEND.

d. GALFRID^{us} WYLDMAN, CURAT^{us} DE SHORN.

d. ANDREAS CADER, STIPENDARIUS IN ROFF.

Syr Andrew Cader, curate of S^t Nicholas, Rochester, witness to the will of John Warner 30 October 1532 (ix., fol. 69^a), and of will of Thomas Braibroke of Hoo 1 April 1538 (ix., fol. 259^b).

D^{ns} JOH^{es} HARROP, RECTOR ECCLIE S^{ci} CLEMENTS.

John Harrope collated 1 May 1531 on the resignation of Maurice Aprichard (v., fol. 161^a). He seems to have resigned in 1538 (Reg. Nich. Heath, fol. 8^a).

D^{ns} GEORGI^{us} TYLLOTON, STIPENDEARI^{us}.

George Tilletson was one of the chantry priests at the Bridge Chapel, Rochester (see *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. i., p. 110).

DOMINUS JOHANES BERE^{ge}, STIPENDARIUS IN ROCHESTRE.

d. RYCHARD^{us} STEPNEY, STIPENDARIUS.

D. THOMAS HARRY, STYP.

M. ROBERTUS JOHNSON, RECTOR DE STONE.

Collated 3 April 1525 on the resignation of Richard Sharpe (v., fol. 129^a). He was also Vicar of Yalding and one of the Prebendaries named in the re-foundation charter of Rochester Cathedral Church 1542.

M. JOH^e WRIGHT, VICARIUS S^{ce} MARGARETE.

Instituted to vicarage of S^t Margaret's next Rochester 1 March 1503 on the resignation of Thomas Alen. Patr^{us} P. and C. of Rochester (Reg. Warham, fol. 238^a). His dated 10 April, was proved 13 June 1547 (xi., fol. 1).

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D^{ns} WILL^s HOGESON, RECTOR DE WOLDHAM.

Syr William Hoggeson, curate, witness to will of Thomas Yeate of Woldham 3 December 1530 (viii., fol. 262^b). He was instituted rector 28 February 1533 on the resignation of John Adesone (d., fol. 180^b), and died 1539.

D^{ns} THOMAS SHAW, VICARIUS SANCTI NYCOLAS ROFFEN.

Collated 20 February 1525 on the resignation of John Adesone, S.T.P. (d., fol. 133^a). He resigned in 1534. William Wylbore being instituted 5 December of that year (d., fol. 181^b).

D^{ns} ANDREAS NOYTHER, STIPE'D^s IN GRAUVYSHN
[? in Gravesend].

DOMINUS JOANNES BUTTYLL, RECTOR DE COKSTON.

"Johannes Bodill, accolitus," collated 1 July 1522 to church of Cokelestone on the resignation of William Barkar (d., fol. 108^b). He died 3 September 1576 (Reg. Epi. Roff., fol. 146^b).

D^{ns} THOM^s SNYDALL, VICARIUS DE HALLYNG.

Instituted 26 February 1515 on the death of Rich^d Clarke. Patrons, Master and Brethren of Strood Hospital (d., fol. 73^b). Henry Johnson was instituted 24 July 1534 on the death of Thomas Snyderall (d., fol. 181^a).

D^{ns} RIC'US GREYN, CURATUS DE SNODLAND.

Richard Greyn, preste, witness to will of W^m Wattes of Snodland 1525 (viii., fol. 15^b). Sir Richard Greyn supervisor of will of John Canon of Snodland 25 March 1534 (ix., fol. 112^b).

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D^{ns} XPOFER^s BROWNE, VICARIUS DE FRENDSEBURY IUXTA ROFFEN.

Collated 13 December 1532 on the resignation of Thomas Perone (d., fol. 174^b). Henry Morthing was collated to Frindsbury on 28 August 1534 on the death of Christ'r Browne (d., fol. 195^a).

D^{ns} THOMAS PERON, CANTARISTA ROFF.

Thomas Pern or Perone was instituted to Vicarage of Frindsbury 9 October 1524 on the death of Richard Brawdrib (d., fol. 114^a). He resigned as above in 1532. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, i., p. 110, he appears as one of the incumbents of the Rochester Bridge chantry. His will was proved in 1545 (x., fol. 112^b).

M^r ROBT^s TRUSLOWE, RECTOR DE HALSTOW ET SNODLANDE.

Robert Truslowe, A.M., instituted to Halstow 30 September 1533 on the resignation of Rich^d Brawdrib (d., fol. 178). He was still rector in 1544. He was collated to the rectory of Snodland 17 March 1530 on the resignation of John

Adesone (D., fol. 161^a) On 15 March 1530 he was collated to the Free Chapel of St Laurence in Halling on the death of Richard Sharpe. "ultimi prebendarum" (D., fol. 159^a)

D^{ns} EDMUNDUS LUNDE, CURAT DE HALSTOWE.

St Edmund Lunde named to say mass in Denton Church in will of Robert Bromfelde of Milton 26 April 1531 (viii, fol. 276^a) Sir Edmonde Londe, curate, witness to will of Nicholas Moysse of Halgstow 18 April 1534 (ix., fol. 125^b).

D^{ns} BAUDEWINUS, CURATUS DE STOKE.

A Sir Baudewyn Sneth witness to will of John Canon of Snodland 25 March 1534 (ix., fol. 112^b).

D^{ns} JOH'ES BYBYLL, CURATUS DE COWLING.

"Sir John Bybyll my gosteley father" witness to will of Rich^d Longeman of Coulling 14 October 1534 (ix., fol. 150^b), and of will of John Braibroke 10 April 1535 (ix., fol. 184^b).

D^{ns} THOMAS HAVATSON, CURATUS DE HYGHAM.

A Syr Thomas Huatson witness to will of Jⁿ Fraunces of St. Mary's Hoo 4 April 1530 (viii, fol. 299^b) Syr Thos. Hewatson witness to will of W^m Leyston of Ashe 13 April 1532 (ix., fol. 21^a). Thomas Huatson chantry priest of West Peckham 1536 (D., fol. 193), but resigned in 1537.

D^{ns} HE'RICUS BANKE, STYPE'DIARIUS IN HALSTOW.

D^{ns} PETRUS MANFELD, STIPENDARIUS B^{ic} MARIE [HOO].

Syr Peter Manfyld, prest, witness to will of John Love of Halgstowe 14 January 1533 (ix., fol. 107^a).

D^{ns} ROBERTUS FRANKYSSHE, VICARIUS OMN. SCANCTOR [HOO].

Instituted 26 September 1525 on the resignation of John Bayley. Patrons, P. and C. Rochester John Graver instituted 28 September 1541 on the death of Robert Frankyshe (D., fol. 209^a).

D^{ns} ANTONINUS LEPPYNGTON, CURAT DE LUDDISDON.

Syr Anthony Lypppyngton witness to will of W^m Williams of Luddesdon 2 May 1533 (ix., fol. 77^a) Sir Anthony Lybington witness to will of Rich^d Monke of West Peckham 23 January 1538 (ix., fol. 274^b).

D^{ns} JOH'ES BYRDE, RECTOR DE COWLYNG.

Instituted 11 January 1532 on the death of Rich^d Hewster. Patron, Sir Geo. Broke, Lord Cobham (D., fol. 164^a)

D^{ns} GEORGIUS RYCHARDSON, CURATUS DE DENTON.

A George Rychardson was one of the three chaplains at Rochester Bridge Chapel in 1549 (Chantry Certificates, Ker No. 29, art. 96).

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D^{ns} THOM^s WEBSTER, SOCIUS COLEGII DE COBHAM.

See page 302. In his will, dated 22 November 1538 (ix., fol. 271), he styles himself "lately Submaster of the College, and now Vicar and Curate of Cobham."

D^{ns} THOM^s LANGLEE, CURATUS DE CHETHAM.

Thomas Langley, Canon of Leeds, admitted to cure of souls 25 April 1531. Patrons, P. and C. of Leeds (D., fol. 161^a). In *Valor Eccl.* he is styled "gardianus et vicarius." Launcelot Hollingborne, Canon of Leeds, was admitted "ad officium gardiani ecclesie de Chetham" 11 August 1534 on the death of Thomas Langley.

D^{ns} WILL^{ms} MALLYNGE, CURATUS DE CHETHAM.

D^{ns} ROBERTUS BLACUS, VICARIUS DE ALYSFORTH.

Instituted 24 October 1524 on the resignation of Henry Flecher. Patrons, M^r and Brethren of Strood (D., fol. 114^b). In *Valor Eccl.* his name is given as Blake. His will, dated 26 March, was proved 22 June 1535 (ix., fol. 182).

D^{ns} ALEXANDER HARISON, STIPENDⁱ IN HYGHAM.

An "Alexandre Harrison, prest," witness to will of Richard Meller of Capell in 1525 (viii., fol. 20^b).

D^{ns} JOH^{es} JOYN^r, VIC. DE CHEALKE.

John Joyner instituted 10 February 1518 on the death of Roger Gramestone. Patrons, M^r and Brethren of Cobham (D., fol. 78^b).

D^{ns} ROBERTUS CARTAR, STIPENDARIUS DE SOUTHFLET.

Sir Robert Cartar witness to will of John Moer of Southfleet 1526 (viii., fol. 68^a). Administration of the goods of Sir Robert Carter, clerk, late of Southfleet, granted 21 May 1543 to Roger Carter *alias* Stable, his brother.

D^{ns} RICHARD^s LAWRA[']CE, STIPENDARIUS DE SOUTHFLET.

D^{ns} NICHOLAUS GERVIS, CURAT^s DE SWANSCOM.

D^{ns} GREGORIUS KETON, VICARIUS DE BURHAM.

Instituted 21 August 1533 on the resignation of John Pierson. Patron, W. Weston, Prior of St John of Jerusalem (D., fol. 178^b).

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D^{ns} WILL^{ms} HYRD, RECTOR DE KYNGSDOWNE.

Instituted 13 January 1533 on Anthony Middleton's preferment to another benefice (D., fol. 180^b). He resigned in 1542 and went to Fawkham, and his will as "parson of Fawkham" is in book xiii., fol. 423, Rochester Consistory.

D^{ns} RICHARDUS EDMO[']SON, RECTOR DE FAWCHAM.

Richard Edmondson instituted 10 June 1527 on the resignation of Thomas Saunderson (D., fol. 137^a). His will, dated 25 October, was proved 24 November 1541 (ix., fol. 367). He was succeeded by the above William Hyrd.

D^{ns} WYLLM^s WYELS, RECTOR DE ASSHE.

Instituted 7 April 1533 on the resignation of Thomas Slater. Patron, Prior of St John of Jerusalem (D, fol. 177^b). His will, dated 21 April, was proved 7 June 1555 (xi., fol. 342).

D^{ns} JOH[']ES SYMSON, CURAT DE STONE.

The will of Syr John Symson, curate of Stone, dated 11 November, was proved 11 February 1547 (xi., fol. 13). He leaves a bequest "to poore in Bisshopsgate Streytt w[']out the gate to by them fuell."

D^{ns} JOH[']ES DEWE, STIPENDARIUS DNI WYLSHERE IN STONE.

He was chantry priest of the Wiltshire Chantry in Stone Church. On a brass plate on the floor of the choir of that church is:—

"O mercyfull Jhesu have mercy on the
Soule of Syr John Dew."

D^{ns} NYCOLAUS HARYNGTON, CANTAR. IN MONASTERIO ROFF.

Nicholas Haryngton, "p[']sbyter, cantarie Joh[']is Shepey quondam Epi. Roffen." (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535, vol. i., p. 108.)

D^{ns} EWINUS CARLTON, STIPENDARIUS APUD ROFF.

Ewinus Carlton is Rector of Longfield in *Valor Eccl.*, 1535, vol. i., p. 110. The will of Sir Ewan Charlton, Parson of Longfelde, was proved 1548 (xi., fol. 30^b).

D^{ns} WILL^{ms} SKELTON, CURAT DE HOO.

Sir William Skelton witness to will of Stephen Charles of Hoo 1520 (vii., fol. 201^a), and of John Mott of Hoo 12 September 1534 (ix., fol. 142^b).

D^{ns} JOHANNES MYLLUS, STIPENDARIUS IN HOO.

Sir John Mylles witness to will of John Larke of Hoo 2 May 1535 (ix., fol. 174^b).

D^{ns} JACOBUS ALLOTT, STIPENDARIUS IN HOO.

Sir James Allott witness to will of John Charles of Hoo 16 November 1531 (ix., fol. 112^a).

D. STEPHAN^s TENNAND, CAPELLAN^s DNI DE COBHAM.

See p. 302

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DECAT^{us} DE SHOR^aM IMMEDIAT. IUR^m ECCLIE
XPI CANT.

[*Deanery of Shoreham directly under Christ Church, Canterbury.*]

JOHANNES BURGESS, VIC. DE SENOK.

EDMU^d FLATCH^r, VICARIUS DE EST MALLYNG.

The will of "Edmunde Flatthere, clarke and vicar of Estmawlinge," dated 6 November 1540, was proved 16 May 1541 (P.C.C., 28 Alenger). He left books "to Exeter College in Oxenforde, because I was somtyme of the same house."

D^{ns} JOHANNES HORSSEY, VICARIUS DE SCHORHAM.

D^{ns} JOH[']ES BYRDE, VICARIUS DE MEOPHAM.

Sir John Birde, vicar of Meopham, witness to will of John Bogherst of Luddisdon 1 October 1533 (ix., fol. 105^a), and of Richard Adene, gent., of Meopham, 3 July 1542 (P.C.C., 13 Spert).

D^{ns} XPOFOR^s SCHARP[']ROW, RECT. DE HEYS.

Sir Christ^r Sharperow witness to will of W^m Frenche of Seal 1519 (vii., fol. 163^a), and of Thomas Beste of Seal 1531 (ix., fol. 13^a). He is witness to will of Henry Causton of West Wickham in 1532 (ix., fol. 52^b).

D^{ns} WYLLM^s STERLYNG, RECTOR DE KESTONE.

He was buried 20 December 1545 (Hasted's *Kent*, i., p. 112).

D^{ns} JOHANNES LEU[']SAGE, CURAT^s DE DOWNE.

"Sir John Leuersege my gostly father" is left xij^d by Elizabeth Brisley *alias* Bendon of Bromley on 15 June 1530 to pray for her (ix., fol. 244).

P['] ME MYLONEM THOLYN[']SON, VIC. DE BEXLYE.

Sir Myles Tomlynson, vicar of Bexley, is named in the will of Thomas Lamendby *alias* Sparrowe of Bexley 24 November 1513 (P.C.C., 24 Fetiplace). He is also witness to will of Thomas Hawle of Bexley 4 July 1526 (P.C.C., 20 Porch).

D^{ns} WILELM^s SMYTH, VICARIUS DE GREANE.

S^r William Smyth, vicar of Greane, is named on 28 February 1540 by Syr Richard Hyll, vicar of Stoke, as his executor (ix., fol. 336^b).

D^{ns} ADAM HAROSMYTH, CURATUS DE HUNTON.

S^r Adam Arowsmyth, prest, a witness to will of Tho^s Coveney of West Farlegh 19 April 1515 (P.C.C., 13 Maynwaryng).

D^{ns} JOH^{es} MOORE, CURAT^s DE PENSHURST.

D^{ns} THOM^s CHYTTES, CURAT^s DE HEU['] [HEVER].

D^{ns} DAVIT RACHFFORD, CURAT^s DE WROTGsm [WROTHAM].

JOH^{es} LIFAN['], CURAT^s DE CLIFF.

D^{ns} WYLLM^s HALLE, CURAT^s DE SUNDRYS [SUNDRIDGE].

D^{ns} HUGO GREYN, CURAT^s DE BRASTHE [BRASTED].

A Sir Hugth Grene, curate, a witness to will of Richard Frenche of Seal 27 March 1536 (ix, fol. 212^b).

D^{ns} RICHARD^s HACSE (?), CURAT^s DE CHEDYNGSTON.

D^{ns} RICHARD^s TAYLLER, VICARIUS DE ESTFARLEY.

D^{ns} JOH^{es} COLYNS DE HALSTEYD.

D^{ns} JOHANES GARLOND DE ORPYNGTON.

A Sir John Garland witness to will of Anne Clements of Lullingstone 11 October 1537.

[Page 62.]

D^{ns} THOMAS WODHOUS, CURAT^s SEE MA^s CRAY.

D^{ns} JOH^{es} WOLMER, CURAT^s DE CHEVENYNG.

Sir John Wolmer, curate witness to will of John Hacche *alias* Haccher, yoman, of Chevening, 23 November 1541 (P.C.C., 4 Spert).

D^{ns} HU[']FRID^s BARKER, CURAT^s DE AYNFORTH.

D^{ns} HUGO WARNE, CURAT^s DE STANSTED.

D^{ns} JOH^{es} LEE, CURAT^s DE ICHTAM.

D^{ns} WILL^{ms} CULL, CURAT^s DE NOROLTD.

D^{ns} THOMAS BYEKEHED, STIPE[']DARIUS DE OTFORTH.

D^{ns} HENRIC['] BARLYLL, CURAT^s DE DART.

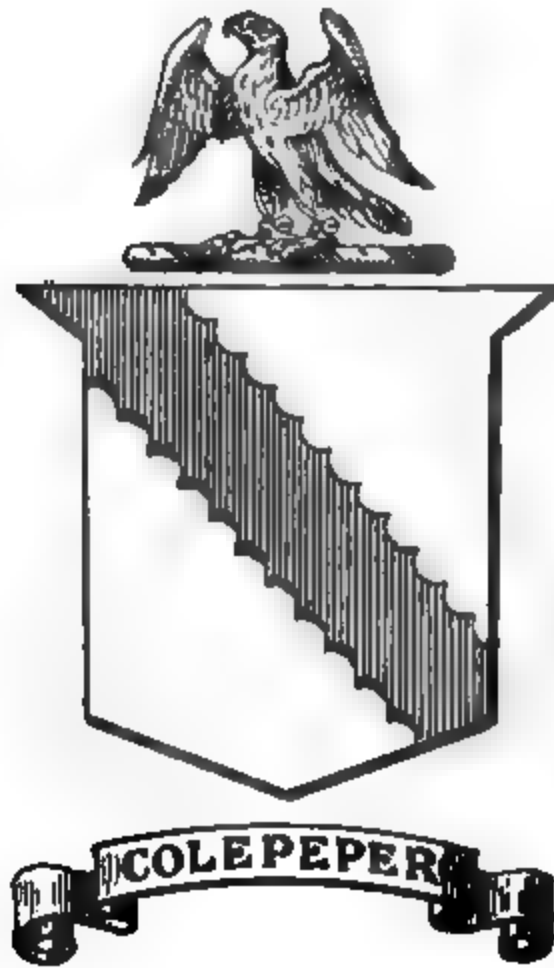
D^{ns} HENRIC['] BUCHAE, CURAT^s DE CREYFORD.

D^{ns} RICHARD^s BLAGGE, VICARIUS DE ORPYNTON.

Admitted 3 April 1525. Died 1541 (*Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XIII., p. 385)

D^{ns} PHELIPPUS METCALFE, CAPELLANUS DE GYLLYNGA['].

In a list of pensions dated 1556, printed in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. II., p. 62. occurs, "Philip Metcalfe, late incumbent at Gillingham. per annum vij^l."



THE MANOR OF OLD SORE, NEAR PLAXTOL IN KENT.

BY J. F. WADMORE, A.R.I.B.A.

THE Manor of Sore* is mentioned by Hasted as appertaining of old time to the Preston branch of the Colepeper family, and was held by them conjointly with the Manor of Oxenhoath,† and the Manor of Great Hoo, by the yearly payment of a pair of gilt spurs. The remains of the old Manor-house of Sore is about five miles to the north-east of Tonbridge, and three and a half from the Borough Green Station on the London and Chatham Railway, in the parish of Wrotham.

It was visited by the Kent Archæological Society on the occasion of their Annual Meeting at Sevenoaks in 1871,‡ and the salient features of interest were pointed out by

* Hasted, vol. v., p. 23.

† *Ibid.*, p. 63.

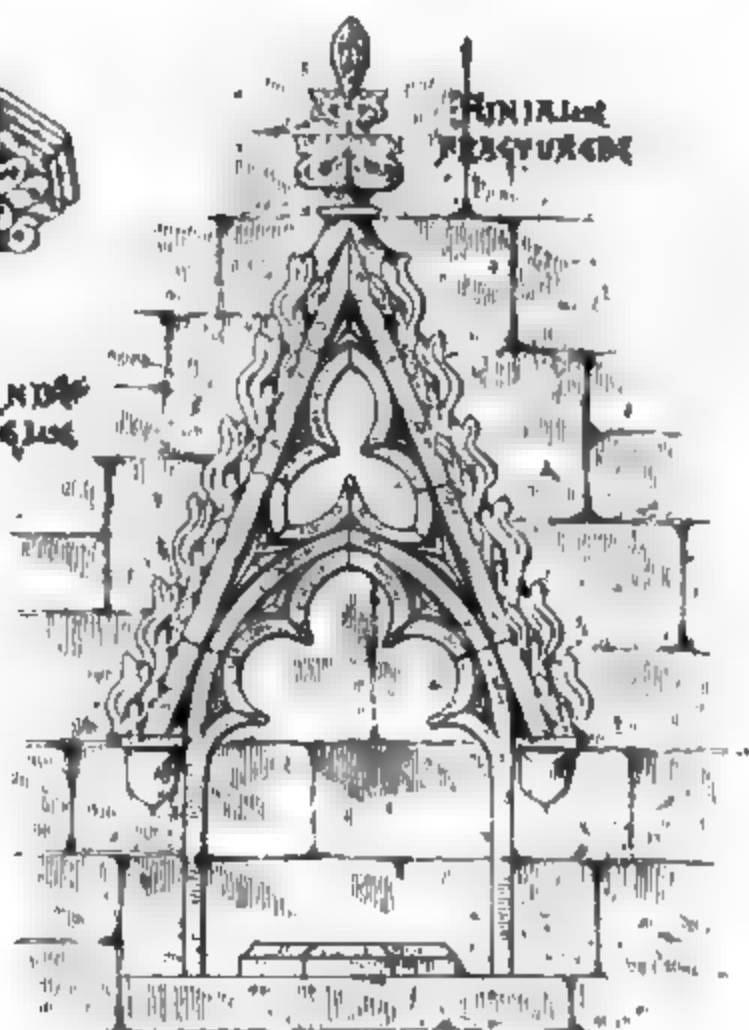
‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. lxvii.



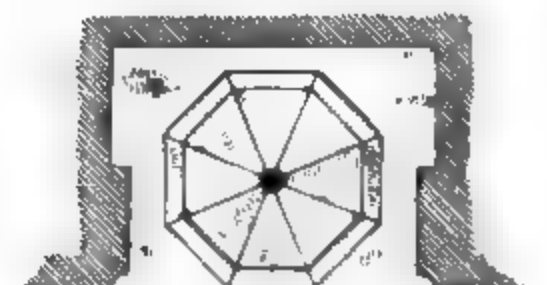
THE CHANCEL MANOR HOUSE, OLD SORETH
 IN PLAXTOL KENTON
 A PISCINA ON SOUTH SIDE



CAPITAL
 FROM CHANCEL



ELEVATION



PLAN

DRAWN BY JOHN DUTTON

the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson and Mr. J. H. Parker. It appears to me nevertheless that a short description of the building with the accompanying illustrations may be of some interest to the present members of our Society, and others not present on that occasion.

It will be seen that the main building, which is constructed of irregular coursed ragstone, is 28 feet 6 inches in length by 18 feet internally, and consists of a lower or vaulted basement, with a central hall above. The building stands east and west, and at the north-east corner opens out into a private chapel, 14 feet by 9 feet 6 inches, and at the north-west into a small chamber 10 feet square, which has four cross slit lights on either side. At the south-west corner there is a circular stone staircase, by which access is obtained to the upper floors. The hall is covered with a king-post roof, 8 feet in height to the under side of the tie-beam, which is well cambered. The king-posts are wrought, and champed with moulded caps, and bases, and strutted to rafters; the total height to the ridge being 23 feet. The hall has a fireplace on the north side, flanked by two* lights, and two windows, one at each end. There is also one on the south side, and a small aumbry or cupboard. A splayed opening at either end of the hall leads direct into the private chamber, and chapel.

Unfortunately the east-end window of the chapel has been destroyed, but on the north side there is an early Decorated stone cap, which may have formed a support for an arch over the window or altar; in place of which a door has been opened out, and a flight of stone steps, of modern construction, leads to the ground. At the west end of the chapel there is a crossed slit window similar to those in the chamber. On the south side there are two windows, one now blocked up, and (what is really a most interesting feature) an early Decorated piscina, with an octagonal stoup, enclosed in a raised stop; the whole arched over with a cinquefoil cusping and crocketed canopy, of which the finial only is wanting; the spandrils are filled with a trefoil cusping.

* Three of the windows in the hall are now blocked up.

The original stone circular stairs at the west end of the hall lead down to what is now the kitchen, and four additional steps give access to the basement, by the side of the doorway; in the kitchen there are the remains of a carved stone corbel.

The building has evidently been constructed previous to the introduction of gunpowder, as the crossed slits in the window are intended for archers only. The centre hall was flanked on the four sides with bastions from which they could be protected. On the south side (except in the present kitchen) all traces of these buildings have been destroyed by the erection of a more modern farmhouse. The lower portions of the building would be given up to servitors and domestics, and the arched chamber to stores and provisions, for the consumption of the lord of the manor on his periodical visits from one manor to another.

Looking at the style of architecture at present existing, I think for reasons hereafter given that we may put it down as between 1350 to 1360, and that the lord of the manor was Walter, a descendant of Sir Thomas Colepeper in the reign of King John.

The elder branch of the Colepeper family resided at Bay Hall* in Pepingbury, now Pembury, some interesting remains of which may still be seen, although the larger portion was demolished by Sergeant Amhurst shortly after he became the purchaser of the property in the time of Charles I.*

Sir Thomas Colepeper, the founder of the family, appears to have settled here as early as the time of King John, and to have been appointed "Recognitor magnæ assisæ" in Kent. He was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas, from whom was descended Thomas, who in the absence of Lord Badelesmere acted as Castellan of Leeds Castle, when Queen Isabella, the wife of Edward II., on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, demanded admittance, and was refused—a proceeding which so exasperated her that she appealed to the King, who subsequently laid siege to the castle and took it A.D. 1321 (which event is fully described in Mr. C. Wickham Martin's *History of Leeds Castle*).† Thomas escaped; his son Walter

* Hasted, vol. v., p. 267.

† Page 161; Pedigrees, p. 173.

was captured, and executed together with his younger brother Richard.

Sir John, the other son of Thomas Colepeper, appears to have obtained favour and promotion in the time of Edward III., and obtained licence in mortmain* to build and endow a chapel adjoining the church at Pembury for the celebration of masses for the souls of Walter and Richard, who were executed after the taking of Leeds Castle.

Another branch of the Colepepers,† Walter, the second son of Sir Thomas of Bay Hall, settled at Preston and Oxenhoath; by his wife Joan he left three sons—Thomas, the elder, of Preston Hall; Sir Geoffrey of Oxenhoath; and John. As appears by an inquisition taken after his death in 1327, when he was seised of estates in Broughton, East and West Farleigh, Yalding, Malling, Brenchley, Tonbridge, and Shipbourn, Thomas, the eldest son, dying without issue, his brother Geoffery succeeded to his estates in Preston and Oxenhoath. He served the office of Sheriff in the 39th and again in the 47th year of Edward III., leaving two sons, William of Preston Hall, and Sir John of Oxenhoath, Justice of the Common Pleas.

After the siege of Leeds Castle‡ the Manor and Castle remained in the King's hands, and the management of the same was entrusted to Thomas the Prior of Leeds Abbey; but inasmuch as this and other Royal residences had fallen into a bad state of repair in the time of Edward III., A.D. 1359, the King instructed his surveyor William of Wykeham to make a careful survey, and to put the Castles of Windsor, Dover, Hadlow, and Leeds in a fit state of defence, and to superintend the repairs, in which he was ably assisted by the Lord Prior of Leeds; and it appears to me highly probable (taking into consideration the characteristic features of Old Sore), that Sir Geoffery, while serving the office of Sheriff in 1365, availed himself of the valuable assistance of William of Wykeham, through his friend the Prior of Leeds, in designing and erecting a building, which

* Thorp, *Reg. Roff*, p. 174.

† W. Martin's *Pedigree*, p. 174.

‡ *Ibid.*, *Leeds Castle*, Appendix, pp. 14, 15, 16.

may be utilized both for residential and defensive purposes, and at the same time be provided with a chapel, in which masses might be celebrated for his near kinsmen who were executed on the taking of Leeds Castle in 1321—a circumstance which appears to have been fresh in the minds of both branches of the family.

We have but to refer to Sir Geoffery's will to see the esteem and regard which he entertained for the Prior. It is dated "die lune next after the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary A.D. 1389," and attested at Croydon on the 5th of January 1390, and is as follows:—

"I* Galfrid Colpeper of West Peckham make my will in this manner. In the first place I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Mary, and all his Saints, and my body to be buried in the Parish Church of West Peckham aforesaid. Also I leave to the Prior of Leeds my best silver cup and cover and twelve spoons that he may pray for my soul and the soul of Walter my father. Also I leave to each of the Canons there xl^d. Also I leave to the parish Church of West Peckham c^s. Also I leave to the Vicar there xx^s. Also I leave to the Vicar of Wrotham x^s. Also to the Vicar of Hadlow xl^d. Also to the Carmelite brothers of Ailesford xx^s. Also to William Aungi v marks of current money. Also to Walter Aungi v marks. Also to William Godere x^s. Also to the Parish Church of Schyngledewell† a new chalice. Also to each poor person attending my funeral one penny. Also to Richard son of Isabel Musten vi^s viii^d. Also to John at Thane my servant x marks current money. Also I will that there be six poor people for holding six torches round my tomb on the day of my funeral, and that each of them have one coat. And that this my will may be faithfully carried out I appoint as my executor the Reverend lord and my particular friend Emericus Prior of Leeds and John my son. . . . Also I leave to Thomas at Crouch kinsman of Master John Colpeper vij^s. Also I leave to Margaret my sister xl^s. And the rest of my goods not before bestowed I leave to John my son and Katharine his wife."

* Lambeth Palace Library, Courtney, f. 235^b.

† Shinglewell, by Ifield.

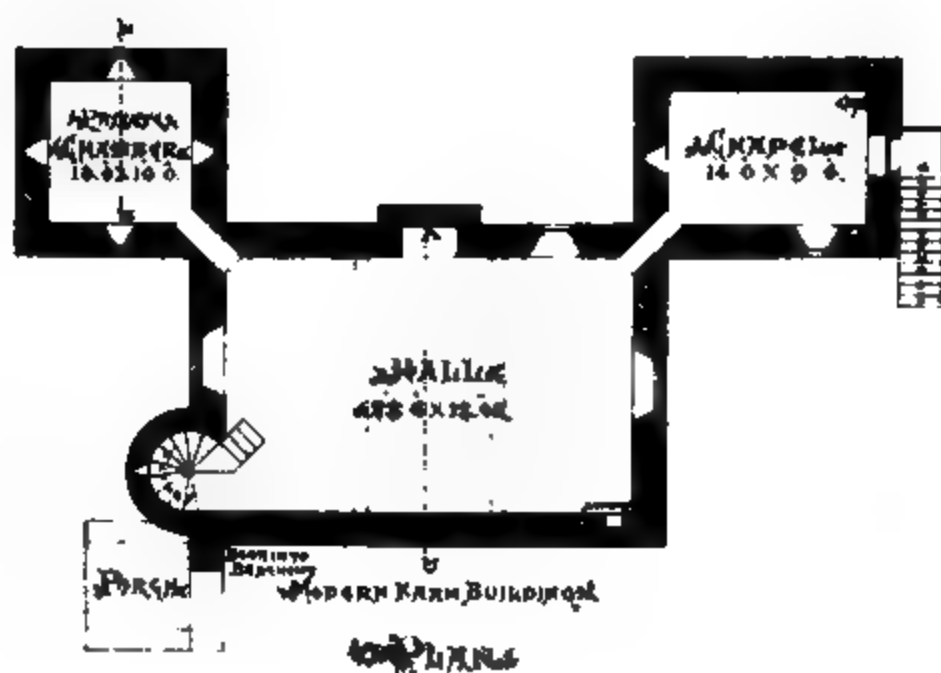
REMAINS OF OLD SORCOT IN ANCIENT PART OF THE GOLPEREK HAMILY OXENHOLM.

THE
CHURCH



THE
CHURCH

THE
CHURCH



Scale of Feet

Drawn by J. S. S. S.

Sir John, his son, died circa 1413, leaving his wife Katherine alive, to whom he bequeathed his Manor of Oxenhoath.* This will was proved at Lambeth on the 10th day of October 1414. Hasted† tells us that he was the founder of the Priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at West Peckham.

Oxenhoath,‡ of which the Manor of Old Sore was an out-lying portion, continued to be held by the Colepeper family for many generations, until Sir Thomas of Preston alienated it to Nicholas Miller towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Prior to the erection of the parish church at Plaxtol by parliamentary authority in 1648, the chapel of Old Sore was utilized for Church services by those residing in the immediate neighbourhood under the charge of the vicar of Wrotham or his curate.

It seems to me that a lingering tradition of the untimely fate of Walter and Richard Colepeper, and the deeply-rooted grief of the Colepeper family, may be the cause of its still retaining the singular name of "Old Sore," an old English expression signifying§ grief.

Near the east door in West Peckham Church on a grave-stone is the following inscription in black-letter:—

**Hic jacet · Johannes · Colepeper · miles unus
Justiciarius · Domini · Regis · Communi Banco
et Ratri obiit · xxx^e die · mensis · Augusti
anno · Domini · MCCC animabus
· propicietur · Deus · Amen.**

By the side of the Communion table is an altar-tomb,|| with the inscription in black-letter:—

**Orate pro animabus Willielmi Culpeper qui quidem
Willielmus obiit die anno Dom' MCCCCXXV et domina
Elizabeth obiit anno Dom. MCCCCX Quorum ani-
mabus propitietur Deus Amen**

* Lambeth Palace Library. Chicheley, fol. 265^b.

† Vol. v, p. 63.

‡ *Ibid.*, 23, 4, 5

§ *Prompt Paroecium*, Camden Society's Publications, vol. lv, p. 405.

| Thorp, *Roff.*, p. 877.

WAGES PAID AT MAIDSTONE IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.*

TRANSCRIBED BY

REV. C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

RATES OF WAGES sett forth by the Quenes highnes proclamacon, accordyng to the tenor & forme of the Statute in that case ordeyned & made in her Ma^{ties} high courte of parlyament holden at Westm' in the fyfth yere of her most Gracyouse Reigne, and proclaymed at the towne of Maydeston the thursdaye beyng markett daye & the xxijrd day of September in the seid fyfth yere of the Reigne of o^r seid most dredde souereign ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande ffrance & Ireland Defendor of the ffaith and in the yere from the Incarnacon of oure lorde Jesus Christ m^lccccclxiiij Robert Balfer then beyng Mayor of the seid Towne of Maydeston.

Labourers by the daye from Easter till Michaelmas w^t mete & drynke iiij^d & finding hym self ix^d. ffrom Michaelmas till Easter w^t mete & drynke iiij^d & fyndyng hymself vj^d.

Mowers by the daye w^t meate & drynke vj^d fyndyng theym selfs xj^d.

Mowers by the acre w^t owte meate & drynke otes v^d, grasse xj^d, barley vj^d.

Mowers of grasse in mershe grownde x^d w^t owte mete & drynke xv^d.

Mowers by the acre w^t meate & drynke in Tenett in the seid Counte, otes & barley iiij^d w^t owte mete and drynke viij^d, laying uppon bands byndyng & copping the acre of otes viij^d, barley x^d.

Reapers by the daye. The man reaper w^t meate and drynke vj^d, and fyndyng hymself xj^d.

The woman reaper, w^t meate and drynke iiij^d, and fyndyng her self vij^d.

Reapers by the Acre. The reapyng byndyng & copping of wheate & Rye by the acre in the upland, w^t owte vittells ij^s w^t meate & drynke xiiij^d.

And in the marshe w^t owte vittells ij^s iiij^d, and w^t meate & drynke in the marshe ij^s.

* Transcribed from the
Archæological Society's

and amongst the Records in the Kent
Stone Museum.

The reapyng, byndyng, & copping of pease, & tares, w^t owte meate & drynke xx^d the acre, and w^t meate & drynke xij^d the acre.

Threshers by the quarter, w^t meate & drynke for the quarter, and makyng cleane of wheate & Rye ij^d, otes & barley ij^d ob, and fyndyng theym selves for the quarter, and makyng cleane of wheate & Rye x^d, otes & barley v^d.

Dytchers owte of the whole grownde, every rodd of iij foote at the toppe, two foote in the bottome & iij foote deepe xij^d.

Dytchers owte of the whole grownde, every rodde of iij foote in the toppe, two foote and a half depe, and one foote in ye botome, v^d, and a forth in other dytches after this rate.

ffor elensyng & skouryng of olde dyches, half the rate of the newe dyches.

Teanyng for plashyng, & teanyng of a quicke hedge, the rod j^d ob, and for dead hedge the rod j^d ob.

Pale, ffor setting of pale w^t one rayle, and even at the head, the rodde v^d, and not even at the head the rodde iij^d.

Rayle, ffor setting of ayngle rayles w^t postes, the rodde j^d ob, and double rayles the rodde ij^d.

ffagottes, ffor fellyng cuttyng, makyng, & byndyng of ostry fagottes the hundreth x^d of lasses baven the hundreth xij^d, of brushe baven the hundreth xij^d, Bylletts the thousande x^d, Talwood the hundreth viij^d.

Coles, ffor fellyng, cuttyng, and blockyng of a dosen of coles, conteynyng xxij^b sackes ij^s, and for makyng of coles the dosen xvij^d.

Carpenters, the chief carpenter with meate & drynke vij^d and w^t owte meate & drynke xij^d.

Artificers, Brycklayers, the cheif bricklayer, Tyler, & Sawyer, from Easter till Michaelmas, with meate & drynke vj^d, and w^t owte meate & drynke x^d, and in wynter season w^t vittells v^d, & w^t owte vittells ix^d Master Ploughwryghts, as the Carpenters.

Of the second sorte, everye seconde of all the seid Artificers ffrom Easter to Michaelmas, w^t vittells v^d and w^t owte vittells ix^d, and in wynter season w^t vittells iij^d, and w^t owte vittells viij^d.

Prentyse, the best prentyse of an Artificer for the sommer season, with vittells iij^d, w^t owte vittells vij^d, in wynter season w^t vittells iij^d w^t owte vittells vj^d.

Sawyers, the Sawyer for the C bordes w^t owte vittells xx^d, and for slytting worke the C xxiij^d.

The Thetcher by the C with his vittells x^d, and w^t owte his vittells xx^d.

Master Mylwryght, by the daye in sommer, with meate and drynke x^d w^t owte meate and drynke xv^d.

Master Mylwryght by the daye in wynter, w^t meate & drynke viij^d, w^t owte meate and drynke xiiij^d.

Plasterer in sommer, with meate & drynke vj^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xj^d. In wynter w^t meate & drynke vj^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xj^d.

Plummer, for laying & castyng the hundreth w^t meate & drynke ij^s. ffor com'en worke by the daye, w^t meate & drynke viij^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xiiij^d.

Glasyer by the daye, w^t meate & drynke vj^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xj^d.

Carver & Joyner in sommer by the daye, w^t meate & drynke vij^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xij^d; his servant in sommer, w^t meate & drynke v^d, w^t owte mete and drynke x^d. In wynter w^t meate & drynke vj^d, w^t owte meate and drynke xj^d; his servant in wynter w^t meate & drynke iiij^d, w^t owte meate & drynke ix^d.

Shipwryght, the master hewer, by the daye, w^t meate & drynke xij^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xvij^d.

The Able Clyncher, by the daye, w^t meate & drynke x^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xj^d.

The Holder, by the daye, w^t meate & drynke vj^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xj^d.

The Master Calker, by the daye, w^t meate & drynke x^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xv^d.

The Meane Calker, by the daye, w^t meate & drynke viij^d, w^t owte meate & drynke xiiij^d.

MEN SERVANTS THE YERE.

The Baylyffe of husbandry which taketh charge, w^t his liverey l^s and w^t owte his liverey lvj^s viij^d.

The best servant w^t his livery xl^s and w^t owte his liverey xlvj^s viij^d.

The seconde sorte of servant, w^t his lyverey xxxiiij^s iiij^d and w^t owte his lyverey xl^s.

BOYES BY THE YERE.

Everye boye from xiiij yeres of age untill xviiij yeres xx^s, or ells meate, drynke & cloth & vj^d a quarter.

WOMEN SERVANTS BY THE YERE.

The beste sorte w^t owte livery xxvj^s viij^d. The seconde sorte w^t owt^e

SERVAUNTS TO ARTIFICERS BY THE YERE.

Clothyer, his forman $\text{ij}^{\text{li}} \text{vj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$. The Jorneyman $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Weaver, his forman iiij^{li} . The com'on servant l^{s} .
 ffuller, the mylman, otherwise called the Tucker of clothes iiij^{li} .
 The byrler $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Shereman, the best servant iiij^{li} . The com'on servant xl^{s} .
 Dyer, the Wrynger, otherwise called the under Dyer iiij^{li} .
 Hosyer & Tayler, the forman iiij^{li} . The com'on sower $\text{xvj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Shomaker, the best servant iiij^{li} . The com'on sorte $\text{xlvj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Tauner, the market man ij^{li} . The com'on servant $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Pewterer, the fforman $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}} \text{vj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$. The com'on servant $\text{xlvj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Baker, the ffurner al's setter and seasoner $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}} \text{vj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$. The com'on
 servant $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Brewer, the head Brewer $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}} \text{vj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$. The com'on servant $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Glover, the waterman iiij^{li} . The shopman xl^{s} .
 Cutler, the fforman $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$. The com'on servant xl^{s} .
 Blacksmyth, the best servant $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$. The com'on servant xl^{s} .
 Curryer, the best vidz that can worke welle or drye, and also coler
 $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}} \text{vj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$. The com'on sorte xl^{s} .
 Sadler, the best servant l^{s} . The seconde sorte xl^{s} .
 Spurrier, his servant xl^{s} .
 Turner, his servant xl^{s} .
 Capper, the best servant $\text{xlvj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$. The seconde sorte xl^{s} .
 Hatter, hat-maker, as the Capper.
 Bowyers, ffletchers, the best servant $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$. The seconde
 sorte $\text{xxxiiij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Arrowhed makers, his man $\text{xlvj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Butcher, the forman $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$. The seconde sorte xl^{s} .
 Cooke, his man xl^{s} .
 Corne Myller, the grynder $\text{lj}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$. The loder $\text{liij}^{\text{s}} \text{iiij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Whelewryght, the best servant iiij^{li} . The seconde sorte xl^{s} .
 Lymeburner, his man xl^{s} .
 Lynnen weaver, the best servant xl^{s} . The seconde sorte xl^{s} .
 Cowper, the best servant iiij^{li} . The seconde sorte $\text{xlvj}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$.
 Earth Potter, his servant man $\text{xxxiiij}^{\text{s}} \text{viij}^{\text{d}}$.

The causes and consyderacons why the seid Justices & Sherryffe
 have taxed the wages & rates abovesaid so high is only the scarcitie
 and dearth of corne, grayne, victualls, & other necessities, which at
 this instant are in the seid Countie so scarce and deere that poore
 men are not able at reasonable pryses to attayne theyr necessities.

God save the Queen.

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IN

1895

[BEING THE FIFTH ISSUE OF THE SERIES AND COMPLETING THE
INDEX FOR THE PERIOD 1891-95]

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1896

HARRISON AND SONS.
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

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NOTE.

The value of this Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this means it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 needs to be published. This Index is already completed in MS. form and it will be printed as soon as arrangements can be made.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to

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Society of Antiquaries,
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Single copies of the yearly Index may be obtained. Many of the societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society. For particulars of this and other works now being carried on by the societies in union application should be made to the Honorary Secretary,

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13, Addison Crescent,
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LONDON :

 HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
 ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

REPORT
ON THE
TRANSCRIPTION
AND
PUBLICATION
OF
PARISH REGISTERS, &c.

REPRINT,
1896.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1892

Report on the Transcription and Publication of Parish Registers, etc.

The Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries desires to call the attention of the public and especially of those interested in antiquarian research, to the extreme importance of duly preserving and rendering accessible the Registers and other Parish Records of the United Kingdom.

These contain matter of the greatest value not only to the genealogist, but also to the student of local history, and through these to the general historian; it is to be regretted that sufficient care has not been taken in the past of these documents, which have too often been thoughtlessly destroyed.

Many Registers have already been copied and published, and every year adds to the list, and the Congress is in hope that these suggestions may lead to a still greater number being undertaken.

As the older writings are in a different character from that used at the present time, they are not easily deciphered, and require careful examination, even from experts. It is extremely desirable therefore that they should be transcribed, not only to guard against possible loss or injury, but in order to render them more easily and generally accessible to the student.

The Committee appointed by the Congress of 1889 for the purpose of considering the best means of assisting the transcription and publication of Parish Registers and Records was constituted as follows :

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, LL.D., V.P.S.A., *Chairman.*

The Rev. Canon BENHAM, B.D.,
F.S.A.

R. S. FABER, M.A.
(*Hon. Sec. Huguenot Society.*)

W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.

J. J. HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A.
(*Maltravers Herald.*)

G. W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.
(*Rouge Croix.*)

G. H. OVEREND, F.S.A.
(*Public Record Office.*)

Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D.,
F.S.A. (*St. Paul's Cathedral.*)

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.
(*Hon. Sec. Surrey Archæo. Soc.*)

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*)

The Congress trust that the following paper of Suggestions drawn up by the Committee may prove useful to those anxious to assist in the preservation, transcription and, where possible, publication of the documents referred to.

Suggestions as to Transcription.

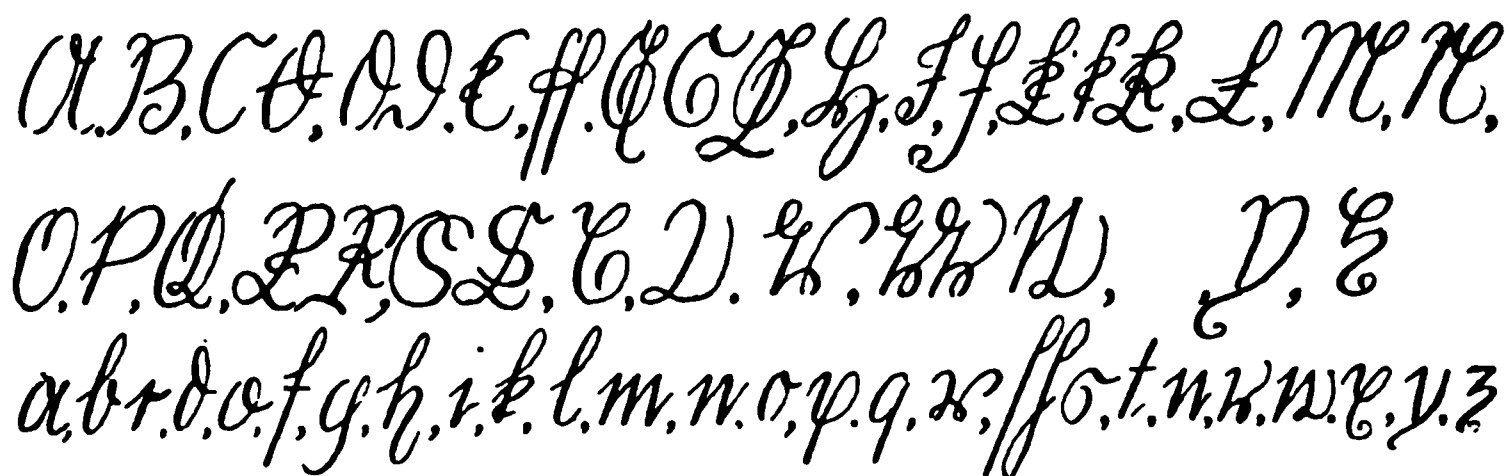
LIMITS OF DATE.

It is evident that there is most reason for transcribing the oldest Registers, but those of later date are also of great value, and it is suggested that 1812, the date of the Act of 52 Geo. III, cap. 146, is a suitable point to which copies may be taken.

CHARACTER OF WRITING.

In transcribing, great care must be used to avoid mistakes from the confusion of certain letters with modern letters of similar form.

An alphabet is adjoined giving some of the ordinary characters, but Registers vary, and the manner in which the capital letters are formed is of infinite variety. It may be noted that capital F resembles two small ff's, but there is no reason whatever for printing it in the latter way; G is a difficult letter running into C and T; K and R are formed exactly alike, except that the direction of the top loop is always reversed; W is formed as two U's or two V's.



Great help in deciphering names may be gained from a study of existing local names. It must, however, be borne in mind that the same name may be continually spelt in different ways, and may undergo considerable changes in the course of time or from the hands of different scribes.

In copying dates, it must be remembered that down to 1752, the year began on the 25th of March and not on the 1st of January.

METHOD OF TRANSCRIPTION.

There can be no doubt that a *verbatim et literatim* transcription is of far more value than any other form; it is otherwise impossible to be sure that some point of interest and importance has not been overlooked; the extra trouble of making a complete transcript is small, and the result much more satisfactory. In any case the names should be given *literatim* and all remarks carefully copied, with some indication, where possible, as to the date of the remark. Other records,

such as Churchwardens' Accounts, should certainly not be transcribed and printed otherwise than in full. It is far better in both cases to do a portion thoroughly than the whole imperfectly.

REVISION AND COLLATION OF COPIES.

The decipherment of old Registers is, as already pointed out, a work of considerable difficulty, and it is therefore strongly recommended that in cases where the transcribers have no great previous experience, they should obtain the help of some competent reader to collate the transcript with the original.

It should be remembered that in many cases transcripts are preserved in the Bishops' Registries, and a reference to these will often fill up a void, clear up a difficulty, or supply an omission. It occasionally happens that the original Registers are preserved as well as later Transcripts; in such cases, the two should be collated and all variations noted.

PUBLICATION.

With regard to the publication of Registers, the Committee have carefully considered the question of printing in abbreviated or index form and have come to the conclusion to strongly recommend that the publication should be in full, not only for the reasons given for transcription, but because the extra trouble and expense is so small and the value so very much greater.

There seems, however, no objection, in either case, to the use of contractions of formal words of constant recurrence. A list of some of these is adjoined:

Bap. : baptized.

Bac. : bachelor.

Mar. : married.

Spin. : spinster.

Bur. : buried.

Wid. : widow or widower.

Dau. : daughter.

With regard to entries of marriage after Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1752, it is suggested that the form of entry may be simplified by the omission of formal phrases, but care should be taken not to omit any record of fact, however apparently unimportant, such for instance as the names of witnesses, ministers, occupation, etc.

It is essential in all cases that an index should be given, and that the christian names should be given with the surnames.

It is believed that many Registers remain unprinted owing to an exaggerated idea of the cost of printing and binding. Reasonable estimates for these might, probably, often be obtained from local presses which would be interested in the publication.

No absolute rule as to size and type can be laid down, but on this and other questions the Standing Committee will always be glad to give advice. It is probable that demy octavo or foolscap quarto will be found the most convenient sizes.

Traquair : *Russell.*

Travels in Britain : *Bülow.*

Tyttenhanger : *Fowler.*

Upper Upham : *Brakspear.*

Valle Crucis : *Hughes, Owen.*

Verulam : *Page.*

Vienne : *Lewis.*

Vortipore, tombstone of : *Laws, Rhys.*

Waldingfield : *Haslewood, Stokes.*

Wales : *Baker, Birch, Fisher, Nevins, Rhys, Vaughan-Williams, Williams, Willis-Bund.* See "Anglesey,"

"Bangor," "Caer-Hên-Eglwys,"

"Caerwent," "Cardiganshire,"

"Conway," "Cwmhir," "Flint-

shire," "Gower," "Haverfordwest,"

"Montgomeryshire," "Newtown,"

"Pembrokeshire," "Valle Crucis."

Wallingford : *Field.*

Walltown : *Hall.*

Warrington : *Irvine, Madeley.*

Westley Waterless : *Atkinson.*

Westmorland : *Ferguson, Hodgson, Wilson.*

Westwood Sparsholt : *Jacob.*

Wetwang : *Cole.*

Wexford : *Cullen, Perceval.*

Weyhill : *Clutterbuck.*

Whalley : *Birch.*

Whitchurch : *Finch.*

Wight (Isle of) : *Davis.*

Willingham : *James, Watkins.*

Wills : *Berkshire, Crisp, Hartopp.*

Wiltshire : *Coleman, Jackson.* See

"Aldbourne," "Burbage," "Basse-

Down," "Hill Deverill," "Malme-

bury," "Marlborough," "Salis-

bury," "Upper Upham."

Winestead : *Moore.*

Winston : *Edleston.*

Wissey river : *Coulton.*

Witton-le-Wear : *Hodgson.*

Wouldham : *Lang.*

Wraxall : *Barker, Franks.*

Yorkshire : *Cartwright, Cox, Glynne,*

Norcliffe, Skuife, Taylor. See

"Beverley," "Driffield," "Dripole,"

"Huggate," "Hull," "London-

borough," "Meaux," "Nicholson,"

"Pocklington," "Pontefract,"

"Scarborough," "Sledmere,"

"Wetwang," "Winestead."

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ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

REPORT
ON THE
TRANSCRIPTION
AND
PUBLICATION
OF
PARISH REGISTERS, &c.

REPRINT,
1896.

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PEBWORTH, Mar. 1595–1700, Glouc. N. & Q., vol. iv.
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SOMERBY, 1601–1715, Leic. Architec. Soc., vol. v.
- LINCOLNSHIRE.** HORNCASTLE, from 1639, J. C. Hudson (*see also*
No. 1 list), Par. Mag. 1892
- LONDON.** BERMONDSEY, from 1598, Genealogist, New Ser.
ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, Mar. 1605–1625, Genealogist, New
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- NORFOLK.** BURGH, 1563–1810, *see* No. 1 list and Norf. Archæol. Soc.
Proc.
- NOTTS.** CARLTON IN LINDRICK, from 1539, Par. Mag. 1886–8.
- OXFORDSHIRE.** DUCKLINGTON, Index 1550–1880, N. Oxford Archæol.
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- STAFFORDSHIRE.** WEST BROMWICH, Bap. and Bur. 1608–1616, Par.
Mag. 1879
- WARWICKSHIRE.** BIRMINGHAM, ST. MARTIN, 1554–1653, Midland
Antiquary, vol. iii. (*see also* List 1).
- YORKS.** ALLERSTON, *see* Ebberston.
ACKWORTH, 1558–1599, Yorks. Notes and Queries, vol. i.
BRADFORD, from 1596, Bradford Antiquary (*in progress*).

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DEWSBURY, 1538-1599, S. J. Chadwick, Par. Mag. 189
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STAVELEY, Bap. 1582-1653, Mar. 1584-1652, Bur. 1582-1638, Par. Mag. 188
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No. 3.—Original Registers and Bishops' Transcripts in the British Museum Library.

ORIGINAL REGISTERS.

- BERKS.** **STEVENTON**, 1556-1599, Harl. MS. 2395.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE. **PAPWORTH EVERARD**, 1565-1692, Add. MS. 31854.
LEICESTERSHIRE. **SOMERBY**, 1601-1715, Add. MS. 24802 (*see* No. 1 List).
MIDDLESEX. **STAINES**, Bap. and Bur. 1653-1691, Mar. 1653-1660 Egerton MS. 2004
WILTS. **ALDERBURY**, 1606-1669, Add. MS. 27441.

BISHOPS' TRANSCRIPTS.

- ESSEX.** **AVELEY**, 1636-1813, Add. MS. 28737.
BARLING, 1768, Add. MS. 32344.
KENT. **BOXLEY**, 1585-6, 1599-1600, Add. MS. 32344.
BROOKLAND, 1615, Add. MS. 32344.
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UTTOXETER, 1762-1766, Add. MS. 32344.
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No. 4.—Registers of other Churches.

Printed Registers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

- BERKS. UFTON COURT, 1741–1828, F. Crisp, pr. 1889, fol.
 BUCKS. WESTON UNDERWOOD, 1710–1785, F. Crisp, pr. 1887, fol.
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NONCONFORMIST.

- CAMBRIDGESHIRE. WISBECH, Reg. Gen. Baptist Ch., W. Winkley 1860, 8vo
 YORKSHIRE. COLEY, *see* Northowram.
 DONCASTER, Friends, Mar. 1794–1865, C. H. Hatfield,
 Hist. Not. of Donc. Series 2.
 KEIGHLEY, Friends, Yorkshire Notes and Queries, vol. ii.
 NORTHOWRAM, Noncon. 1644–1752, J. H. Turner, 1881, 8vo

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- CAMBRIDGESHIRE. THORNEY, French Colony, 1654–1727, Rev. R. H. Warner, Hist. of Thorney Abbey.
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 Huguenot Soc., vol. iv., 4to
 IRELAND. DUBLIN, Huguenot Church, Hug. Soc., vol. vii., in press.
 KENT. CANTERBURY, French Church, Hug. Soc., vol. v., part i.,
 1891, part. ii. in press
 DOVER, French Church, F. A. Crisp 1888, fol.
 LONDON. AUSTIN FRIARS, Dutch Church, 1571–1874, W. J. C. Moëns, F.S.A. Lymington, 1884. 4to
 NORFOLK. NORWICH, Walloon Church, 1595–1611, Hug. Soc., vol. i.
 part ii. Lymington, 1888, 4to
 YORKSHIRE. SANDTOFT, French Prot. Church, 1642–1685, Yorks Archæol Jour., vol. vii.

MS. Transcripts.

- ESSEX. COLCHESTER, Dutch Church, Bap. 1645–1728, W. J. C. Moëns, F.S.A.
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- LONDON.** BUNHILL FIELDS, Bur. 1713-1826, Chester MSS.
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Central Offices, Devonshire House, E.C.

No. 5.—A List of MS. Transcripts.

This List is for general information, to prevent the duplication of transcription and facilitate publication; many of the owners of the transcripts wish it to be understood that they will not undertake to make searches, give extracts, or enter into correspondence. The names given are those of the present owners; the Chester MSS. are at the College of Arms.

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DENCHWORTH, from 1538 (old), Miss Thoyts.
ENGLEFIELD, 1561-1889, A. A. Harrison.
FRIBSHAM, Bap. 1711-1768, Mar. 1711-1720, Bur. 1721-1768, Index, Miss Thoyts.
PURLEY (old), Miss Thoyts.
STREATLY, from 1679, the Rector.
SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTS, 1603-1810, Miss E. Thoyts.
SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER, 1660-1787, Miss E. Thoyts.
UFTON, 1636-1736, the Rector (by Miss Thoyts).
- CHESHIRE.** BRERETON-CUM-SMETHWICK, 1538-1620, C. J. Bradshaw.
CHESTER, St. Bridget, Bap. 1560-1638, Mar. 1560-1637, Bur. 1560-1666, Brit. Mus., Harl. MS. 2177.
CHESTER, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Bap. 1547-1572, Mar. 1547-1551, Bur. 1547-1553, Harl. MS. 2177.

- CHESHIRE.** **CHESTER.** St. Olave, Bap., Mar. and Bur. 1611-1644, and
(*continued*) Bur. 1654-1673, Harl. MS. 2177.
CHESTER, Trinity, 1598-1653, Harl. MS. 2177.
- DEVON.** **ALWINGTON,** Bap. and Mar. 1550-1716, Bur. 1550-1775,
Chester MSS.
BRADFORD, 1559-1812, Chester MSS.
HARTLAND, Bap. 1557-1812, Mar. 1557-1837, Bur. 1577-
1866, Chester MSS.
HOLLACOMBE, 1638-1738, Chester MSS.
LITTLEHAM, 1538-1812, Chester MSS.
MAMHEAD, 1549-1892, Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, the
Rector.
NEWTON, St. Petrock, 1578-1812, Chester MSS.
PARKHAM, 1537-1812, Chester MSS.
SHAUGH PRIOR, 1565-1887, MS. Coll. Arms.
SHEBBEAR 1576-1812, Chester MSS.
- DORSET.** **HALSTOCK.** Bap. 1698. Mar. 1701, Bur. 1698-1812,
Rev. R. F. Meredith (Indexed).
- DURHAM.** **DENTON,** Bap. 1673-1714, Mar. 1673-1715, Bur. 1673-1717,
Rev. J. Edleston (earlier Register printed).
GAINFORD, Bap. 1784-1841, Mar. 1754-1837, Bur. 1784-
1852, Rev. J. Edleston (earlier Register printed).
WHORLTON, Bap. 1626-1724, Mar. 1713-1724, Bur. 1669-
1724, Rev. J. Edleston (Indexed).
- ESSEX.** **DEBDEN,** 1557-1777, Chester MSS.
STANSTED MONTFICHET, 1558-1760 (per J. J. Green), Brit.
Mus.
- GLO'ESTERSHIRE.** **KING STANLEY,** Bap. 1573-1812, Mar. 1573-1813,
Bur. 1573-1881, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A.
LEONARD STANLEY, Bap. 1575-1600, Mar. 1570-1613, Bur.
1571-1664, and 1773-1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck,
F.S.A.
- HANTS.** **ASHE,** Bap. 1607, Mar. 1606, Bur. 1618-1720, Rev. F. W.
Thoyts.
DUNMER, 1540-1889, St. Andrews (Index in progress).
EASTROP, 1750-1888, St. Andrews (Indexed).
KNIGHTS ENHAM, Bap. 1683-1812, Mar. 1697-1805, Bur.
1758-1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A.
STEVENTON, 1604-1888, St. Andrews.
UPTON GREY, 1558-1837, Miss G. T. Martin.
- HERTS.** **ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY,** 1558-1689, Chester MSS.
WESTON, Bap. and Bur. 1539-1760, Mar. 1539-1757,
M. R. Pryor.
- KENT.** **BECKENHAM,** 1538-1716, A. O. Barron.
BECKENHAM, Bap. 1717-1784, Mar. 1717-1790, Bur.
1717-1785, L. L. Duncan, F.S.A.
CHISLEHURST, 1558-1760, L. L. Duncan, F.S.A.

- KENT.** DAVINGTON, Index 1549-1862, B. M. Add. MS. 28837.
 (continued) MAIDSTONE, 1542-1740, Rev. J. Cave-Browne (part pub.).
 MARDEN, Canon Benham.
 MARGATE, Canon Benham.
 ORPINGTON, 1560-1754, H. C. Kirby.
 PRESTON (Faversham), 1559-1812, Rev. J. Russell Cooke.
 THANET, St. Peter 1582-1777, Soc. of Antiq. MS. (by Canon Benham).
 THANINGTON, Mar. 1558-1737, J. M. Cowper.
- LANCASHIRE.** OLDHAM, Bap. 1558-1611. MS. Coll. Arms.
 WARRINGTON, 1st Register Warrington Museum.
- LONDON.** ALL HALLOWS, Lombard Street. 1550-1867, Chester MSS.
 BUNHILL FIELDS, Bur. 1713-1826, Chester MSS.
 CHARTERHOUSE CHAPEL, Bap. 1696-1812, Mar. 1671-1754
 Bur. 1695-1812, Dr. F. Collins.
 CHAPEL ROYAL, Whitehall, 1704-1867, Chester MSS.
 CHELSEA, Mar. 1559-1754, Chester MSS.
 MERCERS' CHAPEL. 1641-1833, Chester MSS.
 ROLLS' CHAPEL, 1736-1826, Chester MSS.
 ST. BANET, Gracechurch, 1558-1866, Chester MSS.
 ST. LEONARD, Eastcheap, 1538-1812, Chester MSS.
 TEMPLE CHURCH, complete, Chester MSS.
 WESTMINSTER, St. Margaret, complete, Chester MSS.
- MIDDLESEX.** EPPING. 1538-1750, W. C. Metcalfe, F.S.A. (indexed to 1667).
- NORFOLK.** ANTINGHAM, 1679-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 BACTON, 1558-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 BRADFIELD, 1725-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 BUNSTEAD, 1561-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 CASTLE ACRE, Bap. 1695-1699, Mar. 1710-1748, Bur.
 1695-1698, Rev. J. H. Bloom.
 GARVESTON, 1539-1812, Chester MSS.
 HORSEY, Bap. and Bur. 1559-1812, Mar. 1571-1677, Rev.
 F. Procter.
 INGHAM, Bap. and Bur. 1800-1812, Mar. 1800-1838 (the
 Register burnt), Rev. F. Procter.
 MUNDESLEY, 1724-1744, and 1756-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 PALLING, 1779-1812, (Register lost), Rev. F. Procter.
 SWAFIELD, 1660-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 THORPEMARKET, 1537-1739, Rev. F. Procter.
 THUXTON, complete, Chester MSS.
 WAXHAM, 1780-1812 (Register lost), Rev. F. Procter.
 WEST SOMERTON, 1736-1812, Rev. F. Procter.
 WESTWICK, Bap. and Bur. 1642-1812, Mar. 1642-1836
 Rev. F. Procter.
 WINTERTON, with E. Somerton, 1717-1812 (after fire)
 Rev. F. Procter.

- NORTHANTS.** LILFORD, 1564-1777, Chester MSS.
WADENHOE, complete, Chester MSS.
- NOTTS.** CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK, Mar. 1559-1754, Bap. and Bur.
1559-1678, G. W. Marshall LL.D., Coll. Arms.
RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR, 1597-1773, Rev. E. F. Taylor.
SUTTON, St. Ann, 1560-1759, Rev. E. F. Taylor.
- OXFORD.** OXFORD, All Saints, 1559-1866, Chester MSS.
OXFORD, St. Giles, Mar. 1559-1754, Bap. 1576-1769, Bur.
1605-1768, Chester MSS.
OXFORD, St. Mary Magdalen, 1600-1726, Chester MSS.
OXFORD, St. Mary the Virgin, 1599-1866, Chester MSS.
OXFORD, St. Peter-in-the-East, 1559-1866, Chester MSS.
- RUTLAND.** EDITH WESTON, Bap. 1585, Mar. and Bur. 1586-1836,
Rev. A. Trollope.
HAMBLEDON, Bap. and Bur. 1558-1812, Mar. 1558-1846,
Rev. Geo. Gibb.
LUFFENHAM (NORTH), Bap. 1572-1748, Mar. and Bur.
1565-1749, Rev. P. G. Dennis.
LYNDON, Bap. and Bur. 1580-1813, Mar. 1580-1837,
Rev. T. K. B. Nevinson.
THISTLETON, Rev. M. A. Thomson.
- SHROPSHIRE.** QUATFORD, 1636-1811, Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 28740.
- SOMERSET.** BANWELL, 1568-1797, Chester MSS.
- STAFFORDSHIRE.** INGESTRE, 1691-1733 (per C. J. Bradshaw).
- SURREY.** BANSTEAD, Bap. and Mar. 1547-1750, Bur. 1547-1789,
F. A. H. Lambert, F.S.A.
BEDDINGTON, Mar. 1538-1754, R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
COULSDON, Mar. 1655-1753, R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
FARLEIGH, Bap. and Bur. 1678-1812, Mar. 1679-1810,
R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
GODALMING, Bap. 1582-1625, Mar. and Bur. 1583-1625,
Ralph Nevill, F.S.A.
HORLEY, Bap. 1630-1700, Mar. 1630-1753, Bur. 1599-
1700, A. R. Bax.
MITCHAM, 1563-1678, Chester MSS.
RICHMOND, 1583-1812, J. Challenor Smith.
WOLDINGHAM, Bap. 1766-1812, Mar. 1769-1810, Bur.
1765-1811, R. G. Rice.
- SUSSEX.** ARDINGLY, 1558-1724 (by Rev. J. H. L. Booker), The
Rector, Indexed and annotated.
BALCOMBE, Bap. 1554, Mar. 1539, Bur. 1540-1746 (by
Rev. J. H. L. Booker), The Rector.
CRAWLEY, Mar. 1688-1750, R. Garraway Rice.
DITCHLING, Bap. 1557 and Mar. and Bur. 1556-1750,
Capt. Attree, R.E. (indexed).
EAST GRINSTEAD, Bap. 1558-1760, Mar. 1559-1760, Bur.
1574-1760, R. Payne Crawford.

- SUSSEX.** EDBURTON, 1558-1673, Sussex Arch. Soc. (*see* No. 1 List)
 (continued) HORSHAM, Bap. and Bur. 1540-1761, Mar. 1541-1753
 R. Garraway Rice.
 ITCHINGFIELD, Mar. 1700-1812, R. Garraway Rice.
 NUTHURST, Mar. 1653-1754, R. Garraway Rice.
 NUTHURST, Bap. and Bur. 1636, B. M. Ayscough, MS. 167
 WIVELSFIELD, Bap. and Bur. 1559-1780, Mar. 1559-1753
 Capt. Attree, R.E.
- WARWICKSHIRE.** FILLONGLEY, 1538-1653, Rev. A. B. Stevenson.
 LILLINGTON, Bap. 1540-1573, Mar. 1541-1573, Bur.
 1539-1575, Rev. J. Edleston.
- WILTS.** CHERHILL, 1690-1891, Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, Th.
 Rector.
 EAST KNOYLE, 1538-1892, Rev. R. N. Milford (indexed).
 SEAGRY, Bap. and Bur. 1610-1811, Mar. 1611-1753 (ol.
 Trans.), D. Hipwell.
- WORCESTERSHIRE.** CLENT, 1562-1812, J. Amphlett.
 HAGLEY, 1538-1889, Parish and W. Wickham King
 (indexed).
 HAGLEY, 1538-1831 (Copy of J. Noakes), J. Amphlett.
 OLD SWINFORD, 1602-1756, W. W. King.
 PEDMORE, 1539-1886, Parish and W. W. King.
- YORKSHIRE.** BATLEY, Bap. and Bur. 1559-1812, Mar. 1559-1803
 Mich. Sheard.
 EGTON, Mar. 1622-1761, Bap. and Bur. 1622-1779.
 FARNHAM, 1570—Bap. and Mar. 1721, Bur. 1720, Dr. F.
 Collins.
 HEMSWORTH, 1553-1688, Rev. J. H. Bloom, M.A.
 KIRBY FLEETHAM, 1591-1718, Chester MSS.
 KIRKDALE, 1580-1762, Chester MSS.
 KNARESBOROUGH, 1561—Bap. 1767, Mar. 1751, Bur. 17
 Dr. F. Collins.
 MIRFIELD, 1559-1606, Par. Church.
 SHEFFIELD, Bap. 1559-1603, Rev. C. V. Collier.
 SHEFFIELD, Bap. by Rev. Jollie, 1681-1704, Brit. Mus.
 Add. MS. 24486.
 WINTRINGHAM, 1558-1700, Chester MSS.
 WRAGLEY, 1538— Rev. E. Sankey.
 YORK, St. Martin-cum-Gregory, 1540-1780, Indexed to
 1740, Rev. E. Bulmer.

SECOND REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR PROMOTING THE
TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION
OF
PARISH REGISTERS,
WITH CALENDAR OF REGISTERS

Printed and transcribed since the first Report of 1892.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1896

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Report of the Parish Register Committee, 1896.

The Committee in issuing the present supplement to their Report and Lists of 1892 have great pleasure in calling attention to the large increase in the number of Transcripts made; many of these, there is reason to believe, owe their existence to the help and stimulus given by the former report.

It is to be noted that a large number of the Transcripts have been made for the use of the various Parishes, and will therefore be accessible to the public.

It appears to the Committee that the evidence supplied by this supplemental List shows that the supposed impossibility of ever transcribing the whole of the Parish Registers of the Kingdom is imaginary, and that by enlisting and encouraging local effort, the very desirable object may be obtained at no great distance of time.

The list of Transcribers' names shows how much may be done by individual workers, and much more might easily be done by some organised effort by Diocesan authorities.

The Committee hail with satisfaction the successful formation of a Society for printing Parish Registers, under the patronage of the Archbishops and many of the Bishops. The Hon. Sec. is E. A. Fry, Esq., of 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham, who will be happy to give any information on the subject. The Society has already issued five Registers in return for the annual guinea subscription, and in the event of an increase in the number of subscribers will be able to print more Registers annually. In cases where some local help can be guaranteed, special arrangements can be made for printing Registers.

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore (124, Chancery Lane) is also printing a series of complete Marriage Registers of Counties. Those of Gloucestershire are now being printed, and others for Hants, Kent, Northants, Notts, and Somerset are in active preparation. It is intended to arrange for other Counties.

Mr. Wm. Brigg, B.A. (Harpenden, Herts.), is printing in the "Herts. Genealogist" a useful series of Bishops' Transcripts for the periods for which the Parish Registers are lost.

It is gratifying to find that, at the instance of the Diocesan Conferences of St. Alban's and Worcester, Committees have been formed to obtain from all Incumbents in the Dioceses returns of the Registers existing in their Parishes, their exact dates and condition.

An effort will then be made to get the books put into proper repair.

The Rev. O. W. Tancock, of Little Waltham Rectory, Chelmsford, is Hon. Sec. of the St. Alban's Committee, and E. A. Fry, Esq., of the Worcester, and either of these gentlemen will be glad to answer enquiries as to their method of work, so that a uniform plan may be adopted in other Dioceses.

The St. Alban's "Diocesan Quarterly" for the past quarter (No. 15, price 3d. post free, W. Root, Halstead, Essex) contains an account of what has been done in the St. Alban's Diocese.*

It is to be hoped that an effort will afterwards be made to get all the Registers transcribed and indexed, and copies kept in the Parish for reference. A small fee should be agreed upon as to be charged for consultation of the Transcript for purposes of Genealogical research, the charge for certified extracts from the original Registers remaining, of course, as at present.

The Committee are again indebted to Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. (Rouge Croix) for his revision of the list of Printed Registers. The somewhat arduous labour of compiling and editing the Calendar has been undertaken by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, and E. A. Fry, the Hon. Sec. of the Parish Register Society.

All who may wish to transcribe Registers in future are invited to send particulars to either of the above named gentlemen, who have undertaken to compile the next List.

RALPH NEVILL, *Hon. Sec.*

13, Addison Crescent,
Kensington.

The particulars obtained of the Registers of Herts. will be printed in Middlesex and Herts. Notes and Queries, commencing January, 1897 (Messrs. Hardy & Page, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.).

* *The Worcester Diocesan Mag. for December, 1896 (Midland Education Co., Corporation Street, Birmingham, price 2½d. post free), contains a similar Report for the Worcester Diocese.*

The First Report of the Committee, issued in 1892, contains advice as to the transcription and publication of Registers, and a specimen alphabet of the characters chiefly used.

There are also Calendars of all Registers known to have been transcribed or printed up to the date of issue. The Calendars here given are supplementary to those in the First Report.

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- List No. 1.—Parish Registers printed as separate works.
 „ No. 2.—Parish Registers printed in other works.
 „ No. 3.—Parish Registers transcribed in MS.
 „ No. 4.—Registers of other Churches in all classes.
 „ No. 5.—Sundry Records of allied character.
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No. 1.—List of Parish Registers that have been printed as separate works.

- BERKS.** READING, St. Giles, 1518–1546, Walter L. Nash.
CHESHIRE. BIDSTONE, 1581–1700, W. F. Irvine.
 STOCKPORT, St. Mary, 1584–1620, E. W. Bulkely 1889
CORNWALL. REDRUTH, 1560–1716, J. C. Peter, Redruth 1894, 4to
CUMBERLAND. DALSTON, vol. i. 1570–1678, vol. ii. 1679–1812, Rev.
 J. Wilson, M.A., 1893 and 1896. Indexed, with
 corrections from Bishops' transcripts.
 KIRK OSWALD, 1577–1609, Canon Thornley 1895, 8vo
 PENRITH, 1556–1601, G. Watson 1893, 8vo
DORSETS. BERE HACKETT, 1549–1745, E. A. Fry, Par. Reg. Soc.
 1896, 8vo
 CAUNDLE BISHOP, 1570–1814, Rev. Canon C. H. Mayo
 (Dorset Records) 1895, 8vo
 HOLNEST, 1589–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records)
 1894, 8vo
 LONG BURTON, 1580–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records)
 1894, 8vo
DURHAM. DURHAM CATHEDRAL, 1609–1896, Harl. Soc. (in press).
ESSEX. FYFIELD, 1538–1700, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr. 1896, fol.
GLO'STERS. MARSHFIELD, 1558–1793, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr.
KENT. BEAKESBOURNE, 1558–1812, Rev. C. H. Wilkie, pr.
 dmy. 8vo
 ORPINGTON, 1560–1754, H. C. Kirby Lond. 1895, 8vo
LANCS. HAWESHEAD, 1568–1794, H. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A.
 dmy. 8vo
LINCOLNS. HORBLING, 1653–1837, H. Peet Liverpool, 1895

- LONDON.** CHARTERHOUSE CHAPEL, Bap. 1696–1836, Mar. 1671–1754 and 1837–1890, Bur. 1695–1854, Francis Collins, M.D., Harl. Soc., vol. xviii.
 CHRISTCHURCH, Newgate Street, 1538–1754, W. A. Little-dale, M.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xxi.
 ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Mayfair, Bap. 1740– and Mar. 1735–1754 (wrongly entered in last list), George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xv.
 ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, Mar. 1810–1836 (in press). Harl. Soc.
 ST. JAMES', Clerkenwell, Bur. 1551–1754, Robt. Hovenden, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xvii., xix., and xx.
- NORFOLK.** NORWICH, St. George's Tombland, 1538–1707.
- NORTHANTS.** MAXEY, 1538–1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. (Mitchell & Hughes) 1892, 8vo
- NOTTS.** WELLOW, 1703–1812, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Exeter, 1896, 8vo
 WORKSOP, 1558–1771, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Guildford, 1894, 8vo
- RUTLAND.** NORTH LUFFENHAM, 1572–1812, Rev. P. J. Dennis, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo
- SOMERSET.** BRUTON, 1826–1890, Rev. T. A. Strong.
- SUFFOLK.** BARDWELL, 1538–1650, Rev. F. E. Warren, F.S.A. (Mitchell & Hughes).
 BRAMFIELD, 1539–1889, Rev. T. S. Hill (Mitchell & Hughes).
- SURREY.** BANSTEAD, 1547–1789, F. H. Lambert, F.S.A., Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo
- WARWICKS.** FILLONGLEY, 1538–1653, Rev. A. B. Stevenson.
- WESTMORELAND.** ASBY, 1657–1798, T. R. Rivington 1894, 8vo
 RAVENSTONEDALE, 1570–1812, Rev. R. W. Metcalfe 1893, 8vo
- WORCESTERS.** KNIGHTWICK WITH DODDENHAM, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, F.S.A. 1891, small fol.
 WORCESTER, St. Alban's, 1630–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo
- YORKS.** BATLEY, 1559–1800, M. Sheard.
 BOLTON ABBEY, 1689–1812, Rev. A. P. Howes, M.A. Skipton, 1895, 8vo
 BURNSALL, vol. i. 1559–1700, vol. ii. 1701–1739 and 1783–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1893, 8vo
 CONISTONE, 1567–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1894, 8vo
 FELKIRK, 1701–1812, A. N. J. Royds, Rochdale, 1894, 8vo
 MONK FRYSTON, 1538–1678, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

- YORKS.** RYLSTONE, vol. i. 1559-1723, vol. ii. 1724-1812, Rev.
 (continued) C. H. Lowe, M.A. Leeds, 1895-6, 8vo
 SADDLEWORTH, 1613-1751, J. Radcliffe 1887, 8vo
 SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, vol. i. 1592-1680, vol. ii. 1680-1745,
 vol. iii. 1745-1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A.
 Skipton, 1894-6, 8vo
 YORK, Holy Trinity, 1586-1760, Rev. E. Bulmer (in
 progress).
 YORK, St. Martin-cum-Gregory, 1538-1745, Rev. E.
 Bulmer (in progress).
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**No. 2.—List of Parish Registers printed in books
 and periodicals.**

- BERKS.** DIDCOT, Bap. 1562-1647, Berks Notes and Queries, Oct.
 1890, to April 1891.
- CAMBRIDGES.** CAMBRIDGE, St. Michael, 1538-1837, J. Venn,
 Camb. Antiqu. Soc., vol. xxv. (complete part)
 1891, 8vo
- CHESHIRE.** STOCKPORT, Cheshire Notes and Queries.
- DURHAM.** ESH, 1566—Pro. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *GLO'STERS.** FORTHAMPTON, Mar. 1678-1812, Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell.
 Glouc. Mar. Reg.
 FROCESTER, Mar. 1559-1799, Rev. W. Symonds, Glouc.
 Notes and Queries.
 KING STANLEY, Mar. 1573-1812, Rev. T. W. Cattell and
 Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, G. M. R.
 MAISEMORE, Bap. 1600-1663, Mar. 1557-1590, Bur.
 1538-1599, G. N. & Q.
 NYMPFIELD, Mar. 1679-1812, Rev. J. Silvester, G. M. R.
 OWLPEN, Mar. 1677-1895, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev.
 W. B. Benison, G. M. R.
 PEBWORTH, Mar. 1595-1700, Rev. T. P. Wadley,
 G. N. & Q.
 QUEDGELY, Mar. 1559-1836, Rev. E. L. Bryan and Rev.
 W. Symonds, G. M. R.
 RENDCOMBE, Mar. 1566-1812, Rev. G. E. A. Kempson,
 G. M. R.
 SLIMBRIDGE, Mar. 1635-1812, Rev. W. Symonds, G. M. R.
 SWINDON, Mar. 1638-1838, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.,
 G. M. R.
 WHADDON, Mar. 1674-1711, G. N. & Q.

* The Glo'ster Marriage Registers are being printed in Glo'ster Notes and Queries,
 and will be issued in volumes, the first of which is now complete. See Preface.

- HANTS.** ASHE, Rev. J. Thoyts, Par. Hist. of Ashe, 1888
Clowes & Sons
- HERTS.** CHIPPING BARNET, Bishops' Transcripts for sundry years, missing from Par. Reg., 1569-1682, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist, vol. ii.
NORTHAW, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1564-1748, Herts. Geneal., vols. i. and ii.
St. ALBAN's ABBEY, 1558-1689, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Geneal. Supplement.
St. ALBAN's, St. Michael's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1572-1680, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.
St. ALBAN's, St. Stephen's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1561-1600, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.
WIGGINTON, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1609-1670, Herts. Geneal., vol. ii.
- LINCOLNS.** KINGERBY, 1562-1760 (in progress in Northern Genealogist), Bishop's Transcript.
- MIDDLESEX.** CHISWICK, Mar. 1678-1800 (in "Chiswick"), W. P. W. Phillimore.
- NORTHANTS.** CLAY COTON, 1541- (in progress, Northern Genealogist).
MAXEY, 1538-1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., Mis. Gen. et Herald. (See also List 1.)
- NORTHUMBERLAND.** ELSDON, 1672- , Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in progress).
WARKWORTH, Bap. and Mar. 1688, Bur. 1674, J. C. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in progress).
- NOTTS.** NEWARK, Mar. 1650-1662, Northern Genealogist.
OLLERTON, 1592-1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The Genealogist.
WELLOW, 1703-1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The Genealogist.
- SOMERSET.** STREET, 1599- (in progress in The Genealogist).
- SUFFOLK.** FRESTON, 1538-1894, Rev. C. R. Durrant, "Life in a Suffolk village," 1887-91.
- WARWICKS.** SOUTHAM, 1539-Bap. 1633, Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647, W. Gardner, Hist. Notices of Southam 1895, 4to
- WORCESTERS.** INKBERROW, 1675-1778, Rev. T. N. Leeke, Par. Mag.
NORTHFIELD, 1560-1576, W. F. Carter, Par. Mag.
ROUS LENCH, 1538- , Rev. Dr. Chafy Chafy, Par. Mag.
- YORKS.** LEEDS, St. Peter's, 1572-1612, Rev. E. Cookson, Thoresby Society.
STARTFORTH, 1661-1691 (in progress in Northern Genealogist).
WHITKIRK, 1603-1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Records of Whitkirk Leeds, 1892
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No. 3.—List of MS. Transcripts.

Those marked "Par." are in the custody of the Clergy for Parish use.

- BEDFORDS.** BIGGLESWADE, 1562–1598, John Powell.
- BERKS.** BISHAM, 1560–1845, Edgar Powell.
 DIDCOT, Bap. 1562–1678, Mar. 1571–1674, Bur. 1568–1681, G. Tudor Sherwood.
 UPTON-NEAR-BLEWBURY, &c., 1588–1741, J. F. Fry.
- CAMBRIDGES.** BABRAHAM, 1561– , Rev. T. D. Gray (in progress).
 CAMBRIDGE, All Saints', 1538–1702, C. L. Acland (in progress).
- CHESHIRE.** BARROW-BY-TARVIN, Bap. 1572–1623, Mar. 1590–1619, Bur. 1572–1622, mixed 1629–1679, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
 CHESTER CATHEDRAL, 1687–1871, T. Hughes, F.S.A.
 CHESTER, St. John's, Bap. and Mar. 1599–1626, Bur. 1661–1723, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
 „ St. Oswald's, 1580–1650, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
 „ St. Peter's, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
 NORTHENDEN, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
 OVERCHURCH, *i.e.*, UPTON, 1660–1812, W. F. Irvine.
 SWETTENHAM, 1570–1820, Cyril Lockett.
 WARBURTON, 1611–1752, Rev. G. Egerton-Warburton, M.A.
- CUMBERLAND.** BRAMPTON, 1663–1702, Rev. H. Whitehead.
 NEWTON REIGNY, 1571–1812, Rev. H. Whitehead.
 PENRITH, 1602–1812, Geo. Watson.
- DENBIGHS.** GRESFORD, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
- DERBYS.** REPTON, 1580–1670, Rev. F. C. Hipkins.
 SOMERSHALL-HERBERT, 1537–1812, Rev. H. C. Fitzherbert (Indexed, &c.).
 STAVELEY, Bap. 1558–1665, Mar. 1587–1666, Bur. 1538–1693, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- DEVON.** *ALWINGTON, Mar., Bap. and Bur. 1550–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 ANSTEY, EAST, Mar. 1674, Bap. and Bur. 1596–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 „ WEST, 1653–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

* Transcripts of those Parishes thus marked were entered in the first Report as among the Chester MSS. These were copied from the Transcripts here entered.

- DEVON. ATHERINGTON, Mar. 1548, Bap. 1538, Bur. 1570–1812.
 (continued) Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- BERRY NARBOR, Bap. 1550, Mar. and Bur. 1540–1812,
 Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- BIDEFORD, 1561–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- *BRADFORD, Mar. 1558–1754, Bap. 1558 and Bur.
 1559–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- BRAWNTON, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- CHITTLEHAMPTON, a fragment, Mar. and Bur. 1576–78,
 Bap. 1575–79, Mar., Bap. Bur. 1637–1812, Rev. J.
 Ingle Dredge.
- CLYST ST. GEORGE, 1567–1748, Rev. J. L. Gibbs.
- DOLTON, Mar. 1610, Bap. and Bur. 1608–1812, Rev. J.
 Ingle Dredge.
- FREMINGTON, Mar. 1602–1837, Bap. and Bur. 1602–
 1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- *HARTLAND, 1558—Mar. 1837, Bap. 1812, Bur. 1866,
 Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- HEANTON PUNCHARDON, Mar. 1559, Bap. 1656, Bur.
 1559–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- HIGH BICKINGTON, Mar. 1754–1837, Bap. and Bur.
 1707–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- *HOLLACOMBE, 1638–1739, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- HUISH, Mar. 1600–1789, Bap. and Bur. 1595–1812, Rev.
 J. Ingle Dredge.
- HUNTSHAW, Mar. 1755, Bap. and Bur. 1746–1812, Rev.
 J. Ingle Dredge.
- *LITTLEHAM (BIDEFORD), 1538–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- LITTLE TORRINGTON, 1672–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- MARWOOD, 1602—Mar. 1812, Bap. 1784, Bur. 1800, Rev.
 J. Ingle Dredge.
- MEETH, Mar. 1656, Bap. and Bur. 1653–1812, Rev. J.
 Ingle Dredge.
- MERTON, Mar. 1688, Bap. and Bur. 1687–1812, Rev. J.
 Ingle Dredge.
- *NEWTON ST. PETROCK, Mar. and Bap. 157 Bur. 1723–
 1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- *PARKHAM, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- PLYMTREE, 1538–1800, Mrs. J. Rose Troup.
- PULFORD, WEST, Mar. 1670—Bap. and Bur. 1668–1812,
 Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- ROBOROUGH, 1549–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- ROCKBEARE, 1645—Bap. and Bur. 1676, Mar. 1672, Mrs.
 J. Rose Troup.
- ROSEASH, 1591–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- ST. GILES-IN-THE-WOOD, Mar. and Bap. 1555–1743, Bur.
 1556–1746, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- *SHEBBEAR, 1576–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- STOKE RIVERS, 1553—Bap. and Mar. 1744, Bur. 1707,
 Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

- DEVON.** WEAR GIFFORD, 1588-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 (continued) WEST DOWN, -1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 WESTLEIGH, Mar. 1561-1757, Bap. 1560-1776, Bur. 1559-1776, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 WINKLEIGH, Mar. 1569-1791, Bap. 1585, Bur. 1569-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 WOOLFARDISWORTHY, 1723-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
 YAENScombe, 1653-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- DORSET.** CHIDEOCK, 1654-1812, Rev. C. V. Goddard.
 LYDLINCH, 1559-1812, Rev. C. H. Mayo.
 STURMINSTER MARSHALL, 1562-1694, Rev. J. Cross.
 TARRANT HINTON, 1545-1812, Rev. A. S. Newmann.
 THORNFORD, 1677-1812, E. A. Fry.
 WHITECHURCH CANONICORUM, Bap. 1558-1680, index form, Rev. R. G. Bartleit.
- DURHAM.** DENTON, 1714-1812 (*continuation*), Rev. J. Edleston.
 DINSDALE, Bap. 1556-1806, Mar. 1564-1754, Bur. 1562-1812, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
 EBCHESLER, Bap. and Bur. 1619-1731, Mar. 1621-1731, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
 WHITBURN, Mar. 1579- , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (*in progress*).
 WITTON, Bap. 1571- , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (*in progress*).
 WITTON-LE-WEAR, 1558-1745, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
- ESSEX.** AYTHORPE RODING, 1559-1636, Par.
 BORFHAM, 1559-1800, R. H. Browne, Par.
 BRAINTREE, 1660-1812, R. H. Browne, Vicar.
 BROOMFIELD, 1546-1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
 CHELMSFORD, 1538-1812, R. H. Browne.
 CHIGNALL, S. James', 1724-1812 (earlier lost), Rev. O. W. Tancock.
 CHIGWELL, 1653-1812, R. H. Browne.
 EARL'S COLNE, 1560-1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
 EAST HAM, Bap. and Bur. 1700-1803, Mar. 1695-1804, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 LAMBORNE, 1582-1812, R. H. Browne (*see also* 1st Report)
 LEIGHS, GREAT, 1556-1812, The Rector.
 „ LITTLE, 1679-1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
 MALDON, All Saints', 1558-1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library, Maldon.
 „ St. Mary, 1558-1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library.
 „ St. Peter's, 1556-1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library.
 MASHBURY, 1539-1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
 NAVESTOCK, 1538-1812, Par.
 PLESHEY, 1656-1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
 RAINHAM, 1570-1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
 ROXWELL, 1558-1812, R. H. Browne, Par.

- ESSEX.** **SPRINGFIELD**, 1570–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A.
(continued) **STAPLEFORD ABBOTS**, 1653–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
THAXTED, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne (in progress).
THURROCK, WEST, 1668–1712 (made 1805), Par.
TOTTERNHOE, 1558–1670, Rev. S. A. Woolward (Indexed).
WALTHAM PARVA, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne, Par. and Guildhall Library.
WEST HAM, Mar. 1653–1801, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
WHITE COLNE, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne, Par. and Guildhall Library.
WIDFORD, 1619–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
WOODHAM WALTER, 1558–1800, R. H. Browne, Par.
WRITTLE, 1634–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
- GLO'STERS.** **ASTON-SUB-EDGE**, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 „ Mar. only 1539–1719, S. G. Hamilton.
 To be printed in Gloucester Marriage Registers.
BISHOPS CLEEVE, Mar. 1563–1812, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
CAM, Mar. 1569–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R. (in progress).
CAMPDEN, Mar. 1616–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
CHARLTON KINGS, Mar. 1538–1812, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
CHEDWORTH, Mar. 1653–1817, Rev. S. Hope, for G. M. R.
CHELTENHAM, 1558–1812, Sidney Madge, for G. M. R.
CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A.
COALEY, Mar. 1625–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. W. Symons, for G. M. R.
DORSINGTON, 1593–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
DURSLEY, Mar. 1639–1676, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R.
EBRINGTON, 1567–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
HAWKESBURY, Mar. 1603–1728, W. P. W. Phillimore, and Rev. E. R. Mosley, for G. M. R.
KEMERTON, Mar. 1575–1716, and in progress, Rev. J. J. Mercier, for G. M. R.
LEMINGTON, 1685–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
LEONARD STANLEY, Mar. 1570–1806, T. W. Cattell and R. Denison Jones, for G. M. R.
LIDMINGTON, 1691–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
MARSTON SICCA, Mar. only 1680–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
MATSON, Bap. 1553–1812, Mar. 1563–1879, Bur. 1555–1812, Rev. W. Bazeley.
MICKLETON, 1594–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 „ Mar. 1594–1812, S. G. Hamilton, for G. M. R.
MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, Mar. „, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
NETHER SWELL, Mar. 1686–1812, Rev. D. Royce, for G. M. R.

GLO'STERS. PAINSWICK, Mar. 1562-1627, 1653-1705, 1710-1812,
(continued) Cecil T. Davis, for G. M. R.

PEBWORTH, 1597-1784, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

PRESTON-ON-STOUR, 1540-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

QUINTON, 1537-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

SAINSBURY, Bap. 1563-1569, Mar. 1585-1590, Bur. 1786-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

STINCHCOMBE, Mar. 1583-1812, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. P. Lynch Blossie, for G. M. R.

STONE, Mar. 1594-1812, Rev. C. Cripps, for G. M. R.

STONEHOUSE, Mar. 1558-1812, R. Denison Jones, for G. M. R.

SWINDON, Bap. 1606-Mar. 1638-1838, Bur. 1638-1700, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.

TODENHAM, 1721-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

ULEY, Mar. only 1668-1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R.

UPPER SLAUGHTER, 1538-1812, J. E. K. Cutts.

WELFORD-ON-AVON, Bap. and Bur. 1561-1768, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WESTON-ON-AVON, 1685-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE, 1626-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WILLERSEY, 1721-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

HANTS. FACCOMBE, Mar. 1546-1754, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. F. H. Harding, for Hants. Mar. Reg.

HEADLEY, 1537-1895, Rev. W. H. Lavery.

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, Mar. 1546-1754, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.

KNIGHT'S ENHAM, Mar. 1683-1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.

LINKENHOLT, Mar. 1585-1738, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.

MONKSTON, Mar. 1716-1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.

PENTON MEWSEY, Mar. 1642-1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.

VERNHAM, Mar. 1607-1754, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.

HEREFORDS. STOKE BLISS, 1571-1717, Mrs. Baldwin Childe.

THORNBURY, 1538-1735, Mrs. Baldwin Childe.

HERTS. ALDENHAM, 1559-1659, Rev. K. F. Gibbs (in progress).

FLAMSTEAD, 1548-Bap. 1726, Mar. 1736, Bur. 1724, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HERTFORD, St. Andrew, 1566-1653, Par.

HERTINGFORDBURY, 1679-1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

PELHAM BRENT, 1539-1773, Par.

REDBOURN, 1617-1701, J. E. K. Cutts.

- KENT.** MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, Bap. 1538-1697, Mar. 1622-1698, Bur. 1538-1657, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 NEWENDON, 1559-1850, Rev. E. Jermyn (Indexed).
 RESTON, Bap. 1541-1684, Mar. 1540-1683, Bur. 1542-1685, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 WICKHAMBREUX, Bap. 1563-1612, Mar. 1558-1652, Bur. 1558-1661, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 WINGHAM, Bap. 1568—Bur. 1569-1778, Mar. 1569-1770, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- LANCS.** BURNLEY, 1562-1722, W. Ecroyd.
 HAWKSHEAD, 1568-1704, H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A.
- LINCOLNS.** DODDINGTON, 1690-1812, Rev. R. E. G. Cole.
 EPWORTH, Bap. 1538-1602, Mar. 1564—Bur. 1538-1593, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 SCRIVELSBY, 1565-1812, Rev. Canon Lodge, Par.
- LONDON.** BERMONDSEY, St. Mary Magdalen, 1609-1643, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 HOLY TRINITY, Minorities, Bap. 1563-1813, Mar. 1579-1664, Bur. 1566-1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- MIDDLESEX.** WILLESDEN, 1568-1865, Fred. A. Wood (Indexed).
- NORFOLK.** BAWSEY, 1537-1773, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 BLO' NORTON, 1562—Bap. 1713, Mar. 1712, Bur. 1714, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.
 GUIST, Bap. 1557-1707, Mar. 1560-1706, Bur. 1558-1723, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.
 NEWTON-BY-CASTLE ACRE, 1558-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 WEST ACRE, 1665-1748, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
- NORTHANTS.** ALDWINKLE, All Saints', 1653-1726, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 ALDWINKLE, St. Peter's, Bap. 1563-1689 and 1701-1711, Mar. 1654-1711, Bur. 1653-1679, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 LILFORD, Bap. 1559-1779, Mar. 1564-1770, Bur. 1568-1778, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 MOULTON, 1565-1895, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
 WADENHOE, 1559-1684, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 WARKTON, 1559-1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- NOTTS.** COTHAM, 1587-1811, J. E. K. Cutts.
 FLAWBOROUGH, Mar. 1681-1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for Notts. Mar. Reg.
 ORSTON, Mar. 1590-1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for N. M. R.
 SCARRINGTON, Mar. 1571-1812, Rev. J. Standish, for N. M. R.
 SCREVEYTON, Mar. 1640-1780, Rev. J. Standish, for N. M. R.

- NOTTS.** THOROTON, Mar. 1583–1606, W. P. W. Phillimore, for
(continued) N. M. R.
- OXFORDS.** WIGGINTON, 1558–1813, Rev. A. D. Mozley.
- RUTLAND.** CALDECOT, 1605–1783, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
LIDDINGTON, Bap. 1562—Mar. 1604, Bur. 1561–1725,
A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- SHROPSHIRE.** ALVELEY, 1561–1721, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
BATTLEFIELD, 1662–1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER, 1574–1847, Mrs. Baldwin Childe.
HANWOOD, 1559–1763, Shrewsbury Free Library
(Original since burnt).
KINLET, 1657—Bap. 1868, Mar. 1841, Bur. 1860, Mrs.
Baldwyn Childe.
NEEN SAVAGE, 1575–1700, Mrs. Baldwin Childe.
SHAWBURY, 1561–1595 and 1618–1646 (1595–1618 lost),
Rev. F. Vernon, Par.
SHRAWADINE, 1645–1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.
WESTBURY, 1637–1743, Shrewsbury Free Library.
- SOMERSET.** BATH, Abbey Church, 1569—Bap. and Mar. 1754, Bur.
1800, Harl. Soc.
CHRISTOW, 1553–1812, E. F. Wade.
COMPTON BISHOP, 1641–1807, E. F. Wade.
CUCKLINGTON, 1558–1837, Rev. E. H. Bates (Indexed).
GOATHURST, St. David Kemeys Tynte.
ST. MICHAEL CHURCH, 1697–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.
STOKE TRISTER, 1751–1837, Rev. E. H. Bates, Par.
(Indexed).
THURLOXTON, 1558–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett (Indexed).
Another copy by St. David Kemeys Tynte.
TICKENHAM, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Byrchmore.
- STAFFORDS.** CHECKLEY, 1625–1825, W. Morton Philips, J.P., D.L.
LEIGH, nr. Stoke-on-Trent, 1541–1700, Archdeacon Lane.
- SUFFOLK.** BURSTALL, 1540—, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., and Par.
(Indexed).
COMBS, Bap. 1558—Mar. 1568, Bur. 1569–1732, A. S.
Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
EASTON, Mixed 1561–1742, Bap. 1742—Mar. and Bur.
1745–1777, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
ICKWORTH, 1566–1890, Rev. S. H. A. Hervey.
IPSWICH, St. Clement's, Bap. and Bur. 1563–1666, Mar.
1564–1666, Rev. E. Cookson.
,, St. Lawrence, 1539—Bap. 1812, Mar. 1754,
Bur. 1811, Rev. E. Cookson.
,, St. Mary-atte-Key, 1559—, Rev. E. Cook-
son, and Par. (Indexed).
,, St. Mary Elms, Bap. and Bur. 1557–1812, Mar.
1554–1753, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A.

- SUFFOLK.** IPSWICH, St. Matthew's, 1559—Bap. 1695, Mar. 1702, Bur. 1701, Rev. E. Cookson (Indexed). Index with parish.
 „ St. Nicholas, Bap. and Mar. 1539—1728, Bur. 1552—1731, Rev. E. Cookson, Par. (Indexed).
 „ St. Peter's, Bap. 1657—1790, Mar. 1662—1786, Bur. 1658—1789 (older books lost), Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).
 „ St. Stephen's, Bap. 1585—1690, Mar. 1586—1678, Bur. 1586—1679, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).
 KIRKLEY, 1700—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 PAKEFIELD, 1682—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 RATTLEDEN, 1558—1662, Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw.
 SOUTHWOLD, 1602—1802, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 WOOLPIT, 1558—1895, P. H. Page.
- SURREY.** BATTERSEA, St. Mary's, 1559—1700.
 CRANLEIGH, 1566—1790, W. Welch.
 HASLEMERE, Bap. 1594—Mar. and Bur. 1573—1812, J. W. Penfold.
 WEYBRIDGE, 1625—Bap. 1797, Mar. 1812, Bur. 1820 (names only from 1797), Miss E. Lloyd.
 WOODMANSTERNE, 1568—1710 (to 1750 in progress), F. H. Lambert, F.S.A.
- SUSSEX.** GRINSTEAD, EAST, 1558—1760, R. Payne Crawford.
 LAVANT, EAST, 1653—Bap. and Bur. 1810, Mar. 1753, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.
 „ MID., 1567—1748, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.
 SOUTHWICK, 1670—1837, H. Hall.
 STOPHAM, 1543—1694, Mrs. Vernon L. Guise (*to be continued*).
 TREYFORD, 1728—1811, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 WESTBOURNE, 1550—1769, E. A. Fry.
- WARWICKS.** ALVESTON, 1539—1769, R. Savage.
 ATHERSTONE-ON-STOUR, 1654—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 BARCHESTON, 1589—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 BARFORD, Mar. 1539—1721, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 BISHOPTON, 1591—1752, R. Savage.
 BURMINGTON, 1582—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 CHARLECOT, 1543—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 CHESTERTON, Mar. 1538—1731, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, 1594—1787, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
 COFTON HACKET, 1550—1627, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 EATINGTON, 1671—1783, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 HALFORD, 1541—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 HONNINGTON, 1571—1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
 KINETON, 1538—1639, R. Savage.

WARWICKS. LIGHTHORNE, Mar. 1539-1734, Rev. J. Harvey
(continued) Bloom (in progress).

LOXLEY, 1540-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

LUDDINGTON, 1617-1638, R. Savage.

PILLERTON HERSEY, 1539-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

" PRIORS, 1604-1629, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

PRESTON-ON-STOUR, 1540-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

SOUTHAM, Bap. 1633-Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647-1812, W.
Gardner. (See also List 2.)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 1554-1733, R. Savage.

WELLESBOURNE, 1560-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WHATCOTT, Bap. and Mar. 1572-1617, and Bap. and Bur.
1746-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WHITCHURCH, 1561-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WESTMORELAND. BAMPTON, 1637-1812 (in progress), Miss Noble.

WILTS.

AMESBURY, Rev. C. Ruddle.

BAVERSTOCKE, Bap. 1557-Mar. and Bur. 1561-1715,
Chas. Penruddocke.

CHITTERNE, All Saints', Bishops' Transcripts to 1672 by
Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Par. (originals lost).

COMPTON CHAMBERLAYNE, 1747-1812, Chas. Penruddocke.

DINTON, 1558-1812, Chas. Penruddocke.

GREAT BEDWYN, Bap. 1553-Mar. 1539, Bur. 1538-
1717, Rev. J. Ward, Par.

MADDINGTON, 1611-1812, Canon Bennett and Rev. G.
Bartlett, Par.

MILSTON - CUM - BRIGMERSTON, 1540-1700, Rev. R. G.
Bartlett, Index copy and Par.

ORCHESTON ST. MARY, Bishops' Transcripts to 1700, Rev.
R. G. Bartlett (original registers lost).

PRESHUTE, 1607-1707, E. Ll. Gwillm.

ROLLESTONE, 1652-1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index copy.

SHREWTON, 1548-1812, Canon Bennett.

" 1548-1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index form,
Par.

WORCESTERS. ALDERMINSTER, 1628-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, 1557-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

CLENT, 1562-1812, J. Amphlett (wrongly inserted in first
Report under Staffordshire).

EVESHAM, All Saints', Bap. and Mar. 1539-1784, Bur.
1538-1546 (in progress), Rev. J. Harvey
Bloom.

" St. Laurence, Bur. 1556 (in progress), Rev.
J. Harvey Bloom.

HARTLEBURY, 1540-1579, Rev. R. A. Wilson (to be
continued).

HONEYBOURNE, 1673-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

KYRE WIARD, 1604-1812, Mrs. Ballwyn Child.

WORCESTERS **LITTLE CUMBERTON**, Mar. 1540–1627, Rev. J. Harvey
(*continued*) Bloom.

LITTLETON, NORTH and MIDDLE, 1661–1787, Rev. J.
Harvey Bloom.

„ **SOUTH**, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

OFFENHAM, 1538–1706, R. Savage.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, 1572–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, 1538—Bap. and Bur. 1733, Mar.
1754, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom

TREDINGTON, Mar. 1560–1615, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom
(in progress).

WORCESTER, St. Helen's, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead
Wilson, F.S.A.

„ **St. John-in-Bedwardine**, Mrs. W. R. Carr.

YORKS.

ALMONDBURY, 1557–1652, R. C. Oldfield.

BRADFIELD, 1559–1670, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

BURGHWALLIS, 1596–1693 (with gaps), A. S. Scott-Gatty,
F.S.A.

GANTON, Bap. 1556—Bur. 1552–1794, Mar. 1653–1737,
A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HARTHILL, 1586–1697, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HATFIELD, Bap. 1566—Bur. 1565–1679, Mar. 1566–
1681, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HEMSWORTH, 1553–1688, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

HOOTON ROBERTS, Bap. and Mar. 1702–1803, Bur. 1703–
1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HOVINGHAM, 1642–1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

KIRK ELLA, 1588–1812, A. B. Wilson Barkworth.

LINTON-IN-CRAVEN, 1562–1896, Rev. F. A. C. Share, M.A.,
Par.

OLD MALTON, Bap. and Mar. 1606—Bur. 1609–1765,
A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

SADDLEWORTH, St. Chad's, 1571–1800, John Radcliffe.
(From 1613–1751 are printed.)

SLINGSBY, 1687–1737, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

TANKERSLEY, Bap. 1593–1742, Mar. 1599–1754, Bur.
1598–1755, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

THORNE, 1565–1698, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

WHITKIRK, 1603–1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Par. (*See*
also List 2.)

WINTRINGHAM, 1558–1700, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

No. 4.—Registers of Other Churches.

Printed Registers.

- LONDON. FRENCH CHURCH, Threadneedle Street, 1600–1639,
Huguenot Soc. Lymington, 1896, 4to
- WESTMORELAND. RAVENSTONEDALE, Presbyterian, 1775–1809,
Congregational, 1811–1837,
Soc. of Friends, 1655–1834,
Rev. R. W. Metcalf 1894, fol.

MS. Transcript.

- KENT. ROCHESTER, (Presbyterian) 1706–1806 (some entries
from 1700), Humphrey Wood, F.S.A. (original
deposited with Registrar-General).

No. 5.—Sundry Records (printed).

- CAMBRIDGE. ELY, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1582–1591,
A. Gibbons, F.S.A.
- HANTS. Mar. Licences by Bp. of Winchester, allegations for,
W. T. C. Moens, F.S.A. Harl. Soc., vols. xxxv. and
xxxvi.
- HERTS. HUNTINGDON Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts,
W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.
ST. ALBAN'S Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts,
W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.
- KENT. CANTERBURY, Mar. Licences, 1568–1618 (First Series),
J. M. Cowper. 1892 pr.
„ Mar. Licences, 1619–1660 (Second Series),
J. M. Cowper.
„ Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen. of Archbp., 1660–
1679. Extracts by Col. Chester. Harl.
Soc., vol. xxiii. and complement to do.,
vols. xxxiii. and xxxiv.
„ Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen., &c., 1679–1687
and 1687–1694, Harl. Soc., vols. xxx. and
xxxi.
„ Mar. Licences, Faculty Office of Archbp.,
1543–1869, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiv.
- LINCOLNS. LINCOLN, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1560–1670,
A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

- LONDON.** **LONDON, Mar. Licences, 1520–1610 and 1611–1828, Harl Soc., vols. xxv. and xxvi.**
 WESTMINSTER, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, 1558–1699, Col. Chester, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii.
- YORKS.** **YORK, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, A. Gibbons F.S.A. (in progress).**
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- SOMERSET. COMMONWEALTH Mar., 1653–1656, Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries II. 73, 104.**
- GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Index to Mar., 1731–1868, H. Farrar, Swan Sonuenschein (in press). dmy. 8vo**

